# The Bedford Juquirer

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BEDFORD, PENN'A.

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Sche'l, two doors east of the Gazette office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county.
Petision, boundies and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.

May 1. '66 17'.

NO SECT IN HEAVEN.

Talking till late one eve,
Of the various doctrines the saints believe.
That night I stood in a troubled dream.
By the side of a dark flowing stream.

And a "Churchman" down to theriver ean When I heard a strange, voice call his nan

JOHN T. KEAGY,

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moneys on evidences of debt, and specify proows or heirs. Office two doors west of Leiegraph
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B. CESSNA.
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the office formerly occupied by King & Jondan,
and recently by Filler & Keagy. All business
extracted to his care will receive faithful and
prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c.,
bedford, June 9, 1865.

"I'm bound for Heaven, and when I'm ther
I shall want my book of Common Prayer;
And though I put on a starry crown,
I should feel quite lost without my gown."
Then he fixed his eye on the shining trace
But his gown was heavy, and he'd him back

SHARPE & KERR,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adtoining counties. All business entrusted to their

But his silk gown floated on the tide,

will promptly attend to all business entrusted to
his care.

Sa. Particular attention paid to the collection
Military claims. Office on Juliana st., nearly
possite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

And steadily solemnly, waded in.

A moment he silently signed over that,

And then, as he gazed to the farther shore,

And then, as he gazed to the farther shore,

The coat slipped off, and was seen no more.

As he entered heaven his suit of gray

Went quietly sailing away—away,

And none of the angels questioned him

ASPY M. ALSIP, ATTOENEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrasted to his care in Belford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back, Rounty, &c. specifit collected. Office with any Rounty, and a specifit collected. Office with any Rounty, and a specifit collected. Office with the Mongel House.

That the people in heaven, "all round," might sing.

M A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Badrono, PA. But I thought that he heaved an anxious sigh,

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELITER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MEDIGED, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of
the Law Office on Juliann Street, two doors South
But he cried. "Dear me, what shall I do?"

But he cried. "Dear me, what shall I do?"

OHN MOWER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

DENTISTS, Darsons, Pa.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Menaical Dentistry carefully and fauthfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.

But as they stopped at the river brink,

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist, Woodmark, commencing with the second Tuesday of
the month. Prepared to perform all Dental opersticus with which he may be favored. Tenns
within the reach of all and arietly cash except by
special contract. Work to be sent by mail or othyou're bound, I know, to the realms of bliss.

You're bound, I know, to the realms of bliss.

## PHYSICIANS.

M. W. JAMISON, M. D.,

BLOODY RUN, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to face people of that place and vicinity. [dee8-lyr]

Away to the left—his friends to the Apart they went from this world of But at last together they entered in.

OR. P. F. HARRY.

Respectfully tenders his professional ser.

Of women they seemed an innumerable throng, office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building but the men I could count as they passed along.

April 1, 1864—41.

J. MARBOURG, M. D.,

agree,

a

## BANKERS.

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, Egopord, Pass
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. COLL SCRIONS made for the East, West, North and Stath, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Realtimoses premptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.

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Lie also keeps on hand and for sale WATCH-lie also keeps on hand and for sale WATCH-lie also keeps on hand JEWELRY.

Let no one speak but the holy men;

For have ye not heard the words of Paul,

Oth, let the women keep silence all?

JOHN REIMUND, CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

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Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry,
promptly spaired. All work entrusted to his care
warranted to give entire ratisfaction. Inox3-lyr

And would talk an till the heaving to

Prit staget, the Dobes west of the RE.

Carried them over, side by side:
Side by side, for the way was one.
TCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silter Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Zreast Pins, Finger Rings, best No forms, or crosses, or books had they, waiting of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

And priest and Quaker, all who died,

Came out alike on the other side—
No forms, or crosses, or books had they,
No gowns of silk, or suits of gray,
No creeds to guide them, or MSS.,

On Penn street a few doors west of the Courted Itomac, Earth side, Bedford, Panis now prepared to the miller: "I could cat the meal as fast as the mill grinds it." "How long could you do so?" inquired the miller. "Till I starved to death," was the sarcastic reply.

# Bedford Inquirer.

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

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1866. [State of the state of the stat

## Poetry.

NO SECT IN HEAVEN.

And a "Churchman" down to the river came, When I heard a strange voice call his name "Good father, stop when you cross this tide You must leave your robes on the other side.'

And his long gown floated out behind, And down to the stream his way he took His pale hands clasping a gilt edged book.

"I'm bound for Heaven, and when I'm there, Then he fixed his eye on the shining track,

But his gown was heavy, and held him back, ..... P. KERR And the poor old father tried in vain

pointing counties. All business entrusies of the decay content of the tide, are will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily colected from the Gevernment, Coffice on Juliana stract, apposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Ps. mar2:41. Then down the river a Quaker strayed, Whether he belonged to 'the Church' or His dress of a sober hue was made:

"My coat and hat must be all of gray.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
And his broad-rimmed hat he pulled down tight
Over his forehead so cold and white

Bearonn, PA.,
Will altend promptly to all business intrusted 40
their care. Collections made on the shortest no-A moment he silently sighed over that,

About the width of his beaver's brim.

might sing.

Respectfully tenders his professional services the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, and looked rather surprised as, one by one, Mengle House. Dec. 9, 1864-tf. The Psalms and Hymns in the waves went

"The water has soaked me through and through.

And there on the river, far and wide, Away they went down the swollen tide,

Without his manuscripts, up to the throne,

"Sprinkled or plunged, may I ask you friend, How you attend to life's great end?"

You must go that way, and I'll go this."

Then straightway with all his might,
Away to the left—his friends to the right;
Apart they went from this world of sin,

And concerning the road they would never

And a sound of murmuring, long and loud, Came ever up from the moving crowd, That is the false, and this is the true.'

Or, "I'm in the old way, and you're in the

new, That is the false and this is the true." But the brethren only seemed to speak-Modest the sisters walked, and meek.

And if ever one of them chanced to say What troubles she met with on the way,

my4 'Ch, let the women keep silence all?'

I watched them long in my curious dream Till they stood by the borders of the stream; Then just as I thought the two ways met,

And would talk on till the heaving tide

For all had put on Christ's rightenusness.

## Miscellaneous.

HUBER VS. REILLY.

Dissenting opinion by Agnew J.

It is admitted that Henry Reilly was a citizen of the United States, owed military service, and was duly enrolled, drafted and notified, and refused to report himself; and failing to appear was duly registered in the provost marshal's office as a deserter, having neither furnished a substitute, nor paid commutation.

commutation.

The 11th section of the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1863, entitled "An Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces," makes all persons enrolled subject to be called into military service. The 12th sections provides for the call by the President, and its execution by a draft, and that these dayling angles, within a fixed these dayling angles, within a fixed these dayling angles, within a fixed these dayling angles.

dent, and its execution by a draft, and that those drafted shall appear within a fixed time after notice. The 13th section provides for commutation for service, or substitution, and then declares—"And any person failing to report after due service of notice, as herein prescribed, without furnishing a substitute or paying the required sum therefor, shall be deemed a descreter, and shall be arrested by the provost marshal and sent to the nearest military post for trial by court martial," &c. The 7th section of the law makes it the duty of the provost marshals "to arrest all descreters, whether regulars, volunteers, or militiamen, or persons called into the service under this or any other act of Congress, wherever they may be found, and to send them to the nearest military post."

It is clear, therefore, that under this act, Reilly was called into the military service, and became a deserter, subject to summary arrest and to trial by the express terms of the law. In this condition he was found by the act of Congress, approved the 3d of March, 1865, which provides—"That in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service, or report themselves to a provost marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding arrest and to trail by the express fermore from the ball. In this condition has as found by the ball of thousands, that, this nation, the ball body of thousands, that, this nation, the body of thousands, that, this nation of properties of the proof to be made of the control of the proof to be made of the control of the proof to be made of the control of the control of the proof to be made of the control of the control of the proof to be made of the control of the control of the proof to be made of the control o for past offence, if he would return to duty, but imposed the penalty of disfranchisement for his second act of disobedience, if he fail to obey. The supposed ex post facto character of the law, has, therefore, no place in the argument. It was not for his former desertion it inflicted the new penalty, but placing him under a new call to duty, it disfranchised him for his new act of insubordination. Just at this point is seen the high necessity of a power to enforce the draft. The law would be brutum fulunen, and the draft but voluntary service, if the penalty for refusal be inadequate.

Tin v. Mott, 12 Wheaton, that a militia man who refused to obey the orders of the President with one public service, was liable to be tried for the offence under the 5th section of the act of Congress of 28th of February, 1795. These authorities are wholly inconsistent with this theory of voluntary enlistment, and a want of power to enforce the draft. The law would be brutum fulunen, and the draft but voluntary service, the penalty is within the loss of citizenship.

Possessing power over the subject. Confulmen, and the draft but voluntary service, if the penalty for refusal be inadequate.

the loss of citizenship.

Possessing power over the subject, Congress is not responsible for the consequences. If from a legitimate exercise of power over one right, another, dependent on it, necessarily falls, it is no argument against the power itself. With a loss of life all rights fail. If Congress punish piracy with death, it is no argument against the right to do so that the offender thereby loses all his civil rights. This is an answer to the supposition that the act of Congress which inflicts disfranchisement for descrition is an attempt to regulate State suffrage. It neither is nor proposes to be a regulation of suffrage, but simply declares a penelty for desertion, a subject within the Federal power. If a loss of suffrage follow that of citizenship, it is a consequence of the offence, nor a regulation of suffrage. The State constitution having hung on suffrage to citizenship, he who forfeits his citizenship by a violation of valid Federal law, cannot complain that as a consequence he has also lost his right of suffrage, any more than by conviction of his crime his wife and children have lost his protection and support. From the few short words "to establish past offices and nost roads."

welfare—to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions—to guarantee to every State a republican form of government, and protect each against invasion and domestic violence. Significantly omitting all obligation upon the actual constitution of the prohibition that no State should grant letters of marque or reprisal, or, without consent of Congress, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any compact or agreement with another State or engage in war unless when actually invaded in such eminent danger as would not admit of delay; and cutting off all means to faising supplies and munitions of war, by the further prohibition to coin money, the continuity of the con

Then for what purpose are these facts proved before the board? For the purpose of punishment or the infliction of a penalty? No-not for these—but simply as facts on which the question of citizenship rests—a question which they must determine before he can be allowed to vote, under a penalty for admitting illegal votes as well as for exfor admitting illegal votes as well as for ex-cluding those that are legal. How is it possible to assert that an election board is incompetent to perform the very thing the law enjoins them to do. The argument that trial and conviction are necessary to estab-lish the fact of desertion as a preliminary to disfranchisement, is founded in the idea of inflicting a punishment which is incorrect, as I have shown and in the impression that

of motherhands. Just at, this point is a concentrated in the carties of the pready is within the conforce the chart. The is would be supported as the point of the conforce the chart. In the world of the conforce the chart is a larger of the point of the conforce the chart is a larger of the conforce the chart in the conforce the chart is a larger of the conforce the chart of the point of the conforce the chart of the chart of the conforce the chart of the

Hoboken Land Co., 18 Howard, 276; Van Swarton v. Com., 12 Harris. 292. Hence summary convictions, settlements of accounts, assessments of damages and of taxes, taking property for public use, the location of highways and other modes are committed to tribunals proceeding out of the course of common law. Precisely se is the trial of citizenship committed to the election board preliminary to exercising suffrage.

When the act of Congress declared that a deserter, failing to report, should stand in the condition of one renouncing citizenship, it deprived him of none of the fundamental rights these constutional clauses protect, but left him in full possession of all his natural personal rights. His offcace was political against the right of his sovereign to his services; and his punishment is also political to wit, privation of his citizenship. Unlike the natural rights belonging to man by creation, citizenship results from the law of government, and is regulated by the rule of the country in which it is claimed. Unlike those rights, also, it may be relinquished. No one may voluntarily surrender his life except in response to a duty higher than life. No nan may lawfully strip himself of the right of acquiring and holding property, voluntary pauperism is a crime against society. If to day, by the most solemn instrument, he should release his right to acquire and hold property, to-morrow he could repudiate it as contrary to reason and to the welfare of mankind. But citizenship may be surrendered. This is recognized in the case of removal from the State a probation of six months, residence before the right can be fully resumed. Naturalization, under the law of Congress, is founded on the same principle, and the alien, on his admission, not only swears allegiance to this government, but renounces his allegiance to every other government, potentate or power. So far is the right of voluntary surrender recognized that even the declaration of an intention to become a citizen, entitles him to the protection of our flag, and

gress having declared the disability, but appointed no tribunal for its enforcement, it will not do to say it cannot be inquired into when it becomes necessary to be determined, not for punishment, but as a condition to the exercise of a personal privilege. And Congress having declared it without reference to any conviction, it will not do to say it can be shown by a conviction.

Upon the whole case I am of opinion that the election board had a right to determine the question of Henry Reilly's citizenship, and for this purpose to ascertain the facts upon which his right to vote depended.

It may be that in this opinion I am in error, and am misled by my feeling. But if I am it is because every sentiment of my heart and every conviction of my mind have been with my country in the dreadful strife she has maintained. In such a struggle I would not abate one jot or tittle of her power, but would rather pour oil on every grating joint, lubricate every point of contact, remove its friction and increase its motion, that in the end I might see her shooting like an engine of sublimity and power, along a smooth firm track, carrying peace, prosperity and protection in her

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

16.06 20.66 35.00 45.66 8000

tinctly their aim, and they spare no labor to achieve it. They think they have succeeded already; but, atthough this may be a matter of doubt that if we do not imitate their energy, and endeavor to improve our navy, we shall some day have cause to rue our obstinacy. The most defective breechloader known to the Americans is an immeasurably more serviceable arm than the needle gun which has started the war Department into a spasm of activity, while some of the best of their rifles have scarcely been seen in this country. It is exactly the same with their navy; while we are hesitating and delaying the Americans are working and finishing.

In another article it saye:

"The royal visitors at Sheerness on Saturday, as well as the numerous pleasure parties flocking thither on the same errand, saw a very extraordinary and—we wish we could not feel it—a portentous spectacle. They saw a fabric something between a ship and a diving bell—the Romans would have called it a tortoise—almost invisiole, but what there was of it ugly, at once invulnerable and irresistible, that had crossed the Atlantic safely, and was anchored in our waters, with the intention of visiting Russia. Round this fearful invention were moored scores of big ships, not all utter antiquities, but modern, for there were among them steamships, generally screws, and therefore none of them more than twenty years old. These ships form a considerable portion of the navy of this great maritime power, and there was not one of them that the foreigner could not have sent to the bottom in five minutes had his errand not been peaceful. there was not one of them that he foregner could not have sent to the bottom in five minutes had his errand not been peaceful. There was not one of these big ships that could have avenged the loss of its companion or saved itself from immediately sharing its fate. In fact, the wolf was in the fold, and the whole flock was at its mercy."

Such a combination of precedity and versa-tility stands quite unparalleled.—Atlantic Monthly.

Honor to a Litterary Man.—Bulwer, the novelist is to be created a peer of the English realm, by the title of Lord Lytton. His Lerdship is indebted for this rank of distinction, probably, more to his wealth, social position and political services, than to his triumphs in the field of literature. In this field Dickens is, and Thackery was his peer yet. Dickens is not even admitted in the Court receptions, Macauley was the first literary man raised to the peerrge in England and he too, owed his elevation more to his political influence than to the appreciation of his great literary services. Men like Macauley and Bulwer honor the peerage, rather than are honored by it. What titles that monarch could confer would add lustre to the names of Shakspeare or add lustre to the names of Shakspeare or Milton? As Burns so aptly expresses the popular estimate of titles,

# "Rank is but the guinea's stamp The man's the gowd for a' that."

Hon. Charles Francis Adams.—The Detroit Tribune's correspondent at London refers to our Minister at the Court of St. James in the following complimentary terms: "The respect of Mr. Adams in this country, both among Americans and Englishmen, cannot be overstated. The very qualities which may prevent his personal popularity with the many—his coolness, delicacy and reserve—are the very ones which have made him so successful in diplomacy. His distinguished ancestry, his moderation, the refinement and courtesy of his bearing, have given him a prestige in the social world of England higher than that occapied by any of his predecessors. He was cut out for the position he has occupied during the civil war. Had he not possessed the exact qualities of person and social consideration which he does, he would surely have failed to keep the two countries at peace.

A PARENTAL LETTER.—The following let ter was written by a father to his son in col

ter was written by a father to his son in college:

"My Dear Son: I write to send you your new socks which your mother has just knit by cutting down some of mine. Your mother sends you ten dollars without my knowledge, and for fear you would not spend it wisely, I kept back half, and only send you five. Your own mother and I are well, except that your sister has got the measles, which we think would spread among the other girls if Tom had not had them before, and he is the only one left. I hope you will do honor to my teaching; if you do not, you are a donkey, and your mother and myself are your affectionate parents."

The shape of the bonnets now in vogue in Paris is called the "Catalene" and is diamond ferm, about three inches square from two corners of which hang ribbons of an enormous width (about six or eight inches I should judge). The addition of a hen or a canvas back duck, perched on the diamond, gives it a very recherche appearance.

ance.

Prentice says if you want to get a favor from a man feed him. A man I e a horse can't be managed till he has a sit in his

Douglass with a case of her husband's carrying out a wish which the latter expressed shortly before his assassination.