SUBSCRIPTION, TERMS, AC.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special tention of Post Masters and subscribers to the QUIERE to the following synopsis of the News

A Postmaster is required to give notice by returning a paper does not answer the law) of a subscriber does not take his paper out of office, and state the reasons for its not being me and a neglect to do so makes the Postmarpponeiolic to the publishers for the payment. Any person who takes a paper from the Post e, whether directed to his name or another, or ther he has subscribed or not is responsible be pay.

the pay.

I fe a person orders his paper discontinued, he intry all arrearages, or the publisher may nitine to send it until payment is made, and lied the whole amount, whether it be taken from office or not. There can be no legal discontinues until the payment is made.

If the subscriber orders his paper to be opped at a certain time, and the publisher conjugate to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for if he taken it out of the Post Office. The law occeds upon the ground that a man must pay what he uses.

The courts have decided that refusing to take wapapers and periodicals from the Post office, removing and having them uncalled for, is just facility and facility and

# Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

TOHN T. KEAGY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank masel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of
the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran
Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. pectfully tenders his professional services public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, on Public Square near Lutheran Church. -Collections promptly made. [Dec. 9, '64-tf.

HAYES IRVINE,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. II. Spang,
Eq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the
Mengel House.

May 24:1y

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., ATTORNET AT DAW, DEFFORM, 14., 31 faithfully and promptly attend to all busientrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoincounties. Military claims, Pensions, back Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with n & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south o Mengel House.

apl 1, 1864.—45.

MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

ATTURNETS AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A,

Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will

practice in the several Courts of Bedford county,

Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the

purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-ly

B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
office with John Cessna, on the square near
he Presbyterian Church. All business
strusted to his care will receive faithful and
rompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c.,
pesdily collected.

[June 9, 1865.

E. B. STUCKEY,

TTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT,

Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
Opposite the Court House,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Misouri and Kansas:
July 12:tf

Bussell & Longenecker,
Attorneys & Coursellors at Law,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

25 Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House.

..... F. KERR SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their

joining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

NOTIONS:

# Bedford

Imquirer.

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

BURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1868.

Boetrn.

THE ANSWER.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER. Spare me, dread angel of reproof, And let the sunshine weave to-day. Its gold-threads in the warp and woof

Of life so poor and grey. Spare me awhile: the flesh is weak. These lingering feet, that fain would stay Among the flowers, shall some day seek

The straight and narrow way. Take off thy ever-watchful eye, The awe of thy rebuking frown; The dullest slave at times must sigh

To fling his burdens down; To drop his galley's straining oar,

And press, in summer warmth and of
The lap of some enchanted shore

Of blossom and of balm. Grudge not my life its hour of bloom,

My heart its taste of long desire; This day be mine: be those to come As duty shall require. The deep voice answered to my own,

Smiting my selfish prayers away: "To-morrow is with God alone, And man hath but to-day. "Say not thy fond, vain heart within,

The Father's arms shall still be wide When from these pleasant ways of sin-Thou turn'st at eventide.' "Cast thyself down," the tempter saith,

"And angels shall thy feet upbear."
He bids thee make a lie of faith, A blasphemy of prayer. Though God be good and free be Heaven No force divine can love compel;

And, though the song of sins forgiven May sound through lowest hell, The sweet persuasion of His voice Respects thy sanctity of will. He giveth day: thou hast thy choice

To walk in darkness still; As one who, turning from the light, Watches his own grey shadow fall, Doubting, upon his path of night.

If there be day at all! No word of doom may shut thee out, No wind of wrath may downward whir No swords of fire keep watch about The open gates of pearl.

A tenderer light than moon or sun, Than song of earth a sweeter hymn, May shine and sound forever on, And then be deaf and dim.

Forever round the Mercy-sest The guiding lights of love shall burn; But what if, habit-bound, thy feet Shall lack the will to turn?

What if thine eye refuse to see, Thine ear of Heaven's free welcome fa And thou a willing captive be,

Thyself thy own dark jail? O doom beyond the saddest guess, As the long years of God unroll To make thy dreary selfishess The prison of a soul!

To doubt the love that fain would break The fetters from thy self-bound limb And dream that God can thee forsake As thou forsakest him!

# Miscellaneous.

IMPEACHMENT.

sacred instrument has been lost sight of by those who have thought it equal to all the emergencies which have been relied upon for its overthrow.

The Presidential authority over vacancies is thus stated in the Constitution: "The President shall have power to fill up all the recuncies that may happen during the recess of the Seaute. by granting seconds."

is thus stated in the Constitution: "The President shall have power to fill up all the vecancies that may happen during the recess of the Scaute, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session." It is a well known rule of construction that the specification of a particular authority excludes a general authority. If, as the President's friends contend, he is armed, as a necessary ingredient of the general executive power, with authority to make vacancies and fill them during the sitting of the Scaute, or otherwise, at his pleasure, this clause expressing when and how he may fill particular vacancies is idle. Leaving out of view the Act of 1867, above quoted, it may be affirmed that there was no "vacancy" in the office of Secretary of War; and if there were, it did not occur during the sitting of the Senate, and his removal was attempted at this time. The case, therefore, has no connection with the sixth section of the Tenure-of-Office Act.

It is contended that the proviso in the Act of Murch 1867, supposes that the Secretary is thus removable. To this we have two answers—first, that the very opposite was intended, as the President well knew and so decided; and secondly, that is not in the power of Congress to confer on him alone this authority. The Constitution in the section immediately preceding the one already quoted, 22, art 2, provides that "the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the Courts of law, or in the Heads of Departments." The War Department, being a known and recognized department in all important Governments, could not have been referred to under the head of "inferior officers," and hence the appointment of Secretary of War—an office not mentioned in the Constitution—is not embraced in this provision, but belongs to that intended in the next preceding clause, as follows: "he (the President shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other offi

ichose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for and which shall be established by law."

The clauses "the executive power shall be vested in a President," and that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed," can not be deemed to override the effect direct and implied of these special and definite provisions. They limit the power of the President acting singly to make appointments, or rather "to grant commissions" (tor such is the language) to cases of "vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate," and they also limit the power of Congress to "inferiorofficers," as those, the appointment of which may be vested in the President, etc.

It is clear therefore, to us that Hamilton was correct in saying that by the Constitution the consent of the Senate is "necessary to displace as well as appoint." If such is the ease this consent can not be dispensed with by act of Congress. It is unnecessary to consider whether or not the President had power to suspend the Secretary of War under the sixth section of the Tenure-of-Office Act, as this was not the character of the late proceeding. Was the President guilty of an impeachable offense in attempting, during the sixting of the Senate, to remove Mr. Stanton, and put Major General Thomas as Secretary ad interim in possession of the War Department? A Secretary ad interim, except in the contingencies of a suspension of the chief officer, is unknown to our laws. The act creating the Department provided that, in case of vacancy, the chief clerk shall act till the vacancy is filled. It was an attempt, therefore, to place a wholly irresponsible person in a position of high trust, which of itself is an impeachable offense, even if the other is not. The removal also was in open and clear violation of what Congress intended by the Tenure of-Office Act. To fix the tenure of office is a legislative power and duty, and as the Secretary of War is an officer exceted whethy in Congress. Similar of the control of the contro

THE DUTY OF A PRESIDENT.

Robert J. Walker, of whose Democra-cy-there can be no possible doubt, in his great argument in the Mississippi case, held the following language in regard to the Presi-dent's duty to execute all the laws of Con-gress, without reference to their constitu-

following language in regard to the President's duity to execute all he laws of Congress, who have reference to their constitutionality:

"And here let me say a word in vindication of the President, who has been greatly consured, especially by a large portion of the Secession press of the South, for carrying into execution an act which he had vetteed upon the ground that it was unconstitutional. When a billis presented to the President, he is bound to inquire into its constitutionality before he gives his approval. He is then co-operatiod with the legislative department of the government. If he defines to sign is and it is passed by a two-thirds majority of Congress, it is as much an act of Congress as if it had received the sanction of the President, and it necessarily follows that, under the obligation imposed upon him by the Constitution to see that the laws are faithfully executed, he is as much bound to execute that act as one which met his fallest approval. Why? Because the President possesses no judicial power; nor does Congress. If Congress were to convert itself into a judicial body, and the two Houses should go into Committee of the Whole to inquire into the constitutionality of a particular act, their resolution on that subject would be a mere nullity, because they possess legislative power. So the President had no right to judge of the canstitutionality of an act of Congress after it had become a law, that being a judicial question. If this were not so it would be the right, and therefore the duty, of every successive President, so soon as he was inaugurated, to take up the hundred of the cansitutional and which not, and carry into execution those which he believed to be unconstitutional. I say the President would be a mere outlitation and overthrowing the distinction created by the Constitution between the co-ordinate departments of the Government if he were to attempt to execute these which he believed to be unconstitutional and refuse to execute these which he believed to be unconstitutional and

to admit that in Ireland it is a pretty good thing.

I spoke elokently on the subjick. I held up sich uv the wrongs endoored by the Irish ez I cood conveniently remember; spoke feelingly uv wat they had suffered, wuz a sufferin, and probably hed yet to suffer, and demandid that the Corners unite in a expression uv sympathy with em, ez those most certinly entitled to it. I wuz applaudid to the eko, and Bascom riz. He hed a series uv resolushens, wich he begged to submit, ez follows:

WAREAS, We hev red in the nosepapers or hev hed red to us, wich is the same thing, sole movin accounts uv the horrors now afflictin Ireland on account uv the oppreshun and tyranny procticed upon em by the bloated aristocrats and pampered sons uv luxury uv England, and

uv England, and
WAREAS, The Corners feels for the wictims uv oppreshun, and weeps at their wees
therofore be it

Resolved, That the holdin uv the Irish in

bondage in Ireland by the English, is a re-proach onto the civilization of the 19th century.

Resolved, That the taxin uv the Irish

heliacal rising was chosen by them to mark
the beginning of the civil year in their calendar. The most brilliant and conspicuous
star in the heavens thus became the most
important, in the Egyptian social, political,
and religious systems.

Perhaps the most astonishing fact in its
history is its change of color. At the time
it bore so conspicuous a part in the institutions of Egypt, it was a fiery red star, and
so it was in the days of Ptolemy, a century
after the birth of our Saviour. It is now,
and has been for ages, a pure white star,
unsurpassed in this respect. When this
change of color took place is unknown. It
implies some mighty change in its physical
constitution—a change for which no astronomer has yet ventured to assign a probable mer has yet ventured to assign a probable

mer has yet ventured to assign a probable cause.

The ingenuity and skill of astronomers have been exercised to discover the magnitude and the distance of Sirius. Its distance from our globe is so remote that it is nearly outside the limit beyond which it is impossible to fathom the celestial spaces, and hence it is only approximately determined. Assuming its parallax to be fifteen hundreths of a second, the amount assigned it by astronomers, its distance from us would not be less than thirteen hundred thousand times the earth's distance from the sun. It would require light more than twenty-two years to fly over this distance. It follows from this that if Sirius had been destroyed in 1847, it would still be visible in the heavens.

At this assumed distance, Herschel estimates its intrinsic splendor at two hundred

At this assumed distance, Herschel estimates its intrinsic splendor at two hundred and twentyfive times that of the sun. Imaking ine our sun increased in this great ratiol. Within a few years this justly celebrated star has been an object of renewed scientific interest. Long ago, Haley discovered that it was slowly wandering in the celestial spaces; that since the time of Hipparchas it it was slowly wandering in the celestial spaces; that since the time of Hipparchas it had traversed a space in the celestial spaces; that since the time of Hipparchas it had traversed a space in the celestial spaces; that since the time of Hipparchas it had traversed a space in the celestial spaces; look section of the waters; but how short a distance it reaches, and how soon every trace disappears! We see also some landmarks farther away. Memory contemplates the few years declared that its movement was not uniform but irregular, and that its irregularities could only rationally be accounted for on the theory of its being a double star. As its duplicity could not be seen with any telescope, he concluded that the companion might be non-luminous. Several astronomers were attracted to the consideration of this mystery, and the labors of each only resulted in the confirmation of the suspicions of Bessel, without discovering the real cause.

Finally, early in 1862, Mr. Saford of Cambridge, now Director of the Chicago Observatory, undertook a mathematical possess in vain regrets for what they once

Mr. John Elder, of the celebrated ship-builders' firm, Randolph, Elder & Co., in Glasgow, has recently patented a most original form of iron-clad ram for ceast de-ER. DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

Sometimes, and it would take effect only after such contraction of a contraction o for attacking objects on shore. Mr. Elder has carried out some experiments as to the resistance to propulsion in a straight line offiered by his form of vessel compared with the ordinary forms. He made two models representing equal tunnage, one of the Black Prince shape and the other of his spherical form, and the resistance of these two models was measured by an apparatus which afforded a simple mode of comparing the relative proportions of these resistances. The result was only about 10 per cent in favor of the Black Prince model, and this seems to indicate that the new vessel would be capable of attaining a fair speed under steam. The advantages offered by this form are of different kinds, the most prominent being a maximum of internal accommodation or stowage room, with 'a minimum of exposed surface, a circular or turret-shaped armored side, and an extraordinary facility of maneuvring in an action; last, but not least, the total absence of any exposed points of weakness, or "Achilles' heels," such as most iron-clads at present possess.

— Engineering.

A NEW PENSEL OF WARL

A PARTING WORD.

BY REV. NEWMAN HALL.