BEDFORD GAZETTE.

—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY:::::::::: DEC. 20, 1861.

E. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

Democratic State Executive Committee.

A meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee will be held at the Buehler House, Harrisburg, on Wednesday, January 15, 1862, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Democratic papers in the State will please copy.

WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman.

Our Relations with England.

In the very throes of a most horrible and bloody domestic revolution, our unhappy country seems to be destined to meet a still severer trial in the warlike arbitrament of international difficulties and disputes, springing, in the main, from our own shameful, insane quarrel at home. For some time past indications have cropped out in the policy of England, which left but little doubt in our mind that it was the object of that grasping and ambitious power to turn our troubles to the best account for its own interests. The military movements in Canada, the course of the London *Times* and the British ministerial organs, the favorable reception of Southern envoys in the British capital, and other signs of which it is unnecessary to speak, furnished to our mind significant hints that our trans-Atlantic cousins did not occupy quite the position of neutrals in the contest between the North and the South. In fact, we have had a chronic apprehension of the turn affairs are now taking, ever since we became apprised of the fact that Exeter Hall had taken under its patronage the sectional political party which lately became dominant at the North. During the struggle between Democracy and "Republican" radicalism, we frequently warned our readers that the Exeter Hall abolitionists were making tools of the adherents of the latter, to be used in splitting asunder the glorious union which English envy and jealousy longed to see enfeebled. We believe now more firmly than ever, that such was the object of those wily negrophilists. We believe that Great Britain, through her Abolition societies, propagated in America the baneful plant which lately flung its poisonous seed throughout the length and breadth of the North and from which sprang that bastard offspring, that noxious weed, Secession, the curse and plague of the Republic. To reap this harvest, British diplomacy now whets its scythes. From shocks of bloody sheaves, it hopes to winnow golden grains wherewith to enrich the the British crown. From the blood of American citizens shed in a monstrous national suicide, it expects to coin jewels for the bedizening of British lords and ladies. The philanthropy of English humanitarians which prided itself in culminating in visionary efforts for the emancipation of negro slaves, seems to have vanished into thin air. The busy interference of Exeter Hall in behalf of the "down-trodden African," has entirely ceased. The dreadful thundering of the London *Times* against slaveholding, "the besetting sin of the Americans," is heard no more. The English heart and the English mind are wrapped up in the desire and the planning and plotting for the overthrow of the American Union. Instead of making friendly and dignified remonstrance, John Bull "breathes out threatenings and slaughter" against our government because of our seizure of the Southern Commissioners on board the British steamer Trent. At least such is the news by the Europa, and if Britain does not mean war, it is not because she is not preparing for it with her best speed and her greatest energies.

Maj. Theo. Snyder.

We learn, with pleasure, that the above-named gentleman is a candidate for the office of Sergeant at Arms of the lower house of the State Legislature. Maj. Snyder is a man of sterling worth, and if there is anything in personal merit or political honesty and consistency, that can entitle a man to office, now-a-days the Major certainly deserves to succeed. Besides, "little Blair," the home of Maj. Snyder, did so well for the democracy, at the late election, that it would be no more than just that one of her leading Democrats should be remembered in the distribution of office at Harrisburg. Maj. Snyder was Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, during the sessions of 1858-9, and discharged the duties of the position with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the members of that body. We hope that the House will duly consider the claims of Maj. Snyder, and that gallant "little Blair," will be gratefully remembered for her return of a Democratic member over an almost overwhelming opposition majority.

☞Mrs. Mary Moore, residing in the western part of our town, met with a sad accident a few days ago. Whilst engaged in opening a can of tomatoes which had been heated in a stove, the lid of the can suddenly burst open, throwing a column of steam straight into her [illegible] scalding her very severely.

children? S. G.

on Penmanship.

☞The Bedford County Teachers' Institute, which is called to meet in this place on Monday next, promises to be a meeting of unusual interest. We hope that the people of this neighborhood and of the county generally will attend its sessions. Meetings of this kind are eminently calculated to enhance the usefulness of the free school system, and in School matters, as in every thing else, in this country, movements for the public good must originate with the people themselves.

☞The Ebensburg *Democrat and Sentinel* comes to us much improved in appearance. The intimate friendship which has recently sprung up between the editor and "Old Abe," (through the medium of a somewhat lengthy correspondence) must have proved quite beneficial to the former. The *Democrat and Sentinel* is a sprightly, well conducted journal, and, though we have had some "knocks" with the editor, we wish it all the success it merits.

☞Indian Summer seems just now to be paying up its overdue installments, with compound interest. For the past ten days the weather has been bright and clear as any day in mid-summer. Even on earth, in the midst of wars and rumors of wars, kind Providence permits us to realize the line of the hymn,

"December's as pleasant as May."

☞Persons desirous of making good bargains in real estate, will serve their interests by calling on O. E. Shannon, Esq., of this place. Mr. Shannon has a large quantity of lands, houses and lots, &c., for sale, or trade. See advertisement in another column.

Showing the White Feather.

At the Republican Congressional caucus held on Wednesday night, Mr. Sherman, of New York, took the ground that we never could put down the rebellion with the bullet; that we must employ the slaves to do it. Had any person ventured to make the declaration three months ago that the united North, with its eighteen millions of free population and vast resources, could not put down the divided South, with but seven millions, he would have been branded as a coward or denounced as a traitor. But times have changed, and the loudest boasters are the first to show the white feather. Shame on the white man who thus seeks to impeach Northern courage!—*Patriot and Union.*

LATEST WAR NEWS.

UNION VICTORY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

THE CITY OF CHARLESTON IN ASHES!!

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—A special despatch from Cheat Mountain to the Commercial, says that yesterday one of the hardest and best-fought battles of the war was fought at Alleghany Camp, Pocahontas county, Western Virginia, General R. H. Milroy commanding the Union troops, and General Johnson, of Georgia, commanding the rebels.

The fight lasted from daylight till three o'clock P. M. The Union loss is about thirty, and the rebel loss over two hundred, including a major and many other officers. Thirty prisoners were captured.

General Johnson, of Georgia, was shot in the mouth, but not fatally injured. The Twelfth Georgia Regiment suffered most severely.

Gen Milroy's force numbered 750 men, from the Ninth and thirteenth Indiana, the twenty-fifth and thirty-second Ohio, and the Second Virginia Regiments.

General Johnson's forces numbered over 2000.

The Ninth Indiana fought bravely to the last, after driving the enemy into their barracks no less than five times.

Our forces retired in good order.

The rebels set fire to their barracks and retired to Staunton.

Gen. Milroy has thus driven the last of the rebel army out of Western Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—The steamer Adelaide arrived this morning from Old Point, reports that a flag of truce came to Fortress Monroe, yesterday, from Norfolk, with a number of Southern passengers, but there is no news from any point South beyond the late disastrous fire at Charleston.

The Norfolk Day Book, brought by truce, passengers to Fort Monroe, yesterday, contains a despatch from Charleston, S. C., stating that a terribly destructive fire occurred in that city on the 11th inst., which destroyed the entire business portion of the city, and an immense amount of property.

The fire broke out in a sash factory in King street and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Among many other buildings burned was the Mills House, the Cathedral, the Old Round Church, the theatre, and an immense number of stores.

The authorities had sent to Savannah and Augusta for engines and assistance, but they had not arrived. The fire was still raging fiercely at last accounts, and it was feared the entire city would be destroyed.

There was great suffering among the people, many had lost everything, and been rendered homeless.

It is believed that several persons had been killed by the falling walls, and that many had perished in the flames.

There were reports of negro insurrections current among the passengers, but it is impossible to say whether they are well founded or not.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—Another report of the fire says it broke out in a sash-factory.

Engines had been sent from Savannah, Columbia and Augusta, but they arrived too late to stay the conflagration.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The Inquirer has the following:

BALTIMORE, December 14.—Despatches from Fortress Monroe state that passengers by the flag of truce boat from Norfolk, bring accounts of a negro insurrection at Charleston and that half the city is in ashes. The Richmond Examiner states that a large portion of Charleston is in ashes.

There is no news from Port Royal. All is quiet in that quarter.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition for the emancipation of the slaves, those of the rebels without compensation and those of the Union men to be paid for.

Mr. KING, from the Military Committee, reported a resolution, that the Secretary of War inform the Senate whether any and what aid is rendered by the Pay Department to enable soldiers to transmit home any part of their pay, and what additional facilities may be afforded. Agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a joint resolution for the confiscation of the property of rebels and for the satisfaction of the claims of loyal men.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill establishing a new military and mail route to Baltimore. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. NESMITH announced the death of his late colleague, Edward Dickinson Baker, U. S. Senator from Oregon, paid a brief and feeling tribute to his worth and memory, and offered the usual resolutions of respect to his memory.

Mr. McDOUGAL followed, referring to the decease of the two distinguished Senators, Messrs. Douglas and Baker. Both were near friends of his; both distinguished men; both great political leaders, but widely different in their views. Mr. McDougal then paid a high and eloquent tribute to the chivalry and true worth of the deceased Senator.

Mr. BROWNING referred to the late Senator as a personal and political friend of his since early manhood. He was a man of brave endowments and brilliant achievements. He was an astute and profound lawyer, a wise statesman, a brilliant orator, a tried, brave soldier, and a true incorruptible patriot.

Mr. COWAN claimed for Pennsylvania, the foster-mother of the dead, the right to weep and pay her tribute to his worth at the side of Oregon, his adopted home. He (Baker) was naturally noble and brave, and had he lived in olden times he would have been made a Viking, and his name would have come down with Hengist and Horsa. Mr. Cowan then paid a beautiful tribute to the eloquence, worth and true greatness of the deceased Senator.

Mr. DIXON spoke of the true devotion of the late Senator to the cause of the country, and of his brilliant life and glorious death.

Mr. SUMNER said that Senator Baker united both the character of the orator and soldier. Both were worthy of admiration. Mr. Sumner then referred to various instances of the almost unexampled eloquence of the deceased. He (Baker) after achieving a brilliant success in the Senate, had vaulted from the Senate into the saddle, and on a glorious battle-field, face to face with the enemy, he passed from the service of his country to the service of his God. Mr. Sumner concluded by saying that the true cause of Senator Baker's death was slavery, and that the only way to avoid death is to say to this violator of the Constitution, this murderer of our dead Senator; "Be thou overturned."

Mr. LATHAM closed with a most beautiful, eloquent, touching eulogy on the deceased, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, it was resolved that the Committee on Public Lands should report what Railway Companies have received donations of lands on condition of transporting troops and munitions of war free of charge, and whether the Government has the unqualified right of such transportation.

Mr. LOVEJOY offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report a bill establishing diplomatic relations between the United States and Hayti and Liberia.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM remarked that there were no negro ambassadors there. A debate arising the resolution lies over.

Mr. BLAIR (Mo.) offered a resolution declaring it is just to recognize the eminent and patriotic services of the late Gen. Lyon, and tendering the thanks of Congress to the brave officers and soldiers under his command, who sustained the honor of the flag, and achieved a victory at Springfield, Mo.; and in order to commemorate the event, each regiment engaged on that occasion bear on its colors the word "Springfield," in letters of gold, and that these resolutions be read at the head of the different regiments of the army of the United States. Mr. Blair believed the Government had taken no notice at all of the death of Gen. Lyon, and hence the propriety of the passage of the resolution he had submitted. He knew the man well. One never lived who cared more for his country and less for himself.

Mr. EDWARDS moved that the last part of the resolution be stricken out.

Mr. EDWARDS said—We are to have a war of long continuance, in which bravery and skill are to be displayed, and misfortune and death incurred. We should not, therefore, be too lavish at the outset in establishing precedents, as the neglect to notice similar occurrences hereafter may result in serious embarrassment.

Mr. COLFAX trusted that the amendment would not be adopted. The reading of the resolution as proposed would have the effect of stimulating our gallant soldiers to deeds of patriotism. It could do no harm. It was due that we should pay this tribute of respect to Gen. Lyon, and recognize the services of those under his command.

The amendment of Mr. Edwards was rejected, and the resolution adopted.

The consideration of the following resolution was then announced:—

"*Whereas*, Maj. Gen. Halleck of the Western Department has issued an order prohibiting negroes from coming within the lines of our army, and excluding those already under the protection of our troops; and, *whereas*, a different policy and practice prevail in other Departments, by the direct sanction of the Administration; and, *whereas*, said order is cruel and inhuman, and, in the judgment of this House, based upon no military necessity; therefore,

Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested to direct Gen. Halleck to recall said order, or cause it to conform to the practice in other Departments of the Army.

Mr. STEVENS (Pa.) said:—If the passage of the resolution is to have a good effect, especially in the West, the sooner it is passed the better. The allegation of Gen. Halleck, as an excuse for his order that fugitive slaves, whom he proposes to exclude from his lines, give information to the enemy, is too bold a pretense to just by him. The return of fugitive slaves was intended by Gen. McClellan, and had been followed by Gen. Dix, Kelly, and others. All these cases are a disgrace to the profession of arms. If such return of fugitives has been made by orders of the Commanding Generals, they deserve to have their epaulettes stripped from their shoulders; and if it has been done by higher authority, "when God forgive them, for they know what they do."

Mr. LOVEJOY, (Ill.) expressed his honest conviction that such orders were issued by the commanding Generals without instructions from the President. He was satisfied of this fact. While the President does not remove and cashier them, as he (Lovejoy) would, he did not believe that they (the commanding Generals) had power for any such inhuman and shameful measures. As far as can be ascertained, the testimony of every General in the field is that the slaves are true, loyal and faithful. While with General McDowell previous to the battle of Bull Run, that General carefully inquired of every black fugitive with regard to the movements and positions of the enemy, and the topography of the country. The slaves are the most reliable scouts we have, and he thought it most shameful, mean and contemptible for Major-Generals of the army to slander a race already disgraced.

Mr. BLAIR (Mo.) said Mr. Stevens had evidently misunderstood Gen. Halleck's order. The latter (Halleck) had informed him he had no idea of doing any thing contrary to the law of the last Congress and the policy of the government.

Mr. STEVENS inquired:—Did I not state the order as it was copied?

Mr. BLAIR. I think you did, but not at first as written. It was a gross injustice to General Halleck to say that he has ordered the return of fugitive slaves to disloyal masters.

Mr. LOVEJOY said that he had letters to show that persons of color, under pretence of their being fugitives, are hunted and actually taken from individuals who have them under their protection.

Mr. BLAIR, while not pretending to deny the accuracy of Mr. Lovejoy's remarks, stated for the benefit of the House and the country that he (Blair) positively knew that Gen. Halleck gave an order to discharge some fugitives from prison in St. Louis on his (Blair's) application.

Mr. LOVEJOY repeated that slaves had actually been delivered up under the order of Gen. Halleck.

Mr. BLAIR stated that he called on General Halleck the day after the order was issued and informed him that it was liable to be misunderstood. Gen. Halleck said he had no idea of contravening the law of Congress and the policy of the Administration; that his simple purpose was to exclude from his camp such persons as could convey information to the enemy. The General added that at Cairo slaves came into his camp to sell fruit, and returning to Kentucky and the Southern part of Missouri, fell into the hands of the enemy who obtained information from them.

Mr. FOUKE said that the officers of the army regarded Gen. Halleck's order as most wise and salutary. The allusion by his colleague (Lovejoy) to the fidelity of these slaves was untrue. The army was misled on the seventh of November last by slaves. His (Fouke's) own regiment was led into an ambuscade by them. Let the resolution pass and recruiting in Illinois will cease. The army will stand by the order of Gen. Halleck.

Mr. LOVEJOY replied that the concurrent testimony of Generals Lane and Prentiss, and he thought General Pope, was in contradiction of what his colleague (Fouke) had stated, so far as the general principle was concerned. He (Lovejoy) would like to know from his colleague (Fouke) what was done with the negro that led them into ambuscade.

Mr. FOUKE replied that he sent out a scout who brought in the negro, and the fact was reported to Gen. McClellan. He (Fouke) did not know what had become of the negro. He had no time to look after negroes. If his colleague (Lovejoy) would pay less attention to the negroes and more to the interests of the country, we would get along much better.

This last remark of Mr. Fouke's was received with applause, which the Speaker promptly checked.

Mr. BLAIR said that General Halleck had informed him that he intended to use the slaves if he could to the advantage of the Government, and that if it would weaken the enemy he would take their slaves from them. But he [Halleck] did not intend that such persons should come into the lines of the camp.

Mr. JULIAN said that the policy of delivering up fugitive slaves was not practised last Friday. One of them had found his way into the camp of Col. Brown, of an Indiana Regiment, and that officer refused to surrender him until so ordered by Secretary Cameron. He presumed that the Administration sanctioned such proceedings.

Mr. BLAIR inferred differently from what he had read in the President's message.

Mr. KELLOGG [Ill.] assumed to say that the Administration has had nothing to do, directly, with that order, and that the Administration would not indicate such a policy to the army.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM [Ohio] moved to lay the pending resolution on the table.

Motion was agreed to, by yeas 79, nays 64.

The resolution heretofore introduced, looking to a recognition of the independence of Hayti and Liberia coming up.

Mr. COX offered an amendment, that the Committee on Foreign Affairs inquire into the expediency of doing so, instead of the direct instructions to report a bill for that purpose.

Mr. COX said that instead of bringing up so frequently the "pestiferous negro," the country expected Congress to give a little time to more important subjects.

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM called attention to the act that a select Committee was appointed at a former Congress to consider the subject of abolishing the franking privilege. The bill reported by that Committee was the first on the calender, and it was his [Vallandigham's] desire that members should examine it before it regularly come up for consideration.

Mr. COLFAX remarked that the Committee on the Post Office and Post Routes had framed a bill to abolish the franking privilege, which would swell the revenue and satisfy the public's desire. They propose to report the bill next week. Mr. Colfax reminded members that the Committee would not, as heretofore, insert in the Post Office bill such new routes as members may assert necessary, but will require members to show the absolute necessity for the establishment of new routes.

A message was here received from the Senate, announcing the death of Senator Baker.

Messrs. Shiek of Oregon; Pusipe, and Sargeant, of California; Dunlap, of Kentucky; Colfax, of Indiana; Richardson, of Illinois; Kelly, of Pennsylvania; and Riddle, of Ohio, severally delivered eulogies abounding with eloquent and interesting allusions to the public and private character of the deceased.

The usual resolutions of respect were then passed, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

SENATE.

Mr. Chandler (Mich.) introduced a resolution that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appointing a committee of both Houses to retire improper officers from the army.

Mr. Carlile (Va.) opposed the resolution.—He was afraid it was a political device to get political control of the army, and he thought Congress should have no control of the army.

Mr. Doolittle (Wis.) offered as a substitute that the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of providing a more efficient mode for retiring any improper or incompetent officers of the army. The substitute was accepted and agreed to.

Mr. Foot (Vt.) called up the resolution to expel Waldo P. Johnson, Senator from Missouri, from the Senate of the United States. After discussion the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill to promote the efficiency of the navy, as reported by Mr. Grimes, (Iowa) from the Naval Committee, was taken up.

Mr. Grimes explained the bill, and urged its passage, at some length.

The bill provides for retiring officers who have been on the register for forty years. It authorizes the President to select an officer from the grade of captain or commander, and assign him the command of a squadron, with the rank of flag officer.

On motion of Mr. Doolittle, (Wis.) the time of retiring naval officers was made 45 instead of 40 years, and the bill passed.

Mr. Johnson (Tenn.) moved that so much of the President's message as relates to the expediency of a railroad to Winchester Kentucky and Tennessee, be referred to a select committee agreed to.

The Senate then went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Conway (Kansas) contended that the conflict which has been preparing for nine months, has changed its original character. From the attempt to put down insurrection, it has settled into a deliberate war. We have not encountered the enemy in any battle in which we have won an unquestionable victory.

Mr. Harding (Ky.) obtained the floor.

Mr. Fouke (Ill.) unexpectedly asked him to give way, as he wanted briefly to reply to the Representative from Kansas, (Mr. Conway) who has said that the battle of Belmont was a defeat. In justice to the brave soldiers who participated in that action, he wanted to nail the falsehood.

Mr. Wadsworth (Ky.) commenced a speech, but yielding for a motion to adjourn.

Mr. Conway wished to know whether Mr. Fouke intended his remark as personal.

Mr. Robinson (Ill.) said Mr. Fouke had left the hall.

Mr. Richardson (Ill.) would say that whatever his colleague, Mr. Fouke, had said on the floor of a personal character ought to be settled elsewhere.

Mr. Conway remarked that he did not wish to be subject to the imputation of having told a falsehood. He thought he understood the proprieties of this House as well as any other member.

On motion the House then adjourned till Monday.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

ENGLAND DEMANDS THE SURRENDER OF MASON & SLIDELL!

HALIFAX, Dec. 15.

The Royal mail steamer Europa has arrived at this port with highly important intelligence. She was detained at Queenstown till the 2nd by order of the Government. She has the Queen's messenger on board with dispatches for Lord Lyons.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The *Observer* stated that the Government has demanded from President Lincoln and his Cabinet the restoration of the persons of the southern envoys to the British Government. Yesterday afternoon, after 5 o'clock, P. M., Her Majesty held a privy council at Windsor Castle. Three of her Ministers, including the first Lord of the Admiralty, and the Secretaries of State and War, traveled from London to Windsor by special train to be present. Previous to leaving town the three ministers had attended the Cabinet council at Lord Palmer's official residence.

The *Observer* also says, that a special messenger of the Foreign office has been ordered to carry to Washington the demands of the British Government for Lord Lyons, and will proceed to-day by packet from Queenstown. The public will be satisfied to know that these demands are for an apology, and to insist on the restitution to the protection to the British flag the persons of those who were violently and illegally torn from that sacred asylum.

The *Observer* adds there is no reason why they should not be restored to the quarter-deck of the British Admiral at New York, or Washington itself, in the face of some ten or twelve men of war, whose presence in the Potomac would render the blustering Cabinet at Washington as helpless as the Trent was before the guns and cutlasses of the San Jacinto. It is no fault of ours if it should come even to this.

The arrangements for increasing the force in Canada are not yet complete, but in a very few hours everything will be settled. In the meantime, a large ship, the Melbourne, has been taken up and is now loaded with Armstrong guns, some 80,000 Enfield rifles, ammunition and other stores, at Woolwich. It is not impossible that this vessel will be escorted by one or two ships of war. The rifles are intended for the Canadian military and a strong reinforcement of field artillery will be dispatched forthwith.

The *Times'* city article of the 30th says the position of the Federal States of America is almost identical in every commercial point with that which was occupied towards us by Russia before the Crimean War. Russia had a hostile tariff, while we looked to her for a large portion of our general supply of breadstuffs, but there is this peculiarity in our present case, that the commencement would be by the breaking up of the blockade of the Southern ports, at once setting free our industry from the anxiety of the cotton famine, and giving assurance prosperity to Lancashire through the winter. At the same time, we shall open our trade to eight millions in the Confederate States who desire nothing better than to be our customers.

At the Privy Council, on Saturday, an order was issued prohibiting the export from the United Kingdom, or carrying coast wise gunpowder, saltpeter, nitrate of soda, and brimstone.

The *Times* has no hope that the Federal Government will comply with the demands of England.

The *Morning Star* declares that the statement of instructions having been sent to Lord Lyons to obtain the restitution of the Confederate Commissioners or to take leave of Washington was premature, and so exaggerated as to be virtually untrue.

The Liverpool *Courier* believes that the Warrior has been ordered to Annapolis with the ultimatum of the Government.

The steamer Jura arrived out on the 29th inst.

The London *Times*, in alluding to the decision of the British Cabinet, that the arrest of Mason and Slidell is a clear violation of the law of Nations, believes that Lord Lyons will be instructed by the first steamer to demand reparation, and if not complied with will be instructed to withdraw the legation from Washington.

To Consumptives.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a very few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the Advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg,
Kings County New York.

[3 months.]

$25! EMPLOYMENT $75!

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 23, '61.

A THING OF BEAUTY, IS A JOY FOREVER.—Who can be beautiful with a sickly pale complexion. Keep the pores of the skin free and the blood pure, and your cheeks will vie with the Rose and Lily. The Skin is formed with thousand of pores in every inch of surface whose office it is to carry off the impurities of the blood—the acknowledged cause of all diseases of mankind—when it is dry and parched—when it is covered with eruptions—when it is cold and clammy—when there is inward fever or inflammation—it is impossible for the skin under these circumstances to perform its proper functions, and to carry off the impurities from the body designed by our Creator.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS remove these obstructions, and produce free and healthy blood, remove the eruptions from the skin, and cause it to brighten with the flush of youth and beauty. Beauty so much admired and loved. Beauty without paints and cosmetics—but beauty produced by health and happiness.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Medicine Dealers.

—MARRIED—

TROUTMAN—SMITH.—On Thursday evening, 12th inst., at the parental home of the bride, by John Smith, Esq., Mr. Benjamin Troutman to Miss Ann, daughter of Jesse K. Smith, of St. Clair township.

—DIED—

HANEY.—On the 6th inst., Mr. Patrick Haney in his 83d year.

This venerable citizen was born in this county. His father served in the Revolutionary war. The deceased has been for many years a resident of Cumberland Valley, where he has been universally known and esteemed for his sterling virtue. He was truly an honest and upright man, and died a firm christian and believer in Christ and his holy Church. He leaves a large circle of children, descendants and friends, who mourn for the loss of his bright example. But their loss is his gain, as he is gone to the bosom of his Father and his God, who has pronounced those *blessed, who die in the Lord.*"

TURNER.—In church Hospital, Harrisburg, Dec. 3d, 1861, of Typhoid Fever, Andrew F. Turner, of Juniata township, Bedford county, Pa., a corporal in Captain Filler's co. 55 Reg., aged 20 years, 3 months, and 23 days.

HYDE.—At Fortress Monroe, Nov. 30th, 1861, of inflammation of the lungs, Abraham Hyde, of Harrison township, in this county, a member of Capt. Filler's co., 55 Reg., aged 21 years, 11 months and 9 days.

The deceased was sent home and buried from his father's house on Saturday the 7th inst. His body was followed to its last resting place by a large concourse of people. He was a member of the Dry Ridge congregation of the German Reformed Church. He was a faithful attendant upon the means of grace, up to the time of his leaving for the seat of war. He also gave evidence in camp, that he was a soldier of the cross of Christ, preparing and training himself in all the evolutions of spiritual warfare, under the Captain of his salvation, the Lord Jesus Christ. What a comfort for parents, when they are called to follow their adult children to their last resting place, if parents, see to it that your loved ones enlist under the banner of the cross, before they fall by the hands of the Destroyer.

H.

New Advertisements.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Alexander Smith, vs. Mary E. Smith. } In Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 14, Nov. Term, 1861, Subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

The undersigned appointed Commissioner in the above case, will attend to his duties, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, January 8th, 1862, at which time all interested can attend.

Dec. 20, 1861. R. D. BARCLAY, Commissioner.