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Bedlord Inquirer.

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

DURBORROW & LUTZ. Editors and Proprietors.

Select Poetry.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1865.

DRIVING HOME THE COWS. Out of the clover and blue cycd grass, He turned them into the river-lane; Gae after another he let them pass, Then fastened the meadow bars again. Under the willows and over the hill He patiently followed their sober pace, The merry whistle for once was still, And something shadowed the sunny fac Only a boy! and his father had said He never could let his youngest go! Two already were lying dead, Under the feet of the trampling foe.

But after the evening work was done, And the frogs were loud in the me swamp, Over his shoulder he slung his gun, And stealthily followed the foot-path dan

Across the clover and through the wheat, With resolute heart and purpose grim, Though cold was the dew on his hurrying fee And the blind bats flitting startled him.

Thrice since then had the lanes been white And the orchards sweet with apple-bloom, And now, when the cows came back at night, The feeble father drove them home.

For news had come to the lonely farm That three were lying where two had lai And the old man's tremulous, palsied arm Could never lean on a son's again.

The summer day grew cool and late, He went for the cows when his work

done-But down the lane, as he opened the gate, He saw them coming, one by one.

Brindle, Ebony, Speckle and Bess, Shaking their horns in the evening win Cropping the butter-cups out of the grass---But who was it following close behind?

Loosely swang in the idle air The empty sleeve of army blue; And worn and pale, from the crisping hair, Leoked out a face that the father knew.

For Southern prisons will sometimes yawn, And yield their dead unto life again; And the day that comes with a cloudy dawn In golden glory at last may wan

The great tears sprang to their meeting eye For the heart must speak when the lips a

And, under the silent evening skies, Together they followed the home. —Harper's Magazine.

funeral Address. ORATION

By Hon. George Bancroft at the Funer Obsequics of President Lincoln in New York City.

Our grief and horror at the crime which has clothed the Continent in mourning, find no adequate expression in words and no re-lief in tears. The President of the United States of America has fallen by the hands of an assassin. Neither the office with which he was invested by the approved choice of a micht's nearble nor the most simple of a mighty people, nor the most simple-hearted kindliness of nature, could save him from the fiendish passions of releatless fa-naticism. The wailings of the millions at-tend his remains as they are borne in solemn procession over our great rivers, along the easide, beyond the mountains, across the seaside, beyond the mountains, across the prairie, to their final resting place in the valley of the Mississippi. The echoes of his funeral knell vibrate through the world, and the friends of freedom of every tongue and in every climate are his mourners. Too DI. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOOD-BERRY, PA., will spend the second Monday, Tues-day, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attend-ing to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All opera-tions warranted. Aug. 5,1864,-tf. ty expressed nothing but benevolence and gentleness, are closed in death; we almost look for the pleasant smile that brought out more vividly the earnest cast of his look for the pleasant smile that brought ovt more vividly the earnest cast of his features, which were serious even to sad-ness. A few years ago he was a village attorney, engaged in the support of a rising family, unknown to fame, scarcely named be-yond his neighborhood; his administration made him the most conspicuous man in his country, and drew on him first the astonish-ed gaze, and then the respect and admira-tion of the world. Those who come after us will decide how much of the wonderful results of his public career is due to his own good common sense, his shrewd sagaeity, readiness of wit, quick interpretation of the public mind, his rare combination of fixed-ness and pliancy, his steady tendency of purpose; how much to the American people who, as he walked with them side by side, inspired him with their own wisdom and energy; and how much to the overruling laws of the moral world, by which the self-ishness of evil is made to defeat itself. But after every allowance, it will remain that members of the Government which preced-ed his administration opened the gates of treason, and he closed them ; that when he went to Washington the ground on which he trod shook under his feet, and he left the Republic on a solid foundation ; that traitors had seized public forts and arsenals, and he recovered them for the United States, to whom they belonged; that the capital, which he found the abode of slaves, is now the home only of the free ; that the boundless domain which was grasped at, capital, which he found the abode of slaves, is now the home only of the free ; that the boundless domain which was grasped at, and, in a great measure, held for the diffu-tion of Slavery, is now irrevocably devoted to freedom; that then men talked a jargon of a balance of power in a Republic between Slave States and Free States, and now the foolish words are blown away forever by the breath of Maryland, Missouri and Tennes-see; that a terrible cloud of political heresy rose from the abyss threatening to hide the light of the sun, and under its darkness a rebellion was rising into indefinable propor-tions; now the atmosphere is purer than ever before, and the insurrection is vanish-ing away; the country is cast into another

he fell a sacrifice. The standard which he held in his hand must be uplifted again, higher and more firmly than before, and must be carried on to triumph. Above ev-erything else, his proclamation of the first day of Lanuary 1962 declaring theorem day of January, 1863, declaring throughout the parts of the country in rebellion the freedom of all persons who have been held the parts of the country in rebellion the freedom of all persons who have been held as slaves, must be affirmed and maintained. Events, as they rolled onward, have remov-ed every doubt of the legality and binding force of that proclamation. The country and the Rebel Government have each laid claim to the public service of the slave, and yet but one of the two can have a rightful claim to such service. That rightful claim belongs to the United States, because every one born on their soil, with the few excep-tions of travelers and transient residents, owes them a primary allegiance. Every one so born has been counted among those rep-resented in Congress, every slave has ever been represented in Congress—imperfectly and wrongly it may—but still has been coun-ted and represented. The slave born on our soil owed allegiance to the general gov-ernment. It may in time past have been a qualified allegiance manifested through his master, as the allegiance of a ward through its guardian or of an infant through its pa-rent. But when the master became false to bis allegiance to he general to false to bis allegiance to he general false to bis allegiance to false to he general false to bis allegiance to he general false to he general false to bis allegiance to he general false to bis allegiance to he general false to bis allegiance to he general fal ent. But when the master became false to is allegiance, the slave stood face to face his allegiance, the slave stood face to face with his country and his allegiance, which may before have been a qualified one, be-came direct and immediate. His chains fell off, and he stood at once in the presence of the nation, bound like the rest of us to its public defense. Mr. Lincoln's proclamation hid her the store of the factor of the store of th did but take notice of the already existing right of the bondman to freedom. The treason of the master made it a public crime for the slave to continue his obedience; the treason of a state set free the collective bondmen of that State. This doctrine is supported by the analogy of precedents.-In the times of feudalism the treason of the lord of the manor deprived him of his serfs; the spurious feudalism that existed among us differs in many respects from the feuda-

the spurious remainsminiant existed among us differs in many respects from the fenda-lism of the middle ages; but so far the pre-cedent runs parallel with the present case; for treason the master then, for treason the mas-ter now, loses his slaves. In the middle a-ges the sovereign appointed another lord over the serifs and the land which they cultivated, in our day, the coversion litivated; in our day, the sovereign takes them masters of their own ersons, lords over themselves. nakes

It has been said that we are at war, an that emancipation is not a beligerent right. The objection disappears before analysis. In

a war between independent powers the in-vading foreigner invites to his standard all who will give him aid, whether bond or free, and he rewards them according to his abili ty and his pleasure with gifts or freedom ut when at peace he withdraws from the nvaded country he must take his aiders and

omfarters with him; or if he leaves them ehind, where he has no court to enforce his behind, where he has no court to enforce his decrees, he can give them no security, unless it be by the stipulations of a treaty. In a civil war it is altogether different. There, when rebellion is crushed, the old Govern-ment restored, and its Courts resume their jurisdiction. So it is with us; the United States have Courts of their own, that must punish the guilt of treason and vindicate the feadow of persons whom the fact of Babel. edom of persons whom the fact of Rebelion has set free. Nor may it be said that, because Slavery existed in most of the States when the Union was formed, it cannot rightfully be interfered with now. A change has taken place, such as Madison foresaw, and for which he pointed out the remedy. The Constitutions of States had been transform. ed before the plotters of treason carried them away into Rebellion. When the Fed eral Constitution was formed, general eman-cipation was thought to be near; and every-where the respective Legislatures had au-thority, in the exercise of their ordinary to do away with Slavery; sine hat time the attempt has been ma what are called Slave States to make the condition of Slavery perpetual; and events have proved with the clearness of demon-stration, that a constitution which seeks to stration, that a constitution which seeks to continue a caste of hereditary bondmen through endless generations is inconsistent with the existence of Republican institutions. So, then, the new President and the people of the United States must insist that the proclamation of freedom shall stand as a reality. And, moreover, the people must never cease to insist that the Constitution shall be so amended as utterly to prohibit Slavery on any part of our soil for everyone Slavery on any part of our soil for everm Alas! that a State in our vicinity sho withhold its assent to this last beneficent measure; its refusal was an encouragement measure; its refusal was an encouragement to our enemies equal to the gain of a pitch-ed battle; and delays the only hopeful meth-od of pacification. The removal of the cause of the Rebellion is not only demanded the greatest benefactors of this country and the ablest generals of all time, has usurped more than the whole power of the Execu-tive, and under the name of peace has reviv-ed Slavery and given security and political power to traitors from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande. Why could he not remember the dying advice of Washington, never to draw the sword but for self-defense or the eights of his country, and when drawn never The set of Mary Lorder May Lorder Mary Lorder Mary

tions of the earth cannot spare them. All the wornout aristocracies of Europe saw in the spurious feudalism of slaveholding their strongest outposts, and banded themselves together with the deadly enemies of our na-tional life. If the Old World will discuss the respective advantages of oligarchy or evuality; of the Union of Church and State, or the rightful freedom of religion; of had accessible to the many, or of land monopo-lized by an ever-decreasing number of the few, the United States must live to control the decision by their quiet and unobtrasive example. It has often and truly been ob-served that the trust and affection of the masses gather naturally around an individ-ual. If the inquiry is made whether the man so trusted and beloved shall elicit from the reason of the people enduring institu-tions of their own or shall encent a point tions of the earth cannot spare them. All and so trusted and beloved shall elicit from the reason of the people enduring institu-tions of their own, or shall sequester politi-cal power for a superintending dy-masty, the United States must live to solve the problem. If a question is raised on the respective merits of Timoleon or Julius Cae-sar, of Washington or Napoleon, the United States must be there to call to mind that there were twelve Caesars, most of them the opprobrium of the human race, and to con-trast with them the line of American Presi-dents. The duty of the hour is incomplete, our mourning is insincereif, while we express unwavering trust in the great principles that underlie our government, we do not also give our support to the man to whom the people have entrusted its administration. people have entrusted its administration. Andrew Johnston is now, by the constitution the President of the United States, and he stands before the world as the most consp uous representative of the industrial class toous representative of the industrial classes. Left an orphan at four years old, poverty and toil were his steps to honor. His youth was not passed in the halls of colleges; nev-ertheless he has received a thorough politi-cal education in statesmanship in the school of the people and by long experience of pub-lic life. A village functionary; member suc-cessessively of each branch of the Tennessee herisburg, hearing with a thrill of ice, that cessessively of each branch of the Tennessee legislature, hearing with a thrill of joy, the words, "the Union, it must be preserved;" a representative in Congress for successive years; Governor of the great State of Tenressec, approved as its Governor by re-elec-tion, he was at the opening of the Rebellion a Senator from that State in Congress. Then at the Capitol, when Senators, unre-

then at the Capitol, when Senators, unre-buked by the Government, sent word by telegram to seize forts and arsenals, healone from that Southern region told them what the Govarnment did not dare to tell them, that they were traitors, and deserved the punishment of treason.

Undismayed by a perpetual purpose of public enemies to take his life, bearing up against the still greater trial of the persecu-tion of his wife and children, in due time he went back to his State, determined to restore it to the Union, or die with the Amer-ican flag for his winding sheet. And now, at the call of the United States, he has returned to Washington as a conquerer, returned to Washington as a conquerer, with Tennessee as a free State for his tro-phy. It remains for him to consummate the vindication of the Union. To that Union Abraham Lincoln has fallen a mar-tyr. His death, which was meant to sever it beyond repair, binds it more closely and more firmly than eves. The blow simed at him, was aimed not at the native of Ken-tucky, not at the citizen of Illinois but at tucky, not at the citizen of Illinois, but at the man who, as President of the executive

the man who, as President of the executive branch of the government, stood as the rep-resentative of every man in the United States. The object of the crime was the life of the whole people: and it wounds the affections of the whole people. From Maine to the south-west boundary of the Pacific, it makes us one. The country may have needed an imperishable grief to touch its inmost feeling. The grave that receives the remains of Lincoln, receives the martyr to the Union; the monument which will to the Union; the monument which will rise over his body will bear witness to the Union: his enduring memory will assist du-

teaching her children and praying to God. Supper time came and Uharles Nelson came reeling home. He had worked the day before, at helping to move a building, and thus had earned money enough to find bim-self in run for several days. As he stum-bled into the house, the children crouched close to their mother, and even she shrank away, for sometimes her husband was ugly when intoxicated. when intoxicated. On! how that man had changed within

two years! Once there was not a finer look-ing man in the town. In frame he had been tall, stout, compact, and perfectly formed ing man in the town. In frame he had been tall, stout, compact, and perfectly formed while his face bore the very beau ideal of manly beauty. But all was changed now. His noble form was bent, his limbs shrun-ken and tremulous, and his face all bloated and disfigured. He was not the man who had once been the fond husband and doting father. The loving wife had prayed, and wept, and implored, but all to no purpose; the husband was bound to the drinking com-panions of the bar-room, and he would not

the hushand was bound to the drinking com-panions of the bar-room, and he would not break the bands. That evening Mary Nelson ate no supper, for of all the food in the house, there was not more than enough for her husband and children; but when her husband was gone children ; but when her husband was gone she went out and picked a few berries, and thus kept her vital energies alive. That night the poor woman prayed long and ear-nestly, and her little ones prayed with her. On the following morning Charles Nelson sought the bar-room as soon as he rose, but he was sick and faint, and the liquor would not revive him, for it would not remain on not revive him, for it would not remain or his stomach. He drank very deeply the night before, and he feit miscrable. As the length, however he managed to keep down a few glasses of hot sling, but the close atmos-phere of the bar-room seemed to stiffe him, and he went out.

and he went out. The poor man had sense enough to know that if he could sleep he should feel better, and he had just feeling enough to wish to keep away from home ; so he wandered off to a wood not far from the village, and sank down by a stone wall and was soon in a profound slumber. When he awoke the sum was shining down upon him, and raising sun was shining down upon him, and raising himself to a sitting posture he gazed about him. He was just on the point of rising, when his motion was arrested by the sound of voices near at hand. He looked through a chink in the wall, and just upon the other side he saw his two children picking berries while a little farther off were two more girls, the children of the carpenter who had lately moved into the village. "Come, Katie," said one of these latter girls to her companion, "let's go away from here, because if anybody was to see us with those girls, they'd think we played with 'em. Come."

"But the berries are so thick here," re

monstrated the other. "Never mind—we'll come out some time when these little ragged drunkard's children re not here.

So the favored ones walked away hand in So the favored ones waked away hand in hand, and Nelly and Nancy Nelson sat down upon the ground and cried. "Don't cry, Nancy," said the cldest, throwing her arms around her sister's neck. "But you are crying, Nelly." "Oh, I can't belp it," sobbed the stricken one.

he asked : "What do you do to-day?" "I must wash for Mrs. Bixby." "Are you willing to obey me once more ?" "Oh; yes."

one. "Why do they blame us?" murmured Nancy, gazing up into her sister's face. "Oh we are not to blame. We are good, and kind, and loving, and we never hurt any-body. Oh, I wish somebody would love us; I should be so happy." "And we are loved, Nancy. Only think of our noble mother. Who could love us as she does?"

she does?"

'I know-I know, Nelly ; but that ain' all. Why don't papa love us as he used to do? Don't you remember when he used to kiss us and make us so happy? Oh, how I wish he could be so good to us once more

sneaked off during the day, and, stand, has since left town. He show his face again in Cleveland. the already been clinned from it

chiteet. Another man named James Griffith, from Hamilton, Butler county, in this State, ar-rived in town, Saturday morning, and on hearing of the news, said to a barber who was shaving him, in the Weddell House bar-her shop, that 'Lincoln was a d-d son of a b-h, and ought to have been shot long ago.' Hearing of this, the mob started af-ter him. He was taken charge of by Clark Warren and others who carried him to jail. On the way there, however, the mob got at him and pounded him badly. He is now in jail and ought to stay there for a term of mouths.''

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asual. But she came out just as the tea-kettle and potatoes began to boil, and break-

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PRESI

plan, and having studied it for a while, he plan, and having studied it for a while, he went out where the men were at work get-ting the timber together, and Mr. Manly in-troduced him as their master. That day he worked but little, for he was not strong yet but he arranged the timber, and gave direc-tions for framing. At night he asked his employer if he dared trust him with a dol-"Why, you have earned three," returned

Manly. "And will you pay me three dollars

Vol 38: No.,19.

"If you are as faithful as you have been "If you are as faithful as you have been to-day, for you will save me money at that." The poor man could not speak his thanks in words, but his looks' spoke them for him, and Manly understood them. He received his three dollars, and on his way home he stopped and bought first a basket, then three loaves of bread, a pound of butter, some tea and sugar, and a piece of beef-steak, and he had just one dollar and seventy-five cents left. With this load he went home. It was some time before he could compose him-self to enter the house, but at length he went in, and sat the basket upon the table. "Come, Mary," he said, "I have brought something home for supper. Here, Nelly, you take the pail and run over to Mr. Brown's and get two quarts of milk." The handed the child a shilling as he spoke and in a half-bewildered state she took it and hurried away.

and in a half-bewildered state she took it and hurried away. The wife started when she raised the cov-er of the basket, but she dared not speak. She moved about like one in a dream, and ever and anon she would cast a furtive glance at her husband. He had not been drinking—she knewit—and yethe had money to buy rum if he wanted it. What could it mean? Had her prayers been answered? Oh, how fervently she prayed then. Soon Nelly returned with the milk, and Mrs. Nelson set the table out. After sup-per, Charles arose and said to his wife : "I must go to Mr. Manly's office to help

per, Charles arose and said to his wife : 'I must go to Mr. Manly's office to help him to arrange some plans for his new house, but I will be at home early.'' A pang shot through the wife's heart as she saw him turn away, but still she was far happier than she had been for a long time. There was exampling in his means the term

happier than she had been for a long time. There was something in his manner that as-sured her, and gave her hope. Just as the clock struck nine, the well-known foot-fall was heard, strong and steady. The door opened and Charles entered. His wife cast a quick and keen glance into his face, and she almost uttered a cry of joy when she saw how he was changed for the better. He had been to the barber's and hatter's. Yet nothing was said upon the all-important subject. Charles wished to retire early, and his wife went with him. In the morning the husband arose first and built the fire. Mary had not slept till long after midnight, having been kept awake by the tumultous emotion that had started up in her bosom, and she awoke not so early as usual. But she came out just as the tea-

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D., Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Julian street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Pal-mer's office. April 1, 1864-tf.

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BANKERS.

C. W. RUPP......O. E. SHANNONF. BENEDICT RUPP, 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. apr.15,'64-tf. apr.15,'64-tf.

JEWELER, &c.

DANIEL BORDER, Pitt street, two doors west of the bed-ford hotel, Bebford, PA. WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWEL-RY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Sil-ver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refin-ed Glasses, also Bootch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. apr. 8, 1864-zz.

HENRY HARPER, Manufacturer and Dealer in WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER WARE, and Su-perior SILVER PLATED WARE. mar84:5m.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JOHN MAJOR, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, REDFORD COUNTY. Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to prompt-ly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepa-red. Also settling up partnerships and other ac-counts.

April 1, 1864-tf.

ing the countless ages to together, and to incite to the love of our

Peace e undivided, indivisible country. to the ashes of our departed friend, the friend of his country and his race. Happy was his life, for he was the restorer of the republic; he was happy in his death, for the manner of his end will plead forever for the Union of the States and the free man.

Select Story.

THE UNMEANT REBUKE.

Charles Nelson had reached his thirty-fifth year, and at that age he found himself going down hill. He had once been one of the happiest of mortals, and no blessing was wanted to complete the sum of his happi-ness. He had one of the best wives, and his children were intelligent and comely. He was a carpenter by trade, and no man could od of pacification. The removal of the cause of the Rebellion is not only demanded by justice; it is the policy of mercy, making room for a wider elemency; it is the part of order against a chaos of controversy; its suc-cess brings with it true reconcilement, a lasting peace, a continuous growth of confi-dence through an assimilation of the social condition. Here is the fitting expression of the mourning of to-day. And let no lover of his country say that this warning is un-called for. The cry is delusive that Slave-ry is decd. Even now it is nerving itself for a fresh struggle for continuance. The last winds from the South waft to as the sad intelligence that a man, who had sur-rounded himself with the glory of the most was named with affectionate pride among the ablest generals of all time, has usurped more than the whole power of the Execuof the fence was broken in many places. The house itself had once been white, but it was now dingy and dark. Bright green blinds had once adorned the windows, but now they had been taken off and sold. And the win-dows themselves bespoke poverty and ne-glect, for in many places the glass was gone and shingles, rags and old hats had taken its place. A single look at the house and its accompaniments told the story. It was the drunkard's home

-sh, sissy ! don't say anything

He may be good to us again; if he knew how we loved him. I know he would. And then I believe God is good, and surely he will help us sometime, for mother prays to

him every day." "Yes," answ "Yes," answered Nancy, "I know she does; and God must be our father some-

time." "He is our father now, sissy." "I know it, and he must be all we shall have by-and-by, for you don't you remem-ber that mother told us that she might leave us one of these days? She said a cold dag-ger was upon her heart, and— "...sh! Don't Nancy, ycu'!!—" The words were choked up with sobs, and the sisters went long together

The words were choked up with sobs, and tears, and the sisters wept long together. At length they arose and went away, for they saw more children coming. As soon as the little ones were out of sight, Charles Nelson started to his feet. His hands were clenched, his eyes were fixed upon a vacant point with an eager gaze. "My God," he gasped, "what a villian I am. Look at me now. What a state I am in, and what I have sacrificed to bring my-self to it. And they love me yet, and pray for me !" He said no more, but for a few moments

He said no more, but for a few moments he stood with his hands clenched, and his eyes fixed. At length his gaze was turned upward, and his clasped hands were raised above his head. A moment he remained so, and then his hands dropped by his side

so, and then his hands dropped by his side, and he started homeward. When he reached his home he found his wife and children in to ars, but he affected to notice it not. He drew a shilling from his pocket—it was his last—and handing it to his wife, and asked her if she would send and get him some nerridge get him some porridge. The wife was startled by the tone in which

this was spoken, for it sounded as in days now.

this was spoken, for it sounded as in days gone by. The porridge was made nice and nourish-ing and Charles ate it ali. He went to bed early, and early on the following day hewas, up. He asked his wife if she had milk and flour enough to make him another bowl of convident

"Oh, yes." "Then work for me to-day. Send Nelly over to tell Mrs. Bixby that you are not well enough to wash, for you are not. Here is a dollar, and you must do with it as you please. Buy something that will keep you busy for yourself and children. Mr. Nelson turned toward the door and his hand was upon the latch. He hesitated and turned toack. He did not speak, but he opened his arms; and his wife sank upon his bosom. He kissedher, and then having placed her in a seat, he left the house. When he went to his work that morning he felt well, and very happy. Mr. Manly was by to cheer him, and this he did by talking and acting as though Charles had never been unfortunete at all and acting as though Charles had never been unfortunate at all.

WM. HARTLEY, Bedford, Pa. It was Sunday evening and Nelson had been almost a week without rum. He had earned fifteen dollars, ten of which he had in his pocket. SECRETARY & TREASURER. Hon. S. L. RUSSELL, Bedford, Pa

DIRECTORS, "Mary," he said, after the supper table had been cleared away, "there are ten dol-lars for you and I want you to expend it in clothing for yourself and children. I have carned fifteen dollars during the past five days. I am to build Squire Manly's great house, and he pays me three dollars a day. A good job, isn' ti?" Mary looked up, and her lips moved, but she could not speak a word. She struggled a few moments, and then burst into tears. Her husband took her by the arm and drew her upon his lap, then pressed her to his

her upon his lap, then pressed her to his

Hen. S. L. RUSSELL, Beatord, Fr. DIRECTORS, Hon. T. B. SMANKON, M. C., California. W. D. MCKINSTRY, Mercersburg, Fa. Hon. SAMUEL DAVIS, Bedford, Fa. J. M. SIOZEMAKER, "" G. W. RUFF, """ The property of this company is all owned in fee simple and is all paid for, and consists of the following tracks: 1st. That valuable island, known as the "Lower Stump Creek Island," containing 2 acres and 93 perches, situated in the Allegheny river, at the mouth of the Clarion river. On this island a derrick was erected in the spring of 1861, and an engine placed on the grounds, but the war breaking out, the parties sold off and enlisted. 2d. The "Upper Stump Creek Island," is situ-ation but a few roks above the lower island, con-taining 4 acres and 20 perches, 4 acres of which are owned by this company, on which are creeted a house, stable, de. Neither of these islands is lin-ble to overflow, and both are well protected by stone and treer against washing. By reference to the map of Pennsylvania, it will be observed that the Clarion river ompties into the Allegheny at a point due south from Oil Creek, and as oil is found at Freeport, on this line further south, we have every reason to believe that these islands are in the very contra of the great oil belt of Pennsylva-nia. Besides all this, they lie far below the coal measures. The company also owns 1 acre and 61 perches bosom. "Mary," he whispered, while tears ran down his checks, "you are not deceived. I am Charles Nelson once more, and will be while I live. Not by any act of mine shall another cloud cross your brow." And then he told her of the words he had heard the previous Monday, while he lay be-hind the wall. "Nove before" he said "did I fully re-

hind the wall. "'Never before," he said, "did I fully re-alize how low I had fallen, but the scales dropped from my eyes then as though some one had struck them off with a sledge. My

the very centre of the great of the being Pennsylvanite. Besides all this, they lie far below the coal measures.
The company also owns 1 are and 61 perches the only the coal being Pennsylvanite. The source of the mouth of Ritchey Rum, mark the town of Embedded to the mouth of Ritchey Rum, mark the town of Embedded to the mouth of Ritchey Rum, mark the the source of the mouth of Ritchey Rum, mark the the source of the mouth of Ritchey Rum, mark the the source of the mouth of Ritchey Rum, mark the the source of the mouth of Ritchey Rum, mark the the source of the mouth of Ritchey Rum, mark the the source of the mouth of Ritchey Rum, mark the source of the depth of 420 feet. This well was tabed at 350 for being the the proprietors determined on the the company wilk, as soon any on wheth the source of the depth of 1000 feet or more. The "Stump Islands Company ownes the shole interest in well, fixtures and and, and "Development Fund" will be amply sufficient to complete this well and sink others in the Islands. There is besides, room enough on the Ritchey Rum tract for several more wells. The property owned by this company is all with the lands along the Alleghesy and other of 300 acre tracts contain.
The sorries of an efficient Superintendant have to correct aboring surface than many of the 300 acre tracts of an efficient Superintendant have the prosecute operations vigorous?. The services of an efficient Superintendant have the prosecute operations vigorous?
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The services of stock, must apply foon, to then \$1,000 shares of stock, and stock operation.
Thus shall be deford Penn's.; at whose office subscription books have we compa dropped from my eyes then as though some one had struck them off with a sledge. My soul started up to a stand point from which all the tempters of earth can not move it. Yours prayers are answered." Time passed on, and the cottage assumed its garb of pure white, and its whole win-dowsand green blinds. The roses in the gar-den smile, and in every way did the im-provement work. Once again was Mary Nelson among the happiest of the happy, and her children choose their own associates now.

HOW TRAITORS ARE TREATED IN CLEVE

CALL AT IF YOU WANT THERE YOU WILL FIND

Trunning beig profilion prov

CRAMER & CO.'s CHEAP GOODS! A Good Stock; ALL OF WHICH IS OFFERED AT PRICES CORRESPONDING WITH THE GREAT DECLINE. April 7, 1865.