



—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY..... JAN. 31. 1862.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

To Our Patrons.

Friends, we must have money to pay our debts. You who owe us four, six and eight dollars and upwards, are especially called upon to come up to our help. Come forward and settle, and if you cannot pay your entire bill, pay what you can. Administrators and Executors who are in our debt for estate printing, and candidates who owe us for ticket printing, will please take notice.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

The Democrats of Bedford County are hereby requested to assemble in MASS MEETING, at the Court House, in Bedford, on MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 10TH, as required by the rules of the party. A full attendance is expected. Addresses will be delivered by a number of speakers. Democrats, to the rescue!

JOHN S. SCHELL, Chairman Dem. Co. Com.

Mr. JOHN P. PACK will give a concert in Sacred Music, at the Court House, on Friday evening, January 31st. No charge for admission, but a collection will be taken up to defray expenses. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Pub. Docs.—We are under obligations to Hon. E. McPherson, M. C., Hons. John Cessna, E. M. Shrock and S. S. Wharton, of the State Legislature, and G. W. Householder, Esq., for valuable public documents.

A Wrong Made Right.

We are not, nor is it necessary on any account that we should be, the personal champion, eulogist or apologist of Hon. JOHN CESSNA, but we feel it to be our duty to applaud the conduct of that gentleman in the good fight he has fought for the rights of the people of Bedford county. A great wrong, an outrageous fraud had been committed upon our people, by political tricksters, in connecting Bedford with Somerset in the apportionment of 1857, for members of the House of Representatives. There was but a very slight difference in the number of taxable of the two counties, and the legislature, by giving two members to the district, conceded that each county was entitled to a member. But in order to make good use of the large Republican majority in Somerset county, in other words, to put it within the power of that majority to elect two members instead of one as it had formerly done, the two counties were hitched together to elect their representatives in common. This was intended not only to elect two Republican members, but also to defeat the choice of the people of Bedford county. Our people were to be rendered practically voiceless in the popular branch of the General Assembly. Under this apportionment it was a certain and fixed impossibility to have any other representation of our county at Harrisburg, except such as the people of Somerset county in their superior knowledge of our local interests and their undoubted generosity in political matters, should see fit to grant us. In fact, old Bedford—the mother of counties—was disfranchised and made a mere dependency, or appendage of her daughter Somerset. Thus the voters of Bedford county, though they went to the polls from time to time and indicated their choice for representatives by decided majorities, were always overruled in their preferences by the voters of Somerset. In 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860, Bedford county cast a majority of her votes for candidates whose election was defeated only by the people of Somerset. Not once, until now, did the candidate who was the choice of the majority in this county, obtain a seat in the House. Not once since the passage of the apportionment bill of 1857, were the people of Bedford county represented in the legislature, by the man chosen by their votes. Was not this monstrous? Was it not really the most abject political slavery to which one people can bind another? Yet there are those to be found who condemn and revile Mr. Cessna for his manly effort to lift this incubus from the people of Bedford county. There are those who, to their shame be it said, because Mr. Cessna's success in ousting Mr. Householder may prove injurious to their political plans or aspirations, denounce the act that restores to Bedford county the rights withheld from her by the "gerrymander" of 1857! Such men can have none but venal motives. The standard of right by which they measure the conduct of others, is poised invariably by throwing their own interests in the balance. But their number is few. Disappointed office-seekers may snarl and growl—small-beer "Republican" politicians may fret and fume—but their ill-humor cannot affect the sober sense of a thinking, free and independent people. The great popular heart beats in enthusiastic approbation of the policy of Mr. Cessna,—not because it was his policy—not because of the personalities connected with it—but because thereby a great wrong has been righted, because it has restored to the people of Bedford county, the political rights guaranteed them in the fundamental law of the State.

Better Late than Never.

The question is asked, why did not Mr. Cessna, or some of those who sympathized with him in his contest with Mr. Householder, bring the constitutional question involved in the case to the notice of the legislature at former sessions? We answer that three years ago, we made in these columns the very point upon which Mr. Cessna has been awarded his seat. In conjunction with a number of the leading Democrats of the county, we frequently urged the propriety of testing the matter before the legislature. But the conclusion was always arrived at, that the people of the district would eventually arouse to the vindication of their rights and rebuke the outrageous "gerrymander" at the polls. At the late election it was ardently and confidently expected, not only by the Democrats of the county, but by the very men who now antagonize Mr. Cessna, that the choice of Bedford county would not be overruled by the people of Somerset. So deep-seated was the hope, that but few of the Anti-Householder Republicans entertained any fears of Mr. Cessna's defeat when it was found that his majority in this county, was upwards of 1000. But this hope, nevertheless, proved illusory. The grand effort to overcome the dictatorial majority of Somerset, was a failure. Notwithstanding all the Republican leaders in Bedford borough labored with all their might against Mr. Householder,—notwithstanding the unparalleled treachery to that candidate of which the very men who assisted in nominating him, were guilty—resulting in an overwhelming vote for Mr. Cessna—Somerset willed that a majority of a thousand for the Democratic candidate in this county, should go for nought and that Mr. Householder and not Mr. Cessna should represent us at Harrisburg. It was, therefore, concluded that it would be vain for the people of Bedford county to attempt to express their choice for representative, so long as it was admitted that Somerset had the right to annul that choice. Hence the determination was at last made to deny the right of Somerset to this dictatorial power and to test the issue before the proper tribunal, the House of Representatives, which could be done only in the form of a contest of the seat of Mr. Householder by Mr. Cessna. This was the only way in which the wrong could be righted. If it was a wrong, then, for Somerset county to dictate to Bedford (her equal in every respect,) it is not right that Bedford should have restored to her that constitutional protection against such dictation to which she is rightfully entitled? And was the restoration of that protection less proper because it was not claimed from the legislature at an earlier period? All admit the wrong; none will deny the justice of the remedy; therefore, the righting of the wrong, though late, was "better late than never."

We have been overstocked, for some time past, with obituary notices almost interminable in length, generally combining every style of elegiac writing, in prose and poetry. It is impossible for us to publish at length; all of these productions, and we hope, therefore, we will be excused if we take the liberty to curtail some of them. Other newspapers make it a rule to charge half advertising rates for all obituaries over ten lines in length. We have never demanded this, nor have we ever received a cent for publishing obituaries. But we cannot find room for so many long notices, as are showered upon us, pleased as we will be to receive and publish shorter ones. We shall be compelled to decline half and quarter column obituaries in the future, unless paid for. Meanwhile we shall freely and gladly publish them if of proper length.

CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE.—Congress is doing nothing of much importance, except devising how to tax the people, investigating Black Republican thieving and corruption, discussing the "everlasting Nigger," and talking about expelling members. Our State Legislature is in quite a "butter" over the propositions to investigate the doings of last session and the conduct of the Executive authorities. No important bills have yet been passed. The Governor has signed the bill giving George W. Householder \$21 per day during his attendance upon the sessions of the House.

About Our Exchanges.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—Mr. A. GRAHAM, SR., has retired from the publication of the Westmoreland Republican, and is succeeded by MESSRS. GEO. W. BONNIN and JAMES P. CAMPBELL. The Republican, under its new proprietorship, gives fair promise of ability and usefulness. We wish the outgoing and incoming editors abundant success.

THE VALLEY SPIRIT.—This able Democratic organ has passed into the hands of MESSRS. B. Y. HAMSHIER and P. S. DECHERT, our friend Geo. H. MERGEL, the late proprietor, retiring from the concern. The Spirit has always been one of the leading Democratic journals of the State, and we have no doubt, will remain so under the management of the new proprietors. "May the Spirit's shadow—if a spirit can have a shadow—never grow less!"

ERIE OBSERVER.—ANDREW HOPKINS, Esq., late editor of this well conducted journal, retires from its control, and is succeeded by MESSRS. WHITMAN and BRECHT. We are sorry that our able friend, Mr. Hopkins, has seen fit to leave the editorial tripod, but console yourself for his loss, with the vigor and ability displayed by his successors. May their sheet soon become the favorably "observed of all observers!"

CHARLEY MURRAY, of the Ebensburg Democrat and Sentinel, is a brick, and if he doesn't want to be walled into the Temple of Fame, he had better quit corresponding with Old Abe, rubbing down Barker and writing about "Dog Tax."

EX-PRESIDENT JOHN TYLER, died suddenly a few days ago, at the Exchange Hotel, in Richmond, Virginia.

THE MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The February number of this best of all the illustrated Magazines, is upon our table. Harper is always interesting, but the present number is especially excellent. It contains: "The Coast Rangers of California;" "Making Money;" "Orley Farm;" "Mademoiselle;" "The Prisoner of War;" "Washington Irving;" "General Franke: A Story for Little People;" "The Ball is up;" "Mistress and Maid;" "The Shipwreck;" "What can I do?" "Shipwreck;" "The Adventurers of Phillip;" "Tangled Threads;" "The Yard-Measure Extended to the Stars;" and the usual variety under the head of Editor's Table, etc.

CONTINENTAL MONTHLY.—This new candidate for public favor furnishes quite an attractive table of contents for February. It is certainly a very able and well conducted work. The present number contains articles by Ex-Gov. Boutwell, Horace Greely, A. Oakley Hall, R. B. Kimball, H. T. Tuckerman, F. W. Shelton, Charles G. Leland and other distinguished writers. The following are leading articles: "Our war and our want;" "Tints and Tones of Paris;" "The True Basis;" "The Huguenot Families in America;" "James Russell Lowell;" "Our Danger and its Cause;" "The Actress Wife;" "The Black Witch;" "Seven Devils;" and "The Heir of Roaston;" are well-written and interesting stories.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—What has become of our old friend, The Atlantic? We have not received the January number.

The Press on the Rights of Bedford County.

Of the large number of favorable notices of the contest made by Mr. CESSNA for the right of separate representation for Bedford county, we have room, this week, for but the following:—

Hon. John Cessna.

We are much pleased to observe by the Legislative proceedings published elsewhere, that the "Little Giant" of Democracy, the Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, has been awarded his seat in the House of Representatives, which he contested with Mr. Householder, the Committee to whom his case was referred, having reported in his favor on Constitutional grounds. Mr. Cessna is an able constitutional lawyer, and a powerful advocate.—He served several sessions in the Legislature, several years ago, with distinction. He is the best parliamentarian in either house. Unflinching in his attachment to the doctrines of the democratic party, he cannot be allured from the enthusiastic devotion of his great intellectual powers, to the support of Democratic men and measures, and in opposition to every ism and organization of hostility to the Democratic party, that has culminated in a most disastrous, destructive and disreputable civil war. We rejoice in his success, because it is just and right, and because it gives to the councils of the State a pure, high-minded and able statesman of the right faith.—Greensburg Argus.

This Harrisburg Dispatch says:—"The Committee of the House of Representatives in the case of Cessna against Householder, on Thursday reported that Mr. Cessna was entitled to the seat as the Representative of Bedford county. He appeared and was sworn in. Mr. Cessna's ability, industry and legislative experience render him a valuable acquisition to the House." Mr. Cessna contested Mr. Householder's election on purely constitutional ground. His position was that the constitution secured to Bedford a separate Representative, and the committee so decided. This decision, we presume, will change our legislative District. Mr. Cessna is now the Representative of Bedford and not of Somerset and Bedford.—Somerset Democrat.

Mr. Cessna Takes His Seat.

The Committee of the House of Representatives in the contested election case of Cessna against Householder reported on Friday last that Mr. Cessna was entitled to the seat as the representative of Bedford county. He appeared and was sworn in. Mr. Cessna will make an able, industrious and honest legislator.—Valley Spirit.

For the Bedford Gazette.

Report of the President and Directors of the Bedford Railroad Company.

Office of the Bedford R. R. Company, Bedford, Pa., December 31, 1861. The President and Directors of "The Bedford Railroad Company," would respectfully submit to the stockholders the following report of the affairs and proceedings of the Company during the year ending on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1861.

The Stockholders are aware of the fact that during the year 1860, all work upon the road, except to a small extent upon sections one and two, was stopped. The same causes which operated to discontinue the work during that year, prevented any thing being done during the first nine months of the year just closed. Dull, Collins & Co., to whom the contract for the graduation and masonry of the first twelve miles or sections had been awarded in 1859, after doing a considerable amount of work, relinquished their contract, and the Company, owing to the refusal of a large majority of the stock subscribers to pay their subscriptions, being without means to prosecute the enterprise, it seemed, for a while, that all hopes of carrying it through would have to be abandoned. It had friends, however, who would not, and did not, give it up in despair, although the difficulties surrounding it appeared to be insurmountable, and the prospect was a very gloomy one, the worst feature of it being that the persons who would be most benefited, and who at one time were anxious for the success of the project had taken a portion of hostility to it. Nothing of interest transpired in the business of the company until the 24th of June last, on which day a compromise or settlement with Dull, Collins & Co. was effected, and all connection between them and the company then ceased. At that time, and soon after, six of the non-resident directors, who had been elected in January last, resigned their places, and the vacancies were filled by the appointment of citizens of the

county who were known to be friendly to the improvement. About the first of September last through the influence and invaluable exertions of William P. Schell, Esq., who may with truth be called the father of the Bedford Railroad, and to whom, when it is completed, the people of Bedford and its vicinity, will be more indebted for any advantages it may bring them, than to all others beside, an arrangement was made with the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, by which, it is believed, that the first twelve miles of our road from Hopewell to a point near the turnpike about a mile and a half west of Bloody Run, will be finished and put in complete running order. The details of this arrangement cannot now be given, as the contract between the two companies has not yet been fully consummated. The important provisions of it are briefly these: The Penn'a. R. R. Co. is to pay to the Bedford R. R. Co. the sum of \$18,000, in cash, of which \$3,000 are to be applied to the payment in part of the \$6,000 which by the settlement above mentioned with Dull, Collins & Co., our company agreed to pay them. The remainder, \$15,000, is to be expended in finishing the graduation and masonry of those twelve miles. The Penn'a. R. R. Co. is also to furnish the money to complete the entire superstructure, sidings, turnouts, water-stations, turn-table, &c. The Bedford R. R. Co. on its part, is to issue, execute and deliver to the P. R. R. Co. two hundred bonds for \$500 each, with coupons attached—the principal thereof to be paid at the end of twenty years from the date of said bonds, and the interest, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually. These bonds are to be secured by a mortgage of said twelve miles of rail road, real estate, &c. &c. The Bedford R. R. Co. is also to execute a release to the P. R. R. Co. under and by virtue of the act, entitled "An Act for the commutation of tonnage duties." Of the above mentioned sum of \$18,000, the sum of \$13,000 has already been received by our company, of which the sum of \$3,000 has been paid upon the judgment of Dull, Collins & Co.

Soon after the foregoing arrangement was made with the P. R. R. Co., it was determined by the board of directors to let the contracts for the completion of the graduation and masonry of the first twelve sections, and a letting was accordingly advertised, and on the 25th of September last, the contracts were awarded, as follows, viz:

- Sections 1 & 2, to James Hefner at \$2117 60
3, 4 & 5 to J. M. Campbell at 582 09
6 & 7 to J. M. Campbell at 1737 49
6 & 7 to Thos. B. Keating at 1947 00
10, 11 & 12 " Keating at 423 00

Making the sum of \$11,855 00 The work to be done will cost more than the above sum, but it is believed, that the \$15,000 received will be sufficient to complete the graduation and masonry, not including the trestle work, if it is to be considered as graduation.

The contractors have been at work upon the several portions of the road allotted to them, and the work done amounts, according to the estimates of the engineers, to the sum of \$3,724, of which the sum of \$3,254 has been paid to them. This does not include the work done during the present month, as the estimates of that month have not been received, owing to the illness of Mr. Butler, assistant engineer. The sum of \$719 58, has also been paid to the engineer corps. Sections 1, 10, 11 & 12, are completed, and ready for the superstructure. Some of the other sections are nearly finished, and the foundation of the bridge will be ready for the timbers in about four weeks, and although the whole work has not progressed as rapidly as it should have done and as was required by the terms of the contracts, yet the board confidently expects that the graduation and masonry will be completed in time to have the superstructure put on so as to have the road in running order not later than the first of June, proximo.

The engineer of the P. R. R. Co. has advertised for proposals for the crossings, and the contracts for them will no doubt be made early in next month, and if no difficulty or delay arises with regard to the trestling, concerning which there is a difference of opinion between the two companies, but which, it is believed, will be easily reconciled, we can see no reason why the work should not be completed on the above named day.

The financial condition of the company is exhibited by the report of the Treasurer, a copy of which is hereto attached.

The President and Directors deeply regret that the company could not avail itself of the benefits of the act for the commutation of tonnage duties, but its utter inability to obtain the means to grade, as required by that act, five miles at each end of our road, destroyed all hope of securing the advantages of that law. The completion of the first twelve miles of our road, being now, as we believe, a foregone conclusion, the question naturally arises, will it be extended to Bedford? How that question shall be answered depends entirely upon the citizens of Bedford County. If they will put their shoulders to the wheel, and give to the enterprise that aid which its importance deserves, there can be no doubt that, in a short time, the Bedford Rail Road will be "an accomplished fact."

By order of the Board, S. L. RUSSELL, Pres't.

Extract from Treasurer's Report, Accompanying the above. The Treasurer received, during the year ending Dec. 30, '61, \$13,991 97 Paid out on judgment, engineering and incidentals, 8,027 52

Leaving in the Treasury \$5,964 45 The assets of the company consist in some 573 shares of stock subscribed in the county, and a number of tracts of land subscribed, including one tract bought. The domestic debts of the company amount to \$8,178 46.

To the above balance in the Treasury should be added \$5,000, due from the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, and which since making report has been paid into the Treasury. JOHN P. REED, Treasurer.

The Mill Spring Battle.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24. This morning's papers contain full accounts of the Battle of Mill Spring. It was a fair open battle. The Rebels fought well and were overcome only by superior fighting on our side. According to their own account, the Rebel force consisted of two infantry regiments, three batteries and some Cavalry; altogether, about 10,000 men. They fought in bush-wacking style from ravines and behind trees, bushes, and rocks. The brunt of the battle devolved on the 4th Kentucky, 2d Minnesota, 9th Ohio, and 10 Indiana.

For nearly three hours the roar of musketry was kept up. Shortly after 11 o'clock Col. Haskin succeeded in flanking the enemy on the extreme right, when the 9th Ohio and 2d Minnesota charged with the bayonet, and with triumphant yells, which broke the rebel ranks, and the rout began. They fled pell-mell to their camp, strewn the road with muskets, blankets, overcoats, and knapsacks, and abandoned two guns and caissons. Gen. Zollicoffer was shot through the heart at the head of his staff by Col. Fry of the 4th Ky. It appears that Gen. Zollicoffer lost his way in the bushes, and suddenly emerged before Col. Fry, who was accompanied by some staff officers. The two parties mistook each other for friends and approached within a few yards of each other; when finding their mutual mistake, both parties prepared for a hand to hand conflict. One of Gen. Zollicoffer's aids shot at Col. Fry but only brought his horse down. The Federal Colonel immediately drew his six shooter and brought Gen. Zollicoffer from his saddle at the first fire. The Rebel staff deserted their chief's body, which was taken to Somerset the day after the battle.

An East Tennesseean writing to the Commercial says:—"All the credit and honor of this battle is due to the 10th Indiana, the 9th Ohio, the 4th Kentucky, and the 2d Minnesota Regiments, for they did all the fighting single handed, with the exception of what support they received from the artillery. They all fought nobly and never wavered from their fixed determination to gain the victory. The combatants were so near each other at one time that the powder from the discharged pieces burned their faces."

The New Secretary of War.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, who has been appointed by Mr. Lincoln to the important position of Secretary of War, is a gentleman in whose ability and integrity the nation has reason to place entire confidence. We believe that the country will be in all respects a gainer by the change that has been made. Mr. Stanton is a lawyer, and has been for many years a resident of Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania. He acquired in his profession a reputation for great ability, industry and administrative skill, and those who are best acquainted with him unite with those who know him by reputation only, in accord to the highest praise to his personal character, honor and integrity. Mr. Stanton is in politics, a Democrat, of a very firm principle. In accepting office under the President, it is understood that he makes no compromise of his principles. The present necessities of the nation rise altogether above political distinctions and any party names, and while the President is a Republican, and Mr. Stanton a Democrat, both are agreed in devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and in approving of a constitutional administration of the war. On the slavery question it is well known that Mr. Stanton's views, like those of the President, are firmly opposed to any of the schemes of proclaiming emancipation, or arming the slaves.

Mr. Stanton was Attorney General in the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, at the close of the last Administration, and was then distinguished for the firm and patriotic course which he adopted.

The appointment is said to be highly satisfactory to Gen. McClellan, and the entrance of Mr. Stanton upon office, will, perhaps, be signalled by army movements, which will show that the Command-in-Chief has been no laggard in the great war. The War Department seem now to be entitled to the confidence of the nation.—Journal of Commerce.

War and other News.

In the United States Senate a resolution was introduced to refer the credentials of Mr. Wilson, the new Senator from Missouri, to the Judiciary Committee, but was subsequently withdrawn, and Mr. Wilson after being duly sworn in took his seat.—The case of Mr. Bright was again taken up and debated at great length.

The news from the South as derived from Southern papers via Fortress Monroe is very meagre.—Nothing definite appears to be known with regard to the Burnside expedition. The Norfolk Day Book doubts the truth of the dispatches previously received, and which stated that a portion of the fleet was off Hatteras and the remainder in Pamlico Sound. The militia of the Eastern counties of North Carolina have been ordered out to repel invasion, and the Raleigh Register speaks of a draft having been made in Wake county.

A telegram from Savannah states that Cedar Keys, Florida, was captured by the Federal troops on Thursday. A telegram from Mobile reports the capture of the schooner Wilder, from Havana, whilst attempting to run the blockade.

The Norfolk Day Book publishes the Federal account of the defeat of Zollicoffer but expresses, at the same time, its disbelief in its truth. If anything is known at Richmond with regard to the affair, it has evidently not yet been made public. A despatch from Savannah announces that the Federal troops have taken possession of Cedar Keys, Florida. Vague rumors the approach of Federal troops from Cairo, of were current at Nashville and Memphis. It was doubtless the advance of McClellan's division upon Mayfield, which gave rise to the report that the object of the movement was, in all probability, to seize the railway and burn the bridges, and thus cut off communication between Columbus and Bowling Green. As McClellan has returned to Cairo without effecting anything, the people of Nashville and Memphis, may rest easy, at least for the present.

We can add but little to what is already published in regard to the defeat of Zollicoffer. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Times furnishes some few particulars of the fight; but there is nothing to show that the fortifications on the South bank of the Cumberland have been captured. The Confederate General Hindman is said to have been arrested, by order of General Hardee, for burning houses at Cave City and elsewhere. It is also reported that the Confederates at Bowling Green are suffering for want of money.

An important order has been issued by the War Department in relation to the Federal prisoners now in the hands of the Confederates. By order of the Secretary of War two Commissioners are to be appointed, whose duty it will be to visit Richmond and other Southern Cities where the prisoners are confined, for the purpose of providing for their wants and contributing to their comfort.

The Bermuda Gazette announces the arrival of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and gives a ludicrous description of the manner in which they were transferred from Fort Warren to the British war steamer Rinaldo. The Southern Commissioners with their Secretaries, during their brief sojourn at Bermuda, were present at a dinner which was given to them and other invited guests, by Admiral Sir Alexander

Milne, the naval Commander-in-Chief on the West India Station. Mr. Seward's letter to Lord Lyons, surrendering the Commissioners, is sharply criticised in the Gazette, which expresses the opinion that the British Government will be satisfied with the act done, but dissatisfied with the way in which it has been accomplished.

The Wheeling Journal in alluding to the state of affairs on the Upper Potomac, places nearly all the Confederate forces under Jackson at Romney, the Federal troops under Lander, being nine miles distant. It speaks somewhat confidently of a collision occurring between the two forces as soon as the high water in the Potomac subsides. Such too, appears to be the general impression of other western journalists, who predict that a powerful movement on that flank of the Confederates will take place at an early day. They assert that the possession of Winchester is indispensable to the protection and reconstruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. General Kelly has returned to Wheeling.—Maryland News Sheet.

—DIED—

ENGLAND.—On the 17th inst. in Friend's Cove, Mary Ann, daughter of William England, aged ten years, ten months and twenty six days.

SMITH.—In memory of Lily Smith, daughter of Mr. Reuben Smith, of Friend's Cove, who departed this life on the 14th day of November, 1861, aged 7 years, 10 months, and 23 days.

Her disease was diphtheria, which proved brief but fatal. Lily was an uncommon child, possessing great knowledge for one of her age. She bore her affliction with a great degree of fortitude for so tender a youth, and was often heard during her illness to speak of heaven and going home to heaven to grandma, and wondering if grandma would know her when she got home to heaven. When she would see her dear mamma shedding tears over her, she would take her own little hand and wipe them from her face and say, "why do you fret so? It is better for me to die than for you. Don't cry for me, I am going home to heaven to grandma and to aunt Martha." And when the scene was about closing, her tender eyes glowing with affection, her blooming cheeks growing pale, her pulse weak, her voice faltering, she said, "Raise me up for I am dying, I am dying," and embracing the dear ones around her, and with her little brother in her arms she peacefully breathed her last. Fond parents, dry your tears and be comforted with the words of Jesus:

I take these little lambs, said He, And lay them in my breast, Protection they shall find in me, And be forever blest.

Death may the bands of life unloose, But can't dissolve my love, Millions of infant souls compose The family above.

These words ye happy parents hear, And shout with joy divine, Dear Savior, all we have and are, Shall be forever thine.

LINES

ON THE DEATH OF ANNIE AMANDA COOK, respectfully inscribed to her bereaved parents.

Weep not for Annie the darling one; They've laid her down to rest, Her body's in the quiet tomb, Her spirit's with the blest. Weep not for Annie; the sainted one, Do not in anguish bow, For, though this idol's torn away, She is an angel now. Weep not for Annie she dwells on high, Where sorrows never come; Far from this earth of sin and care, Her Savior called her home. Weep not for Annie; the lovely child, E'en though the tie is riven; The bud is only nipped on earth; The flower blooms in heaven. Weep not for Annie; with thy heart, Let no wild sorrow stir; She never more returns to us, But we can go to her.

Schellsburg, Jan. 9, 1862.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

DOCTOR THOMAS F. CHAPMAN will send to all who wish it (free of charge) the Recipe and full directions for making and using a beautiful vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove Freckles, Blotches, a Tan, Pimples, &c. &c., leaving the skin smooth, clean, and beautiful, also full directions for using PELLETIER'S CELEBRATED STIMULANT, warranted to start a full growth of Whiskers, or a Mustache, in less than thirty days. Either of the above can be obtained by returning a postal card, addressed with stamps for return postage, to DR. THOMAS F. CHAPMAN, PRACTICAL CHEMIST, 831 BRADWAY, NEW YORK. (Jan. 17, '62.—2m.)



Ayer's Pills.

ARE you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness or Constipation. As a Dinner Pill they are both a preventive and effectual. PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX, OR FIVE BOXES FOR \$1. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, & Co., Lowell, Mass.