



—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY: MAY 3, 1861.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

The Olive Branch with the Sword.

Blessed are the peace-makers; for they shall be called the children of God.—Matthew, 5th Chap., 9th verse.

Whilst we hold that the people of the South are seeking a remedy for their wrongs in an improper and unlawful manner, and whilst we are ready and willing to lend all the aid we can to the General Government in putting down rebellion, yet we must confess that we would much prefer a peaceful settlement of the existing troubles, and as no plan for such a settlement has yet been offered by the Government to the people, we have no good reason to believe it would not be adopted by a large majority in both sections. There is a frenzied feeling in the North as well as in the South, that will be aggravated to madness should there be further bloodshed. The details of the consequences of a popular outbreak such as would follow the announcement of the first battle between the opposing forces, will be too horrible for pen to relate. God only knows what ruin and desolation would follow in the track of such a contest. But let there be an armistice till the meeting of Congress on the fourth of July.—Then let that body submit a plan for the peaceful adjustment of our unfortunate difficulties.—Let it be the Crittenden plan, or some other similar one, which will give the Southern people their rights, and at the same time preserve the dignity and integrity of the Union. This done, our word for it that Virginia and all the Border States will be mollified, and restored in their loyalty, whilst the Confederate States, operated upon by the eight Slave States remaining in the Union, will eventually return to the fold. We have been induced to make these remarks by the appeal of that distinguished Kentuckian and true Union man, James Guthrie, to the peace-loving and patriotic people of the North, made in his great speech recently delivered at Louisville. To Mr. Guthrie we are indebted, more than to any other leading Kentuckian, for the continued fidelity to the Union of his noble old State. When such men as he appeal to the "still small voice" yet crying for peace throughout the North, we cannot refrain from making a general response. Whilst we yet let us write upon our hearts—our noble characters of undying memory, "BLESSED ARE THE PEACE-MAKERS!"

A Modest Request.

The latest dodge of those disinterested patriots, the Republican wire-pullers, is to tell Democrats that they have abandoned Republicanism and that Democrats ought to abandon Democracy, and all unite together to rally around the Administration of old Abe Lincoln. The modesty of this request is equalled only by its fox-like shrewdness. Republicans have nothing to lose by rallying around the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, but have everything to gain if they can induce Democrats to join them in doing so. We are coolly asked to abandon our principles and our organization, and the men who ask us to do so are the very identical stiff-necked zealots who told us only two months ago that they could not and they would not sacrifice any of their principles to vote for the Crittenden compromise, or any other measure to save the Union. They must imagine Democrats to be a set of drivelling fools if they expect them to swallow such a bait as this. For our part, we will sustain the Government cheerfully and to the best of our ability, in putting down rebellion, but as to giving up our principles, or counselling the abandonment of the Democratic organization, we can never be guilty of such treachery to the party we delight to honor, and whose creed is the very Constitution for which all good patriots are contending.

Bear in Mind.

The Government of the United States is not composed solely of Abraham Lincoln and his Cabinet. It consists of three distinct co-ordinate and co-equal branches, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial. Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet are, therefore, only a third part of the Government, viz: the Executive. Consequently, when we speak of sustaining the Government, we do not mean the endorsement of the Lincoln Administration, we do not mean the deliberate swallowing of the political doctrines of the President, but we mean the aiding and assisting of the Executive in executing the laws framed by the Legislative department of the Government, as expounded by the Judiciary. We can, therefore, sustain the Government without endorsing Lincoln's Administration. The Republican leaders are at present employed in endeavoring to blindfold Democrats in regard to this matter, and hence we feel called upon to make this notice. Bear in mind that you can sustain the Government as Democrats, you can give countenance to the Executive in executing the laws (which is his sworn duty) without endorsing the political measures of his Administration.

No More Lynch Law.

Our Republican friends ask us to support the Government. This we are doing, have always done, and will continue to do. There is not a Democrat in Bedford county that will refuse to do it. It is our duty and that is sufficient for us. But, now, we ask of you, Republicans, that you cease making threats against your neighbors, that you cease persecuting them, because they do not think with you in regard to the causes and policy that inaugurated the present war.—You ask us to unite with you in sustaining the Government. We answer, we will do so, but you must allow us the same freedom of opinion which you enjoy. We are Union men, Union to the core, all of us, we have always been such, ay, we were Union men when you sneered and scoffed at us for our efforts to preserve the Union. The Stars and Stripes have always been our flag, yes, were our flag when you refused to fight under them in Mexico, were our flag when in 1856, you blotted fifteen of the stars from the constellation, and will be our flag till the last ray of hope for our country dies within our breast. Then make us no tests.—Raise no mobs. Let us alone in our opinion. And thus you will thoroughly unite the people in the cheerful and willing support of the Government. We do not ask this as a favor. We ask it as our right, and we will have it, no matter at what cost.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Bedford DRAGOONS.—This company is now forming for the protection of the people and their property in Bedford county. They made their first turn out on Monday. They will parade again on Saturday, 4th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. All able-bodied men from every part of the county, are earnestly urged to join the same.

Our young friend, S. S. Metzger, Esq., returned to this place, on Monday last, from a tour through the South. Mr. M. visited Charleston, and Savannah, and made a considerable sojourn at Montgomery, the capital of the C. S. A. He represents the people of the Seceded States to be in a state of great excitement, and determined to achieve their independence at any cost, men, boys and negroes, to the last one able to carry a gun, enlisting for the conflict. He also informs us that the same kind of terrorism exists there that now exhibits itself among the more intolerant friends of the Government in the North. Truly, we have fallen upon evil times, when feelings of such deadly hostility prevail between men who once were friends and ought now to love each other as brothers.

The new Military Company, the "Taylor Guards," Capt. Filler, which left this place for Harrisburg, on Thursday of last week, has been filled up from other Companies, and is now, we believe, stationed at York, in this State.

Court was in session during the present week, having heard and rendered most of the cases, and having then adjourned until the next term, by agreement of counsel.

We return our thanks to those of our patrons who have responded to our call for money. Duns are not intended for those who are in the habit of paying regularly, but for those delinquents who owe us from the beginning.—We desire this to be understood.

Considerable excitement was caused in our town, on Saturday evening last, by the firing of several volleys from what seemed to be guns of large calibre, on the mountain immediately East of us. A party of scouts went out to reconnoitre, and found that holes had been bored into trees, filled with powder, plugged, and then discharged by the application of a slow-match. We hope we may never have a more serious bombardment.

Capt. Lyons' Company, the old "Bedford Riflemen," has reached the number necessary for its acceptance by the Governor. The Captain has tendered the services of the Company, and as the Government has called upon Pennsylvania for additional troops, we have no doubt the gallant fellows composing this company, will have an opportunity to do their duty ere long. The "Bedford Riflemen" have always been favorites of ours, and we wish them well wherever they may go.

We were on the police a few nights ago, but had no adventures with midnight assassins, highway robbers, nor even with hen-roost thieves, or belated "sparks". Two of our fellow watchmen arrested a pair of travelling carpet-bags, over which they boasted wonderfully. Our only exploit was taking prisoner one of our brother "perlees," who had wandered out of his "beat," and was bending his steps in a direction which we were fearful might bring him to his bier.

There is a rumor prevalent here that a case of lynching was attempted at Woodberry, a few days ago. We hope for the good name of the people of that neighborhood, that it is not true. We suppose that it is one of the thousand and one lying reports that are started no one knows how, and without the slightest foundation. There is a law for the punishment of treason. Let the people resort to that and not their own base passions. There is also a law for the punishment of imprisonment, riots, assault and battery, murder, &c. Let lawless evil-doers beware!

JACOB REED has just received a large lot of new Spring and Summer Goods, which he will sell at the lowest prices. Call and see them.

The war feeling is quiet just now.—There is no news of any battles or skirmishes.

VIRGINIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27. THE VIRGINIA SECESSION ORDINANCE.—The following is the ordinance of secession of Virginia, just made public. Accompanying the document is a long schedule setting forth the time and manner of holding the poll for its ratification by the people. The poll will be opened in each military camp of Virginia volunteers, whether in or out of the State, and voters suffered to vote. This will be in addition to the regular election precincts. The election for members of Congress for the State to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States required by law to be held on the 4th Thursday in May next, is suspended and prohibited until otherwise ordained by the convention.

Ordinance to repeal the ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America, by the State of Virginia, and to resume all the rights and powers granted under said Constitution.

The people of Virginia, in their ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America, adopted by them in convention, on the 25th day of June, 1778, having declared that the powers granted under said Constitution were derived from the people of the United States, and might be resumed whenever the same should be perverted to their injury and oppression, and the Federal Government having perverted said powers, not only to the injury of the people of Virginia, but to the oppression of the Southern slaveholding States, now we, the people of Virginia, do declare and ordain, that the ordinance adopted by the people of this State in Convention on the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and all acts of the General Assembly of this State ratifying or adopting amendments to said Constitution, are hereby repealed and abrogated. That the Union between the State of Virginia and other States under the Constitution aforesaid, is hereby dissolved, and that the State of Virginia is in the full possession and exercise of all the rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State.

And they do further declare that said Constitution of the United States of America is no longer binding on any of the citizens of the State. This ordinance shall take effect and be an act of this day, when ratified by a majority of the votes of the people of the State, cast at a poll to be taken thereon on the fourth Thursday in May next, in pursuance of a schedule hereafter to be enacted.

A Card from Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.

DAYTON, O., Wednesday, April 17. To the Editor of the Cincinnati Inquirer: I have a word for the R-republican press and partisans of Cincinnati and other places abroad, who now daily falsify and misrepresent me and matters which concern me here in Dayton.

My position in regard to this civil war which the Lincoln administration has inaugurated, was long since taken, is well known, and will be adhered to to the end. Let that be understood. I have added nothing to it, subtracted nothing from it, said nothing about publicly, since the war began. I know well that I am right, and that in a little while the sober second thought of the people will dissipate the present sudden and fleeting madness, and will demand to know why thirty millions of people are butchering each other in civil war, and will arrest it speedily. But meantime, should my own State be invaded, or threatened with invasion, born son of Ohio, acknowledging my first allegiance to be to her, I will aid in defending her to the last extremity, asking no question. Whoever shall refuse them or hesitate, will be a traitor and a bastard. And this same rule I apply as well to the people of Virginia, Kentucky or Missouri, as to any of the free States, North or West.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

A GLEAM OF LIGHT.—The people of Cincinnati, Ohio, and of Covington and Newport, Kentucky, on the opposite side of the Ohio river, have entered into pledges of mutual forbearance, kindness and defence, in any trouble which may befall the country. So also have the people of Louisville, Ky., entered into a league of friendship with the people of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana. It was stated at the Cincinnati meeting, on authority which was represented to be perfectly reliable, that the Governors of the two States had expressed views of the most amicable character. And further, it is announced by telegraph from Louisville under date of the 25th inst, that Governor Magoffin, of Ky., who is a Breckinridge Democrat, had proposed to Governor Dennison of Ohio, who is a Republican, that the Governors of the Border States should offer to become arbitrators between the contending parties in the present difficulties. The answer of Governor Dennison has not yet reached us, but it can hardly be doubted that he will second the proposition with cordial satisfaction. Kentucky is still in the Union, and desires to remain so. But Gov. Magoffin knows that he cannot retain her there, should the national government carry fire and sword into the seceded States. The natural sympathy which exists between her and the North, would bring her to their help, if they were in danger of being crushed. The same may be said of Tennessee, and perhaps also of Missouri.

It seems to us that there is a great deal better chance of agreeing now than there will be after a bloody battle has been fought. And what a host of lives would be saved by avoiding such a conflict. Blessed are the peace-makers. N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

CIVIL WAR.—The following eloquent extract from a letter written by a lady now in Washington may serve at this time to awaken the American people to the folly and madness of civil war.

"The Seventh Regiment arrived here this afternoon. Faint cheers greeted them as they marched up to the White House. O! God of Mercies, must this be so? Must brothers tear each other to pieces, when a little god will on both sides would mend it so well? It made me sick at heart to see this sight. Men come down, leaving desolate homes behind them, to make others equally desolate. O! merciful Father, can madness so criminal, so wicked, be tolerated? Where are the true-hearted men of America? Are they stupefied or terrified? Sad, sad it is that nations learn as little by experience as men and women do. Each one has to read his or her lesson through tears of grief and sorrow, while nations learn their folly through tears of blood. Is it possible that this national suicide will be allowed? Good-bye; I can write no more. I am too old to live."

Bedford County Teachers' Association.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, April 19th.—The association met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the President.

Rev. G. Sigafos led in Prayer. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and the Roll called.

The Constitution and By-Laws were read, and opportunity given for joining the Association.

Mr. D. M. Wonders was chosen a member pro. tem., of the Business Committee, and they reported a Programme for the afternoon.

A Committee on Resolutions, consisting of Messrs. Fisher, Wonders and Kinsel was appointed.

The question, "Resolved that all teachers should attend a Normal School, at least one term, before taking charge of a school," was adopted, and Mr. Sigafos supported the affirmative.

On motion the discussion was closed, and miscellaneous business was taken up.

The Business Committee reported the order of Exercises for the evening and the meeting adjourned.

FRIDAY EVENING.—The Association was called to order by the President and the minutes of the previous meeting read. Mr. J. G. Livingstone read an Essay upon the theme, "The Teacher and his Profession;" Miss L. C. Arnold read a beautiful Essay upon "The Education of Women."

Mr. Raub then delivered an interesting and instructive address, handling his theme, "The Discipline of the Mind," in a masterly manner.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The Association was called to order and a song entitled "The Star of the Evening," was sung by several gentlemen.

The Business Committee reported as follows: The Association will meet in Bedford, on Monday, December 23d, 1861, at 11 o'clock, to continue in session, until Saturday noon.

Messrs. A. N. Raub, W. W. Brim, J. W. Palmer, Geo. Sigafos, Sam'l. H. Tate, J. W. Dickerson, of Martinsburg, and J. J. Stutzman, of Somerset, were appointed Lecturers. Messrs. D. M. Wonders, E. F. Kerr, J. C. Geyer, C. W. Greene, J. N. Rawlins, Jno. Kinsel, J. H. Miller, M. S. Campbell, Jno. E. Satterfield, J. A. Livingstone, J. M. Lehman, J. C. Long, Misses S. E. Montgomery, L. C. Arnold, Lizzie P. Blackburn, Mollie Tobias and Miss Hetherington were appointed essayists for the next meeting.

The Committee on Resolutions reported.

1. Resolved, That we, as a portion of the Teachers of Bedford County, knowing the efficiency of Teachers' Associations, are determined to perpetuate them and encourage them by our presence.

2. Resolved, That the failure of teachers to perform the duties assigned them in the Programme, by the Business Committee, is discouraging to the teachers present, and tends greatly to retard the progress of education in the County, and that all such are justly censurable by this Association, where there has been no providential interference.

3. Resolved, That this Association request a copy of Miss Arnold's Essay for publication.

4. Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the Directors of Bedford Borough, for granting us the use of the Hall.

5. Resolved, That the editors of the county papers be requested to publish the proceedings of this Association.

A Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Fisher, Miller and Livingstone, were appointed to wait upon Mr. A. N. Raub, and request a Resolution, that the President have the power to appoint a Corresponding Sec'y., pro. tem., whose duty it shall be to correspond with those who are appointed to perform duties at the next meeting, and publish the names of all who will accept at least one month previous to the meeting, was carried, and Mr. J. G. Fisher was appointed. Messrs. Sigafos, Fisher and Greene were appointed a Committee of arrangements for the next meeting. Adjourned to Monday, Dec. 23d, 1861.

C. W. GREENE, Secretary. A. N. RAUB, President.

THE TREASON LAW.

The following is the new Law to punish treasonable acts and correspondence against the State and Federal Governments:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That if any person or persons belonging to or residing within this State, and under the protection of its laws, shall take a commission or commissions from any person, State or States, or other, the enemies of this State, or of the United States of America, or who shall levy war against this State or Government thereof, or knowingly and willingly shall aid or assist any enemies in open war against this State or the United States, by joining their armies, or by enlisting, or procuring, or persuading, others to enlist for that purpose, or by furnishing such enemies with arms or ammunition, or any other articles, for their aid and comfort, or by carrying on a traitorous correspondence with them, or shall form, or be in anywise concerned in forming, any combination or plot or conspiracy for betraying this State, or the United States of America, into the hands or power of any foreign enemy, or any organized or pretended Government, engaged in resisting the laws of the United States, or shall give or send any intelligence to the enemies of this State, or of the United States of America, or shall, with the intent to oppose, prevent, or subvert the Government of this State, or of the United States, endeavor to dissuade any person or persons from entering the service of the State or of the United States, or from joining any volunteer company or association of this State about being mustered into service, or shall use any threats or persuasion, or offer any bribe or hold out any hope of reward, with like intent to induce any person or persons to abandon said service, or withdraw from any volunteer company or association already organized under the laws of the Commonwealth for that purpose: every person so offending and being legally convicted thereof, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to undergo solitary imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor for a term not exceeding ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court: Provided, That this act shall not prohibit any citizen from taking or receiving civil commissions for the acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments of writing.

Section 2. That if any person or persons, within this Commonwealth, shall sell, build, furnish, construct, alter, or fit out, or shall

assist in selling, building, constructing, altering or fitting out any vessel or vessels, for the purpose of making war, or privateering, or other purpose, to be used in the purpose of force or otherwise, the execution of the laws of the United States, such person or persons shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to undergo solitary imprisonment in the penitentiary, at hard labor, not exceeding ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 3. That every person holding a commission as an officer in the volunteer or militia forces of this Commonwealth shall, within thirty days after the passage of this act, be required to take the oath of allegiance to this State and to the United States, and if any persons holding such commission shall refuse to take such oath, the Governor shall have the authority to annul the commission of such person, and supply his place by appointment until the vacancy thus created shall be supplied as provided for vacancies in other cases by existing laws of this Commonwealth; the said oath of allegiance shall be administered by the Adjutant-General or any Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and may be transmitted to the several brigade inspectors of this Commonwealth, who shall in turn administer the same to the officers embraced within the bounds of their respective brigades.

Section 5. No civil process shall issue or be enforced against any person mustered into the service of this State, or of the United States, during the term for which he shall be engaged in such service, nor until thirty days after he shall be discharged therefrom, provided, That the operations of all statutes of limitations shall be suspended upon claims against such persons during such term.

HON. JOHN BELL FOR THE SOUTH.—The Nashville papers of the 24th inst., bring us abstracts of the speeches of the Hon. John Bell, Hon. Edwin Ewing and others, made at a public meeting in that city. They come out for a united South. The editor of the Nashville Banner, too, who fought to the last for the Union, takes the position assumed by Mr. Bell. From the Banner we make extracts:

Hon. John Bell spoke for about three quarters of an hour, stating in effect that so far as present duties and responsibilities are concerned the past is a sealed book. The time for action and unity of action in the South had arrived, and he was for standing by the South and defending the South, all the South, against the unnecessary, aggressive, cruel, unjust and wanton war which is being forced upon us. He recounted at some length the efforts which he had made in the past, and especially with the present administration, to avert this war, and the hopes he had cherished for the preservation of peace; but those hopes had now vanished, and our duty was to defend ourselves and to make common cause with all our sister slaveholding States of the South against a common invading foe. He advocated a strong and effective military league or Union among all the slaveholding States for the successful prosecution of the war. He declared that Tennessee had, in effect, dissolved her relations with the federal Union, and though he had hoped and labored to the last to preserve the Union first, and second, if separation was inevitable, to make it peaceable, he now abandoned all such hopes and his voice was clear and loud to every Tennesseean—to arms! to arms! He counseled the most effective and energetic public and private efforts to be made to increase, in as far as possible, the military strength of the State.

Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania. HARRISBURG, APRIL 28.—The Governor's forthcoming message to the Legislature will recommend the passage of a stay law. The declaratory part will say that Pennsylvania will open a route leading from the North to Washington as essential to trade and transit. Whether Maryland stays in or goes out of the Union, no hostile soil will be permitted to lie between the capital and States loyal to the Union.

Rebellion must be crushed and the nation restored to its activity. National property seized and in possession of the rebels must be retaken at every expense. The Governor will recommend an appropriation of several millions of dollars, perhaps five.

None but a physician knows how much reliable alterative is needed by the people. On all sides of us, in all communities everywhere there are multitudes that suffer from complaints that nothing but an alterative cures. Hence a great many of them have been made and put abroad with the assurance of being effectual. But they fail to accomplish the cures they promise because they have not the intrinsic virtues they claim. In this state of the case, Dr. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, have supplied us with a compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, which does prove to be the long desired remedy.

Its peculiar difference from other kindred preparations in market is that it cures the diseases for which it is recommended, while they do not. We are assured of this fact by more than one of our intelligent Physicians in this neighborhood and have the further evidence of our own experience of its truth.—[Tennessee Farmer, Nashville, Tenn.]

DYSPEPSIA.—This is a very distressing complaint, and gives the patient more suffering than almost any other disease, in fact, it is a combination of many complaints in one. The symptoms are numerous and are of the nature of almost all other complaints combined. From this fact, arise the very many cases where this disease is mistaken for some other, and so improperly treated. The first symptoms—indigestion, flatulency, loss of appetite, heartburn, headache, etc., if neglected, almost always awaken some dormant disease and send the poor sufferer to a premature grave. What you must first do is to cleanse the blood and regulate the bowels; do this with the "Mountain Herb Pills," and you can bid defiance to dyspepsia.

A Peace Measure. PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 28.—C. J. Ingersoll has invited Ex Presidents Buchanan, Pierce, Fillmore, Tyler, Van Buren and Hon. M. Broome to act as arbitrators to settle the differences between the North and the South. There is but little expectation here of any good resulting from the project.

THE BLOCKADE OF SOUTHERN PORTS.—Washington, April 28.—Some excitement has been produced in diplomatic circles, growing out of the proclamation of the President directing a blockade of the Southern ports. It appears that a blockade, to be respected by foreign powers, must not only be effective, but that due notice must be given of such intention to their representatives. With Brazil and all the South American governments, a notice of ninety days is required under treaty. But this has not been given by our government. Hence consignments of coffee and other natural products designed for Southern ports are delayed in their transportation to that portion of the country, the merchants not being satisfied of the effects of immediate blockade. It has therefore become necessary that specific inquiries be made of the Federal government in relation to this subject, so that treaty rights and privileges be not damaged. The foreign ministers will insist that the stipulations shall be respected and observed, otherwise naval forces will be dispatched either as a means of foreign protection. The delicacy of the question is apparent, and from what is known, may involve serious consequences to all concerned; at all events produce trouble now as well as in the future.

BALTIMORE, April 27, 10 A. M.—We have had a day of unprecedented excitement. No pen can describe it. Fortunately no fighting has yet taken place. All Baltimore is in arms to defend themselves and the city.

There are now but three thousand Northern troops quartered at Cockeysville. [We just have what appears to be official information from Washington, that President Lincoln has given orders for the troops to return to Harrisburg.]

There seems to me no feeling here now, and that is unity for Baltimore, Maryland and the South, with hopes for peace and an amicable adjustment. Every House in our city has become a perfect barricade.

Our people have no animosities, no ill-feeling against their Northern brethren; but it is held a point of honor that armed troops shall not pass through Maryland to coerce the South. Northern civilians among us are treated with the same cordiality and friendship that they ever were. Not the slightest animosity prevails.

—DIED—

FILLER.—On Monday, April 8th inst., Margaret K. Filler, in the 20th year of her age.

The death of this young lady is deeply felt and widely mourned. To her natural endowments of mind and heart, which secured the esteem and affection of her acquaintances, were added, we trust, the richer adornments of religion. Interested in the covenant of Christ, with views of the plan of salvation remarkably clear, and exercises of mind, though not strikingly marked, yet such as indicate the special operations of divine grace, "we mourn not as those who have no hope." She was not a communing member of the church. Although she had in contemplation a public profession of religion several months before her death, unimpaired health and other causes prevented; she spoke but little to others of her religious exercises and prospects, but her mind was evidently much occupied with eternal realities. The evening of her death, when a christian friend was reading one of the Psalms, she anticipated the reader and quoted, in a clear calm voice, a passage referring to the harmonizing of the divine attributes in the work of redemption: "Mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other." Her last thoughts were given to the Saviour and his work. She said she was prepared to die, and soon after fell asleep, we trust, in Jesus.

The mother of the deceased, for many years a widow, has now committed to the grave six daughters and one son. God's dealings with his people are often inscrutable. "Joseph is not and Simon is not, and ye will take Benjamin away; all these things are against me. Such was the Patriarch's lament. But the hand of vigilant love was in all his afflictions, and the night of weeping gave place to morning of joy. To the bewildered and mourning parent, Infinite Love says: "What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter," and confiding faith may respond: "It is the Lord: let him do what seemeth him good."

CARVER.—Departed this life, on the 23d of April, ult., Joseph P. Carver, an old and respected resident of Bedford County.

The deceased was in the 51st year of his age,—when he was taken away by lung disease. He was distinguished, for honesty and integrity; and how much he was beloved and esteemed by his neighbors, was shown by the goodly number that attended his funeral, from ten miles off, to the Catholic cemetery of this place. He was faithful in his last moments, by all the rites and sacraments of the Church, which he received with the loveliest faith and fervor.—He leaves behind him a large family, on whom this bereavement must fall heavily, but whose consolation under this trial, must be drawn from his resigned and happy death. "Blessed are the dead, that die in the Lord."

R. I. P.

STUCKEY.—At the Forks of the Road, in Napier Tp., after a short illness, Elizabeth Stuckey, in the 13th year of her age.

The subject of this notice, whose amiable disposition and affectionate manners won not only the love of her father, mother, brothers and sisters, but the esteem of all who knew her, fell a victim to that terrible malady, Diphtheria. After an illness of eight days, the three last of which were spent in the most intense suffering, her spirit it winged its way to heaven. The day before her death she desired to be baptized, and she was accordingly received into membership of the "Evangelical Lutheran Church," by the Rev. Mr. Yingling. She seemed to have no fear of death, but said she was going home; her latest breath was spent in exhorting her father not to weep for her, as she would soon be happy.

Lift up your hearts, afflicted ones, In faith, Oh! kiss the rod, Zion is now dear Lizzy's home, Zion, the home of God.

Ye have the best assurance now That she has gone to rest, Throughout a long eternity, Upon her Saviour's breast.

"Cease weeping," were her dying words: Know his and strive to live, Ever, as she, in readiness, Your lives to God to give.

ATTENTION. BLACK PLUMED RIFLEMEN. You are hereby ordered to meet for parade and inspection in full Winter uniform, with 10 rounds of cartridge, at Schellburg, on Saturday, 11th day of May next. A full turn-out is required. By order of the Captain.

May 3d, 1861. W. J. Smith, O. S.