

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY J. R. DUBORROW & JOHN LUTZ

ON JULIANA ST., opposite the Mengel House, BEDFORD, BEDFORD CO., PA.

TERMS: \$2.00 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, one insertion... \$1.00 One square, three insertions... \$3.00

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN PALMER, Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

J. B. CERNAN, Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa. Office with James C. Pitts, opposite the Hotel.

JOHN T. KEAGY, Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa. Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.

J. R. DUBORROW & JOHN LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care.

E. SPY M. ALSIP, Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

M. A. POINTE, Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa. Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

K. IMPELL and LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa. Have formed a partnership in the practice of the law.

JOHN MOWER, Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa. April 1, 1864.

Physicians. DR. R. F. HARRY, Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Hotels. BEDFORD HOUSE, At HOPWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA. BY HARRY DEOLINGER.

Corner Sixth and Market Streets, Opposite Reading R. Depot, D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

Exchange Hotel, HUNTINGTON, PA. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. April 29th, 1864.

Bankers. DUPPE, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, 41 N. BROAD ST., PHILA., Pa.

Jeweler. DANIEL BORDER, 217 STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE NEW YORK HOTEL, PHILA., Pa.

Justice of the Peace. JOHN MAJOR, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY.

Bedford Inquirer

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

Bedford, Pa., Friday, July 28, 1865.

Select Poetry.

The Small Becoming Great. A traveler through a dusty road, Strewed acorns on the lea, And one took root and sprouted up, And grew into a tree.

Select Story.

How Godfrey Close his Wife. "Godfrey, old boy," said Henry Clayton as he tilted back in his chair, "put his feet upon the mantle-piece, where is the wedding to be?"

Miscellaneous.

The Connellysville Railroad Charter. Legislative Action Unconstitutional. Important decision by Justice Grier.

EMANCIPATED WHITE MEN.

In President Johnson's letter expressing his attendance at the ceremonies at Gettysburg on the Fourth, occurs this passage: "In your joy to-morrow, I trust you will not forget the thousands of whites as well as blacks whom the war has emancipated, which no previous anniversary of the Declaration of Independence ever gave them."

VALUE OF AN IDEA.

"A penny for your thoughts," says the old saw, and the valuation was doubtless full men's minds. But thoughts are worth more than a penny nowadays, and the ideas which are suggested by thought represent millions.

MARRIED BELLES.

That wives should constantly endeavor to cultivate their graces, and render themselves as fascinating as possible, is held to be their sacred duty, but beauty should be preserved and accomplished in perfect to bind their husbands' hearts more closely.

ENGLISH ESTIMATE OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

Affairs in America, after the great civil war, are setting down much more rapidly and quietly than might have been expected, for the people have the art of adapting themselves to circumstances more readily than other elsewhere.

EMANCIPATED WHITE MEN.

in President Johnson's letter expressing his attendance at the ceremonies at Gettysburg on the Fourth, occurs this passage: "In your joy to-morrow, I trust you will not forget the thousands of whites as well as blacks whom the war has emancipated, which no previous anniversary of the Declaration of Independence ever gave them."

VALUE OF AN IDEA.

"A penny for your thoughts," says the old saw, and the valuation was doubtless full men's minds. But thoughts are worth more than a penny nowadays, and the ideas which are suggested by thought represent millions.

MARRIED BELLES.

That wives should constantly endeavor to cultivate their graces, and render themselves as fascinating as possible, is held to be their sacred duty, but beauty should be preserved and accomplished in perfect to bind their husbands' hearts more closely.

ENGLISH ESTIMATE OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

Affairs in America, after the great civil war, are setting down much more rapidly and quietly than might have been expected, for the people have the art of adapting themselves to circumstances more readily than other elsewhere.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD CHARTER.

Legislative Action Unconstitutional. Important decision by Justice Grier.

Yesterday morning Hon. Wilson McCandless read in the United States Circuit Court the following opinion of Justice Grier, in the case of the Mayor & Co. of Baltimore vs. the Connellysville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad.

The charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellysville Railroad Company contains the following provision, viz: "If the said company shall at any time misuse or abuse any of the privileges herein granted, the Legislature may resume all and singular the rights and privileges hereby granted to such corporation."

Under this clause the Legislature, by an act passed in 1864, revoked and resumed all and singular the rights and privileges granted to said Company, so far as the same authorized it to construct any line or lines of railway southwardly or eastwardly from Connellysville.

Is this repealing act repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, on the ground that it impairs the obligation of the contract between the State and the Company?

The objections made on the argument to the form of the pleadings and the right of the complainant to have the remedy sought in his bill, will be found over-ruled in a similar case by the Supreme Court. We refer to the case of Dodge vs. Wolsey, 18th How. 336.

In that case the complainant was a stockholder in the corporation, whose interests were likely to be injuriously affected by the State legislation, if it should be carried into effect. In this case the complainant is a creditor, who, on the faith of legislative acts, granting certain franchises and privileges to the Pittsburgh and Connellysville Railroad Company, has advanced large sums of money, which have been expended in constructing its road. If that corporation submit to this act of the Legislature, divesting them of a most valuable part of their franchise, the security and rights of the complainant would be materially injured.

The bill is in the nature of a bill *in rem*, and the complainant has a right to the remedy sought, if the Court should be of opinion that this act of 1865 impairs the obligation of the original contract, or act of incorporation granted to the Pittsburgh and Connellysville Railroad Company.

The only question then is as to the validity of this act. That the act repealing the franchise of the corporation, or that material part and transferring its franchises and property to another corporation without its consent, impairs the obligation of the original contract, is not, and cannot be denied. Nor is it denied that an act granting corporate privileges to a body of men who have proceeded on the faith of it to subscribe stock and borrow money, and expend it in the construction of a valuable public improvement, is a contract, and that it is not in the power of either party to it to repudiate or annul it without the consent of the other.

The State claims no sovereign power to repudiate its contracts or defraud its citizens and the Constitution delegates no such power to the Legislature.

If in the act of incorporation the Legislature retains the absolute and unconditional power of revocation for any or no reasons; if it be so written in the bond, the party accepting a franchise on such conditions cannot complain if he is arbitrarily revoked; or if this contract be that the Legislature may repeal the act whenever in its opinion the corporation has misused or abused its privileges, then the contract constitutes the Legislature the arbiter and judge of the existence of that fact.

But the case before us comes within neither category. The contract does not give an unconditional right to the Legislature to constitute the tribunal to adjudicate the question of fact as to the misuse or abuse. Moreover the case before us admits that the condition of the contract is that the Legislature are authorized to repeal the act, does not exist, admits that the corporation has neither "misused or abused its privileges." A charter may be vacated by the decree of a judicial tribunal in a proper proceeding for that purpose, without any such reservation in the charter.

Then both parties are heard and a verdict is given on the facts as so desired, which concludes the question. But the Legislature possesses no judicial authority under the constitution, and has no established course of proceedings in the exercise of such power.

The party who is injured by its action is not heard. The reasons usually alleged in the preamble to the act are the mere suggestions of some interested party, seeking to speculate at the expense of others—professional solicitors who infest the lobby are ever ready, for a sufficient consideration, to impose on the good nature of honest but often careless legislators, by the suggestion of an amendment which seems to them desirable, which concludes the question. But the Legislature possesses no judicial authority under the constitution, and has no established course of proceedings in the exercise of such power.

The party who is injured by its action is not heard. The reasons usually alleged in the preamble to the act are the mere suggestions of some interested party, seeking to speculate at the expense of others—professional solicitors who infest the lobby are ever ready, for a sufficient consideration, to impose on the good nature of honest but often careless legislators, by the suggestion of an amendment which seems to them desirable, which concludes the question. But the Legislature possesses no judicial authority under the constitution, and has no established course of proceedings in the exercise of such power.

The party who is injured by its action is not heard. The reasons usually alleged in the preamble to the act are the mere suggestions of some interested party, seeking to speculate at the expense of others—professional solicitors who infest the lobby are ever ready, for a sufficient consideration, to impose on the good nature of honest but often careless legislators, by the suggestion of an amendment which seems to them desirable, which concludes the question. But the Legislature possesses no judicial authority under the constitution, and has no established course of proceedings in the exercise of such power.

The party who is injured by its action is not heard. The reasons usually alleged in the preamble to the act are the mere suggestions of some interested party, seeking to speculate at the expense of others—professional solicitors who infest the lobby are ever ready, for a sufficient consideration, to impose on the good nature of honest but often careless legislators, by the suggestion of an amendment which seems to them desirable, which concludes the question. But the Legislature possesses no judicial authority under the constitution, and has no established course of proceedings in the exercise of such power.

The party who is injured by its action is not heard. The reasons usually alleged in the preamble to the act are the mere suggestions of some interested party, seeking to speculate at the expense of others—professional solicitors who infest the lobby are ever ready, for a sufficient consideration, to impose on the good nature of honest but often careless legislators, by the suggestion of an amendment which seems to them desirable, which concludes the question. But the Legislature possesses no judicial authority under the constitution, and has no established course of proceedings in the exercise of such power.

The party who is injured by its action is not heard. The reasons usually alleged in the preamble to the act are the mere suggestions of some interested party, seeking to speculate at the expense of others—professional solicitors who infest the lobby are ever ready, for a sufficient consideration, to impose on the good nature of honest but often careless legislators, by the suggestion of an amendment which seems to them desirable, which concludes the question. But the Legislature possesses no judicial authority under the constitution, and has no established course of proceedings in the exercise of such power.

The party who is injured by its action is not heard. The reasons usually alleged in the preamble to the act are the mere suggestions of some interested party, seeking to speculate at the expense of others—professional solicitors who infest the lobby are ever ready, for a sufficient consideration, to impose on the good nature of honest but often careless legislators, by the suggestion of an amendment which seems to them desirable, which concludes the question. But the Legislature possesses no judicial authority under the constitution, and has no established course of proceedings in the exercise of such power.

EMANCIPATED WHITE MEN.

in President Johnson's letter expressing his attendance at the ceremonies at Gettysburg on the Fourth, occurs this passage: "In your joy to-morrow, I trust you will not forget the thousands of whites as well as blacks whom the war has emancipated, which no previous anniversary of the Declaration of Independence ever gave them."

VALUE OF AN IDEA.

"A penny for your thoughts," says the old saw, and the valuation was doubtless full men's minds. But thoughts are worth more than a penny nowadays, and the ideas which are suggested by thought represent millions.

MARRIED BELLES.

That wives should constantly endeavor to cultivate their graces, and render themselves as fascinating as possible, is held to be their sacred duty, but beauty should be preserved and accomplished in perfect to bind their husbands' hearts more closely.

ENGLISH ESTIMATE OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

Affairs in America, after the great civil war, are setting down much more rapidly and quietly than might have been expected, for the people have the art of adapting themselves to circumstances more readily than other elsewhere.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD CHARTER.

Legislative Action Unconstitutional. Important decision by Justice Grier.

Yesterday morning Hon. Wilson McCandless read in the United States Circuit Court the following opinion of Justice Grier, in the case of the Mayor & Co. of Baltimore vs. the Connellysville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad.

The charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellysville Railroad Company contains the following provision, viz: "If the said company shall at any time misuse or abuse any of the privileges herein granted, the Legislature may resume all and singular the rights and privileges hereby granted to such corporation."

Under this clause the Legislature, by an act passed in 1864, revoked and resumed all and singular the rights and privileges granted to said Company, so far as the same authorized it to construct any line or lines of railway southwardly or eastwardly from Connellysville.

Is this repealing act repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, on the ground that it impairs the obligation of the contract between the State and the Company?

The objections made on the argument to the form of the pleadings and the right of the complainant to have the remedy sought in his bill, will be found over-ruled in a similar case by the Supreme Court. We refer to the case of Dodge vs. Wolsey, 18th How. 336.

In that case the complainant was a stockholder in the corporation, whose interests were likely to be injuriously affected by the State legislation, if it should be carried into effect. In this case the complainant is a creditor, who, on the faith of legislative acts, granting certain franchises and privileges to the Pittsburgh and Connellysville Railroad Company, has advanced large sums of money, which have been expended in constructing its road. If that corporation submit to this act of the Legislature, divesting them of a most valuable part of their franchise, the security and rights of the complainant would be materially injured.

The bill is in the nature of a bill *in rem*, and the complainant has a right to the remedy sought, if the Court should be of opinion that this act of 1865 impairs the obligation of the original contract, or act of incorporation granted to the Pittsburgh and Connellysville Railroad Company.

The only question then is as to the validity of this act. That the act repealing the franchise of the corporation, or that material part and transferring its franchises and property to another corporation without its consent, impairs the obligation of the original contract, is not, and cannot be denied. Nor is it denied that an act granting corporate privileges to a body of men who have proceeded on the faith of it to subscribe stock and borrow money, and expend it in the construction of a valuable public improvement, is a contract, and that it is not in the power of either party to it to repudiate or annul it without the consent of the other.

The State claims no sovereign power to repudiate its contracts or defraud its citizens and the Constitution delegates no such power to the Legislature.

If in the act of incorporation the Legislature retains the absolute and unconditional power of revocation for any or no reasons; if it be so written in the bond, the party accepting a franchise on such conditions cannot complain if he is arbitrarily revoked; or if this contract be that the Legislature may repeal the act whenever in its opinion the corporation has misused or abused its privileges, then the contract constitutes the Legislature the arbiter and judge of the existence of that fact.

But the case before us comes within neither category. The contract does not give an unconditional right to the Legislature to constitute the tribunal to adjudicate the question of fact as to the misuse or abuse. Moreover the case before us admits that the condition of the contract is that the Legislature are authorized to repeal the act, does not exist, admits that the corporation has neither "misused or abused its privileges." A charter may be vacated by the decree of a judicial tribunal in a proper proceeding for that purpose, without any such reservation in the charter.

Then both parties are heard and a verdict is given on the facts as so desired, which concludes the question. But the Legislature possesses no judicial authority under the constitution, and has no established course of proceedings in the exercise of such power.

The party who is injured by its action is not heard. The reasons usually alleged in the preamble to the act are the mere suggestions of some interested party, seeking to speculate at the expense of others—professional solicitors who infest the lobby are ever ready, for a sufficient consideration, to impose on the good nature of honest but often careless legislators, by the suggestion of an amendment which seems to them desirable, which concludes the question. But the Legislature possesses no judicial authority under the constitution, and has no established course of proceedings in the exercise of such power.

The party who is injured by its action is not heard. The reasons usually alleged in the preamble to the act are the mere suggestions of some interested party, seeking to speculate at the expense of others—professional solicitors who infest the lobby are ever ready, for a sufficient consideration, to impose on the good nature of honest but often careless legislators, by the suggestion of an amendment which seems to them desirable, which concludes the question. But the Legislature possesses no judicial authority under the constitution, and has no established course of proceedings in the exercise of such power.

The party who is injured by its action is not heard. The reasons usually alleged in the preamble to the act are the mere suggestions of some interested party, seeking to speculate at the expense of others—professional solicitors who infest the lobby are ever ready, for a sufficient consideration, to impose on the good nature of honest but often careless legislators, by the suggestion of an amendment which seems to them desirable, which concludes the question. But the Legislature possesses no judicial authority under the constitution, and has no established course of proceedings in the exercise of such power.

The party who is injured by its action is not heard. The reasons usually alleged in the preamble to the act are the mere suggestions of some interested party, seeking to speculate at the expense of others—professional solicitors who infest the lobby are ever ready, for a sufficient consideration, to impose on the good nature of honest but often careless legislators, by the suggestion of an amendment which seems to them desirable, which concludes the question. But the Legislature possesses no judicial authority under the constitution, and has no established course of proceedings in the exercise of such power.

The party who is injured by its action is not heard. The reasons usually alleged in the preamble to the act are the mere suggestions of some interested party, seeking to speculate at the expense of others—professional solicitors who infest the lobby are ever ready, for a sufficient consideration, to impose on the good nature of honest but often careless legislators, by the suggestion of an amendment which seems to them desirable, which concludes the question. But the Legislature possesses no judicial authority under the constitution, and has no established course of proceedings in the exercise of such power.

The party who is injured by its action is not heard. The reasons usually alleged in the preamble to the act are the mere suggestions of some interested party, seeking to speculate at the expense of others—professional solicitors who infest the lobby are ever ready, for a sufficient consideration, to impose on the good nature of honest but often careless legislators, by the suggestion of an amendment which seems to them desirable, which concludes the question. But the Legislature possesses no judicial authority under the constitution, and has no established course of proceedings in the exercise of such power.

The party who is injured by its action is not heard. The reasons usually alleged in the preamble to the act are the mere suggestions of some interested party, seeking to speculate at the expense of others—professional solicitors who infest the lobby are ever ready, for a sufficient consideration, to impose on the good nature of honest but often careless legislators, by the suggestion of an amendment which seems to them desirable, which concludes the question. But the Legislature possesses no judicial authority under the constitution, and has no established course of proceedings in the exercise of such power.

EMANCIPATED WHITE MEN.

in President Johnson's letter expressing his attendance at the ceremonies at Gettysburg on the Fourth, occurs this passage: "In your joy to-morrow, I trust you will not forget the thousands of whites as well as blacks whom the war has emancipated, which no previous anniversary of the Declaration of Independence ever gave them."

VALUE OF AN IDEA.

"A penny for your thoughts," says the old saw, and the valuation was doubtless full men's minds. But thoughts are worth more than a penny nowadays, and the ideas which are suggested by thought represent millions.

MARRIED BELLES.

That wives should constantly endeavor to cultivate their graces, and render themselves as fascinating as possible, is held to be their sacred duty, but beauty should be preserved and accomplished in perfect to bind their husbands' hearts more closely.

ENGLISH ESTIMATE OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

Affairs in America, after the great civil war, are setting down much more rapidly and quietly than might have been expected, for the people have the art of adapting themselves to circumstances more readily than other elsewhere.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD CHARTER.

Legislative Action Unconstitutional. Important decision by Justice Grier.

Yesterday morning Hon. Wilson McCandless read in the United States Circuit Court the following opinion of Justice Grier, in the case of the Mayor & Co. of Baltimore vs. the Connellysville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad.

The charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellysville Railroad Company contains the following provision, viz: "If the said company shall at any time misuse or abuse any of the privileges herein granted, the Legislature may resume all and singular the rights and privileges hereby granted to such corporation."

Under this clause the Legislature, by an act passed in 1864, revoked and resumed all and singular the rights and privileges granted to said Company, so far as the same authorized it to construct any line or lines of railway southwardly or eastwardly from Connellysville.

Is this repealing act repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, on the ground that it impairs the obligation of the contract between the State and the Company?

The objections made on the argument to the form of the pleadings and the right of the complainant to have the remedy sought in his bill, will be found over-ruled in a similar case by the Supreme Court. We refer to the case of Dodge vs. Wolsey, 18th How. 336.

In that case the complainant was a stockholder in the corporation, whose interests were likely to be injuriously affected by the State legislation, if it should be carried into effect. In this case the complainant is a creditor, who, on the faith of legislative acts, granting certain franchises and privileges to the Pittsburgh and Connellysville Railroad Company, has advanced large sums of money, which have been expended in constructing its road. If that corporation submit to this act of the Legislature, divesting them of a most valuable part of their franchise, the security and rights of the complainant would be materially injured.

The bill is in the nature of a bill *in rem*, and the complainant has a right to the remedy sought, if the Court should be of opinion that this act of 1865 impairs the obligation of the original contract, or act of incorporation granted to the Pittsburgh and Connellysville Railroad Company.

The only question then is as to the validity of this act. That the act repealing the franchise of the corporation, or that material part and transferring its franchises and property to another corporation without its consent, impairs the obligation of the original contract, is not, and cannot be denied. Nor is it denied that an act granting corporate privileges to a body of men who have proceeded on the faith of it to subscribe stock and borrow money, and expend it in the construction of a valuable public improvement, is a contract, and that it is not in the power of either party to it to repudiate or annul it without the consent of the other.

The State claims no sovereign power to repudiate its contracts or defraud its citizens and the Constitution delegates no such power to the Legislature.

If in the act of incorporation the Legislature retains the absolute and unconditional power of revocation for any or no reasons; if it be so written in the bond, the party accepting a franchise on such conditions cannot complain if he is arbitrarily revoked; or if this contract be that the Legislature may repeal the act whenever in its opinion the corporation has misused or abused its privileges, then the contract constitutes the Legislature the arbiter and judge of the existence of that fact.

But the case before us comes within neither category. The contract does not give an unconditional right to the Legislature to constitute the tribunal to adjudicate the question of fact as to the misuse or abuse. Moreover the case before us admits that the condition of the contract is that the Legislature are authorized to repeal the act, does not exist, admits that the corporation has neither "misused or abused its privileges." A charter may be vacated by the decree of a judicial tribunal in a proper proceeding for that purpose, without any such reservation in the charter.

Then both parties are heard and a verdict is given on the facts as so desired, which concludes the question. But the Legislature possesses no judicial authority under the constitution, and has no established course of proceedings in the exercise of such power.

The party who is injured by its action is not heard. The reasons usually alleged in the preamble to the act are the mere suggestions of some interested party, seeking to speculate at the expense of others—professional solicitors who infest the lobby are ever ready, for a sufficient consideration, to impose on the good nature of honest but often careless legislators, by the suggestion of an amendment which seems to them desirable, which concludes the question. But the Legislature possesses no judicial authority under the constitution, and has no established course of proceedings in the exercise of such power.

The party who is injured by its action is not heard. The reasons usually alleged in the preamble to the act are the mere suggestions of some interested party, seeking to speculate at the expense of others—professional solicitors who infest the lobby are ever ready, for a sufficient consideration, to impose on the good nature of honest but often careless legislators, by the suggestion of an amendment which seems to them desirable, which concludes the question. But the Legislature possesses no judicial authority under the constitution, and has no established course of proceedings in the exercise of such power.

The party who is injured by its action is not heard. The reasons usually alleged in the preamble to the act are the mere suggestions of some interested party, seeking to speculate at the expense of others—professional solicitors who infest the lobby are ever ready, for a sufficient consideration, to impose on the good nature of honest but often careless legislators, by the suggestion of an amendment which seems to them desirable, which concludes the question. But the Legislature possesses no judicial authority under the constitution, and has no established course of proceedings in the exercise of such power.

The party who is injured by its action is not heard. The reasons usually alleged in the preamble to the act are the mere suggestions of some interested party, seeking to speculate at the expense of others—professional solicitors who infest the lobby are ever ready, for a sufficient consideration, to impose on the good nature of honest but often careless legislators, by the suggestion of an amendment which seems to them desirable, which concludes the question. But the Legislature possesses no judicial authority under the constitution, and has no established course of proceedings in the exercise of such power.

The party who is injured by its action is not heard. The reasons usually alleged in the preamble to the act are the mere suggestions of some interested party, seeking to speculate at the expense of others—professional solicitors who infest the lobby are ever ready, for a sufficient consideration, to impose on the good nature of honest but often careless legislators, by the suggestion of an amendment which seems to them desirable, which concludes the question. But the Legislature possesses no judicial authority under the constitution, and has no established course of proceedings in the exercise of such power.

The party who is injured by its action is not heard. The reasons usually alleged in the preamble to the act are the mere suggestions of some interested party, seeking to speculate at the expense of others—professional solicitors who infest the lobby are ever ready, for a sufficient consideration, to impose on the good nature of honest but often careless legislators, by the suggestion of an amendment which seems to them desirable, which concludes the question. But the Legislature possesses no judicial authority under the constitution, and has no established course of proceedings in the exercise of such power.

The party who is injured by its action is not heard. The reasons usually alleged in the preamble to the act are the mere suggestions of some interested party, seeking to speculate at the expense of others—professional solicitors who infest the lobby are ever ready, for a sufficient consideration, to impose on the good nature of honest but often careless legislators, by the suggestion of an amendment which seems to them desirable, which concludes the question. But the Legislature possesses no judicial authority under the constitution, and has no established course of proceedings in the exercise of such power.

EMANCIPATED WHITE MEN.

in President Johnson's letter expressing his attendance at the ceremonies at Gettysburg on the Fourth, occurs this passage: "In your joy to-morrow, I trust you will not forget the thousands of whites as well as blacks whom the war has emancipated, which no previous anniversary of the Declaration of Independence ever gave them."

VALUE OF AN IDEA.

"A penny for your thoughts," says the old saw, and the valuation was doubtless full men's minds. But thoughts are worth more than a penny nowadays, and the ideas which are suggested by thought represent millions.

MARRIED BELLES.

That wives should constantly endeavor to cultivate their graces, and render themselves as fascinating as possible, is held to be their sacred duty, but beauty should be preserved and accomplished in perfect to bind their husbands' hearts more closely.

ENGLISH ESTIMATE OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

Affairs in America, after the great civil war, are setting down much more rapidly and quietly than might have been expected, for the people have the art of adapting themselves to circumstances more readily than other elsewhere.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD CHARTER.

Legislative Action Unconstitutional. Important decision by Justice Grier.

Yesterday morning Hon. Wilson McCandless read in the United States Circuit Court the following opinion of Justice Grier, in the case of the Mayor & Co. of Baltimore vs. the Connellysville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad.

The charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellysville Railroad Company contains the following provision, viz: "If the said company shall at any time misuse or abuse any of the privileges herein granted, the Legislature may resume all and singular the rights and privileges hereby granted to such corporation."

Under this clause the Legislature, by an act passed in 1864, revoked and resumed all and singular the rights and privileges granted to said Company, so far as the same authorized it to construct any line or lines of railway southwardly or eastwardly from Connellysville.

Is this repealing act repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, on the ground that it impairs the obligation of the contract between the State and the Company?

The objections made on the argument to the form of the pleadings and the right of the complainant to have the remedy sought in his bill, will be found over-ruled in a similar case by the Supreme Court. We refer to the case of Dodge vs. Wolsey, 18th How. 336.

In that case the complainant was a stockholder in the corporation, whose interests were likely to be injuriously affected by the State legislation, if it should be carried into effect. In this case the complainant is a creditor, who, on the faith of legislative acts, granting certain franchises and privileges to the Pittsburgh and Connellysville Railroad Company, has advanced large sums of money, which have been expended in constructing its road. If that corporation submit to this act of the Legislature, divesting them of a most valuable part of their franchise, the security and rights of the complainant would be materially injured.

The bill is in the nature of a bill *in rem*, and the complainant has a right to the remedy sought, if the Court should be of opinion that this act of 1865 impairs the obligation of the original contract, or act of incorporation granted to the Pittsburgh and Connellysville Railroad Company.

The only question then is as to the validity of this act. That the act repealing the franchise of the corporation, or that material part and transferring its franchises and property to another corporation without its consent, impairs the obligation of the original contract, is not, and cannot be denied. Nor is it denied that an act granting corporate privileges to a body of men who have proceeded on the faith of it to subscribe stock and borrow money, and expend