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Advertisements, 10c per line, 25.00; over 10
lines, 25.00. Short notices, 10c per line, 25.00.
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Professional & Business Cards.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
JOHN PALMER,
Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to
his care.
Particular attention paid to the collection of
Military Claims. Office on Juliana street, nearly
opposite the Mengel House, June 23, '65. 17

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with James C. Pitts, opposite the
Hotel. All business entrusted to his care
will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military
Claims, Pensions, &c., specially collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted
to his care. Will give special attention to
claims against the Government. Office on Juliana
street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King,
April 26, '65. 17.

J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to
their care. Collections made on the shortest no-
tice. They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents
and will give special attention to the prosecution
of claims against the Government for Pensions,
Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Land, &c. Office on
Juliana street, one door South of the
"Mengel House," and nearly opposite the Inquirer
office. April 28, 1865. 17.

E. SPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business
entrusted to his care. Military Claims, Pensions, back
pay, Bounty, &c. especially collected. Office with
Messrs. Spang, on Juliana street, 1 door south
of the Mengel House. April 1, 1865. 17.

M. A. POINTE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services
to the public. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of
the "Mengel House." Dec. 9, 1864. 17.

K. IMMELL and LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Have formed a partnership in the practice of
the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South
of the Mengel House. April 18, 1865. 17.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
April 1, 1864. 17.

DENTISTS.
C. S. RICKS,
DENTIST, BEDFORD, PA.,
Office on the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations performed with skill and
facility. Particular attention paid to
dentures and extractions. TERMS CASH.
Jan. 25, '65. 17.

DENTISTRY.
E. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBURY,
Pa., will spend the season at Hopewell,
the remaining three days at Woodbury, and
the balance of his professional life at all other
times he can be found on Monday and Tuesday of
each month, which he will spend in Martinsburg,
Blair county, Pa. Persons desiring operations
should call early, as time is limited. All opera-
tions warranted. Aug. 5, 1864. 17.

PHYSICIANS.
DR. R. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services
to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building
formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffman.
April 1, 1864. 17.

J. L. MARBOUR, M. D.,
Having permanently located and respectfully
tenders his professional services to the citizens
of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street,
opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Pal-
mer's office. April 1, 1864. 17.

HOTELS.
BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DEOLLINGER,
Every attention given to make guests comfortable.
Hopewell, July 27, 1864.

U. S. HOTEL,
HARRISBURG, PA.,
CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
OPPOSITE READING R. DEPOT.
D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.
June 8.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGTON, PA.,
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
April 29th, 1864. 17.

BANKERS.
DUPPE, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
No. 100 N. Second St., PHILADELPHIA.
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. April 18, 1864.

JEWELER &c.
DANIEL BORDER,
177 N. 2nd St., PHILADELPHIA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWEL-
RY, SPECTACLES, &c.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver
Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refr.
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. 17.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.
JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPWELL,
BEDFORD COUNTY. Collections and all business
entrusted to him will be attended to promptly.
Will also attend to the sale and conveying of real
estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepa-
red. Also attending partnerships and other ac-
tivities.
April 1, 1864. 17.

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,
And grew into a tree;
Love sought its shades at evening time,
To breathe its cooler joys,
And age was pleased in hours of noon,
To bask beneath its boughs;
The doorman loved its dangling twigs,
The birds sweet music here;
It stood a glory in its place,
A blessing evermore.

TO GODFREY CLOSE HIS WIFE.

"Godfrey, old boy," said Henry Clayton
as he tilted back in his chair, and put his
feet upon the mantle-piece, "where is the
wedding to be?"
"Miss Laura Somers, or Jenny, which is it?"
"I don't know, I am sure."
"Now, Godfrey, you know your wife, and all
your set are talking about the match—
Don't pretend you have not selected one of
the sisters."
"How do you know what either of
them will be?"
"Don't be afraid, old boy. Come, be
frank, which is the favorite sister?"
"Well, frankly then, I cannot tell you.
I have visited the family for several months,
as you know, but I cannot decide. Laura
is certainly the handsomest with her flashing
black eyes and quickly manner; but
Jenny seems, although the younger, to be
the most womanly and useful of the two.
Yet, I cannot be sure of that. My entrance
is the signal for cordial welcome and smiles,
and let me call at what hour I will they
are always well dressed, and apparently
disengaged. To be sure, I always in the
morning have to wait some time before
Laura is visible."
"Pop in unexpectedly, and notice the in-
ternal economy."
"How can I? A card at the door will
put any lady on her guard, or even the no-
tice of a gentleman's visitor."
"Go there in disguise. As a wash-woman,
for instance."
"Go there as a wash-woman?" cried Clay-
ton.
"Not exactly, but I will obtain admittance
to a woman's private chamber."
"Well, let me know the result."
Laura and Jenny Somers were the only
children of a widower, who, although in
moderate circumstances, moved in fashion-
able society. At the period of my short
sketch he was about to supply the lamented
Mrs. Somers' place, after nearly ten years'
mourning, and, although a kind and indulgent
parent, had no objections to his daughters'
marriage, and indeed, had told them so.
Laura, whose high spirit resented the
probable supremacy of a step mother, had
already selected Godfrey Horton for her
husband, and Jenny, who was the
younger, and gentler in spirit, had tried to
conquer a carefully conceived preference for
the same person. All his attentions were
ascribed by her to a brotherly regard,
though every act of kindness and courtesy
touched her to the very heart.
It was the morning of a large ball, and
the sisters were in the breakfast room to-
gether. Laura, her glossy black hair pushed
pudgily off her face, with the rough,
tumbled locks of last evening's coiffure
gathered loosely in a comb, wearing a soiled
wrapper, torn stockings, and a pair of
old-fashioned slippers, was leaning on a sofa.
Jenny, in a neat morning dress, with a large
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being constantly paraded before the world
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graciously discharged. But those degraded
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a negro's skull, and the impaled body of a
white man, with a banner reading 'The
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cause it was doubtful if her husband returned
that night, and she knew there was a
large amount of money in the house. She
remained to the peddler that if her husband
returned, he would probably meet him.
The peddler drove on, met the farmer, and
returned with him. As they approached
the house, the farmer observed a light in
his room in which he usually kept his pa-
pers, and remarked to the peddler that there
were burglars in the house. The peddler
intended to find a pair of revolvers, and the two
stationed themselves at points where the
burglars would probably attempt to escape;
they gave the alarm and three men rushed
out. The peddler killed two of them, when
the third ran toward the farmer, who shot
him. Upon entering the house the farmer
was horrified to find his wife and child mur-
dered. When the bodies of the murder-
ers were examined it was discovered that
they were the parties who had purchased the
farm that day; one of them being brother-
in-law to the farmer.—Dayton Journal.

NOTHING TO SAY FOR JEFF. DAVIS.

Two gentlemen from Georgia made an
appeal to Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State,
to the effect, that some privilege promotive
of his comfort and health should be bestow-
ed upon the Hon. A. H. Stephens, then and
now a prisoner, as our readers know, in the
Warrent. The Secretary kindly assured them
that he would institute proper inquiries,
and if it could be done the privilege would
not be withheld from the distinguished
prisoner.
"But, gentlemen," said the Secretary,
caring them keenly, "have you not a word
to say for Mr. Davis?—no petition to pro-
tect him?"
Surprised and confounded, our Georgia
gentlemen hesitated, when the Secretary
quietly remarked—"since his (Mr. D.) ar-
rest, save from Mrs. Davis, not one ap-
peal has come from the South in his be-
half."
Philadelphia North American.

THE CALL OF THE MEN IN THE SOUTH.

The following from the Houston (Texas)
Telegraph, with many other indications
of a similar kind, show the remarkable change
of sentiments on the labor question which
has taken place at the South.
"Accepting slavery as the only source for
the supply of labor, we in former years ad-
vocated the reopening of the African slave-
trade, because it was a means of civilizing
and christianizing savages, and at the same
time of developing the natural wealth of a
country we esteemed above all others. The
advocacy of that trade did not prove accept-
able." It was voted down and we gave up
the hope of ever seeing Texas fenced in.
But the abolition of slavery opens the field
to a new class of labor, of which there is a
superabundance in Europe and the North-
western States. The supply of that labor, if
we may judge by the development of the North
western country, is inexhaustible as in the
field here for its employment. We ad-
vocate the opening of the country to settlers
from the most liberal terms. We shall be
glad to see half a million a year added thus
to our population.

A FRENCHMAN CANNOT PRONOUNCE 'SHIP.'

The word sounds "sheep" in his mouth.
Seeing an iron-clad, he said to a boy, "Is
this a war sheep?" "No," replied the boy,
"it is a war."

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 &c., of Baltimore vs. the Connelleville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad. The case was argued before the Circuit Court, at Williamsport, in June last, and the decision was reserved until the present time. As the case has excited considerable interest, we publish the opinion of the Court entire.
The single question for decision in this case is correctly stated in the argument of the learned counsel for the respondent, as follows:
"The charter of the Pittsburgh and Connelleville 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 Connelleville.
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. 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 Connelleville Railroad Company, has advanced large sums of money, which have been expended in constructing the road. If that corporation submit to this act of the Legislature, divesting them of a most valuable part of their franchises, 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 Connelleville Railroad Company.

The only question then is as to the validity of this act. That the act repealing the franchises of the corporation, or material parts thereof, 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 repudi-

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returned with him. As they approached
the house, the farmer observed a light in
his room in which he usually kept his pa-
pers, and remarked to the peddler that there
were burglars in the house. The peddler
intended to find a pair of revolvers, and the two
stationed themselves at points where the
burglars would probably attempt to escape;
they gave the alarm and three men rushed
out. The peddler killed two of them, when
the third ran toward the farmer, who shot
him. Upon entering the house the farmer
was horrified to find his wife and child mur-
dered. When the bodies of the murder-
ers were examined it was discovered that
they were the parties who had purchased the
farm that day; one of them being brother-
in-law to the farmer.—Dayton Journal.

NOTHING TO SAY FOR JEFF. DAVIS.

Two gentlemen from Georgia made an
appeal to Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State,
to the effect, that some privilege promotive
of his comfort and health should be bestow-
ed upon the Hon. A. H. Stephens, then and
now a prisoner, as our readers know, in the
Warrent. The Secretary kindly assured them
that he would institute proper inquiries,
and if it could be done the privilege would
not be withheld from the distinguished
prisoner.
"But, gentlemen," said the Secretary,
caring them keenly, "have you not a word
to say for Mr. Davis?—no petition to pro-
tect him?"
Surprised and confounded, our Georgia
gentlemen hesitated, when the Secretary
quietly remarked—"since his (Mr. D.) ar-
rest, save from Mrs. Davis, not one ap-
peal has come from the South in his be-
half."
Philadelphia North American.

THE SMALL BECOMING GREAT.

A traveler through a dusty road,
And grew into a tree;
Love sought its shades at evening time,
To breathe its cooler joys,
And age was pleased in hours of noon,
To bask beneath its boughs;
The doorman loved its dangling twigs,
The birds sweet music here;
It stood a glory in its place,
A blessing evermore.

TO GODFREY CLOSE HIS WIFE.

"Godfrey, old boy," said Henry Clayton
as he tilted back in his chair, and put his
feet upon the mantle-piece, "where is the
wedding to be?"
"Miss Laura Somers, or Jenny, which is it?"
"I don't know, I am sure."
"Now, Godfrey, you know your wife, and all
your set are talking about the match—
Don't pretend you have not selected one of
the sisters."
"How do you know what either of
them will be?"
"Don't be afraid, old boy. Come, be
frank, which is the favorite sister?"
"Well, frankly then, I cannot tell you.
I have visited the family for several months,
as you know, but I cannot decide. Laura
is certainly the handsomest with her flashing
black eyes and quickly manner; but
Jenny seems, although the younger, to be
the most womanly and useful of the two.
Yet, I cannot be sure of that. My entrance
is the signal for cordial welcome and smiles,
and let me call at what hour I will they
are always well dressed, and apparently
disengaged. To be sure, I always in the
morning have to wait some time before
Laura is visible."
"Pop in unexpectedly, and notice the in-
ternal economy."
"How can I? A card at the door will
put any lady on her guard, or even the no-
tice of a gentleman's visitor."
"Go there in disguise. As a wash-woman,
for instance."
"Go there as a wash-woman?" cried Clay-
ton.
"Not exactly, but I will obtain admittance
to a woman's private chamber."
"Well, let me know the result."
Laura and Jenny Somers were the only
children of a widower, who, although in
moderate circumstances, moved in fashion-
able society. At the period of my short
sketch he was about to supply the lamented
Mrs. Somers' place, after nearly ten years'
mourning, and, although a kind and indulgent
parent, had no objections to his daughters'
marriage, and indeed, had told them so.
Laura, whose high spirit resented the
probable supremacy of a step mother, had
already selected Godfrey Horton for her
husband, and Jenny, who was the
younger, and gentler in spirit, had tried to
conquer a carefully conceived preference for
the same person. All his attentions were
ascribed by her to a brotherly regard,
though every act of kindness and courtesy
touched her to the very heart.
It was the morning of a large ball, and
the sisters were in the breakfast room to-
gether. Laura, her glossy black hair pushed
pudgily off her face, with the rough,
tumbled locks of last evening's coiffure
gathered loosely in a comb, wearing a soiled
wrapper, torn stockings, and a pair of
old-fashioned slippers, was leaning on a sofa.
Jenny, in a neat morning dress, with a large
gingham apron, and hair smoothly brushed
into a pretty knot, was washing the break-
fast dishes.

EMANCIPATED WHITE MEN.

In President Johnston's letter expressing
his attendance at the ceremonies at Gettys-
burg 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 Decla-
ration of Independence ever gave them.
Controlled so long by ambitious, selfish
leaders, who used them for their own un-
worthy ends, they are now free to serve and
the Government against whom life and
they in their blindness struck. I am glad
I am mistaken if, in the States late in rebel-
lion, we do not henceforth have such an
exhibition of loyalty and patriotism as was
never seen or felt there before."
"Here is an idea which we fear may be for-
gotten: our indignation over the return of
peace, and in the attention we devote to the
condition of the emancipated blacks. We
are prone to think that the curse of Slavery
rested upon the negro alone, and that all the
whites of the South were benefited by the
institution. This is a great mistake, for the
Slaveholder degraded the poor white
man far more, if it were possible, than the
negro. The Southern people regarded sla-
very as the natural condition of the latter—
to toil and labor that his master might live
in ease and luxury; but when the white man
engaged in honest, laborious industry, he
was regarded as having fallen from the na-
tural dignity of the whites, and forfeit-
ed the respect incident thereto. It is a
painful fact that the late war fell with crush-
ing force upon the Southern poor white man.
The rich man—the slaveholder—in
whose interest and for whom the rebellion
was inaugurated, enjoyed such immunities
from