



-BEDFORD, Pa.-

FRIDAY : : : : : FEB. 14, 1862.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

GREAT VICTORY AT ROANOKE ISLAND!

The Telegraph informs us that the Burnside Expedition has taken possession of Roanoke Island, on the coast of North Carolina, taking 2500 rebel prisoners, and sinking and capturing the whole rebel gunboat flotilla. O. Jennings Wise, son of Ex. Gov. H. A. Wise, is reported to have been killed in the battle.

The Meeting on Monday Night.

The gathering at the Court House, on Monday evening last, was one of the largest political meetings ever held in this place at February court. The speeches delivered on the occasion were excellent, and did not fail in producing a favorable effect upon the minds of the appreciative audience. Mr. Cessa's vindication of his course in ousting Mr. Householder, was one of the strongest and most forcible efforts we have ever heard on any similar subject. There was no denunciation in the speech—not one word—but a vein of the keenest, subtlest satire pervaded it; in humbler phrase, it was a complete "skinning" of those who are now making war upon Mr. Cessa. The address of Maj. Cresswell, was also one of much eloquence and beauty. Messrs. TATE and PALMER made short speeches, but acquitted themselves ably, as usual. The resolutions adopted are of the bright stripe, and were received with unanimous favor. On the whole, the signs exhibited by this meeting, are highly propitious for the Democracy. The people have made up their minds—dire necessity has taught them—to restore the Democratic party to power, and they will do it as sure as the sun will rise on the day of the next Presidential election.

A Truth Well Told.

HON. A. HARDING, a Union member of Congress from Kentucky, in a recent able and patriotic speech, made the following emphatic statement:—

The ultra abolitionists, whether they know it or not, have been and now are giving the most successful aid to the disunionists of the South, and making the most successful war upon the Union. The great and prevailing argument of the leading disunionist, in the South and in the border States, has been, and still is that the North, in violation of the constitution, intended, and was about to turn the struggle into a war for emancipation, and thus plunge the whole population, white and black, into a remorseless and bloody struggle. By this argument alone he has succeeded in seducing and drawing into the rebellion, thousands of misguided men. Without it, he would have been powerless; and this argument has been furnished and put into his mouth by the Northern abolitionists. This has been the great question of debate that loyal men have met and battled against a thousand times all over Kentucky.

This is the view we have always held. The handful of disunionists per se in the Southern States, were furnished by abolitionists of the North, with the very arguments they most needed and desired to make use of in consummating their dark purpose to establish a separate confederacy. Every intelligent mind in the North ought to have been able to have grasped at once this now undoubted truth. But though the Democracy labored hard and long to impress it upon the popular intelligence of the North, though the most solemn and earnest warnings came to us from the Union men of the South, the people would not heed, and the dreadful penalty is now upon them. And, now, whilst that penalty must be paid, let us learn from the past and beware lest the fanatics and fools who have already ruined us half, will not finish the job through our patient and supine sufferance.

Union Victories.

The recent triumphs of the Union arms at Somerset, Ky., and Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, throw a gleam of hope upon the hitherto gloomy prospect of the war. These successes, however, must soon be followed up by movements on a larger scale, if we are to entertain any reasonable expectations of a speedy suppression of the rebellion. A decisive victory must be won before the 13th of April next, if we would prevent the intervention of foreign powers. At any rate, it is time that our army should do something effective, and whilst we have entire confidence in the military ability of our commanding generals, we think there is a "screw loose" somewhere that prevents more speedy action. Is it in the Cabinet, or are the contractors still in the way? We shall see by and by.

An Acquisition.

We have the pleasure of announcing to our readers that Mr. DAVID BORDER, of Schellsburg, formerly attached to the Republican organization, has accepted the true political faith and entered his name on the great roll of the grand Democratic army. Mr. Border was a member of the Committee on Resolutions at the Democratic meeting on Monday night.

Gen. STONE has been arrested for high treason and incarcerated in Fort Lafayette. He will be tried by a court martial.

GRAND POPULAR DEMONSTRATION!



Pursuant to previous notice, the Democrats of Bedford county assembled in Mass Meeting at the Court House, on Monday evening, the 10th inst., and on motion of John S. Schell, Esq., organized by the appointment of Col. F. D. BEEGLE, of St. Clair, as President; J. W. Dickerson, Bedford, Jr., T. Gephart, Bedford, P. J. Shoemaker, Colerain, J. B. Anderson, Esq. C. Valley, W. Egolf, Harrison, Fred'k. Hildebrand, Juniata, Jos. Crisman, Liberty, W. Bonnell, Londonderry, David Evans, Monroe, P. H. Studebaker, Napier, D. A. T. Black, East Providence, W. Foster, West Providence, John Feaster, St. Clair, Samuel Burkett, Union, John B. Fluke, Esq., S. Woodberry, Dr. C. F. Oellig, M. Woodberry, M. Reed, Esq., Schellsburg, and Thomas Donahoe, Southampton, as Vice Presidents; and John G. Fisher and Jos. Horn, as Secretaries.

On motion of Hon. W. P. Schell, the meeting adopted the following: Resolved, That a committee of two from each Borough and Township, be selected to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and to select a Delegate to the next State Convention, and to appoint three Senatorial Conferees to meet Conferees from Somerset and Huntingdon counties to select a Senatorial delegate to said Convention.

The following committee was then appointed: W. P. Schell, John Palmer, W. Leary, J. W. Tomlinson, Philip Morgart, P. J. Shoemaker, Perry Morgart, Samuel Boor, Thomas Grouden, James Elder, John Corley, Jr., John Long, John Lowry, David Evans, Lewis Howsare, Robert Taylor, D. A. T. Black, A. J. Morgart, W. Foster, J. Aldstadt, A. J. Crisman, A. Ake, M. Wertz, John Brumbaugh, D. B. Kochenderfer, Henry Culp, David Border, John Bridges, David Walter.

On motion of B. F. MEYERS, the Hon. JOHN CESSNA was called upon to address the meeting. Mr. CESSNA responded in an able and eloquent effort, sustaining his course in the contest with Mr. Householder, and refuting completely and most triumphantly the charges brought against him by his personal opponents and the enemies of the Constitutional rights of Bedford county.

After Mr. CESSNA had concluded, on motion of Mr. MEYERS, MAJOR JACOB CRESSWELL, of Huptingdon Co., was introduced to the meeting, and made an eloquent, patriotic and instructive address, assigning Abolitionism as the cause of the war, but denouncing Secession as the worst of crimes.

Able speeches were also made by Major S. H. TATE, and JOHN PALMER, Esq. The Committee on resolutions, through their chairman, Hon. W. P. SCHELL, reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for the Democracy, the Constitution, and the Union:

Resolved, That the people are indebted to the Democratic party for the greatness, the glory and the power of the Republic. That party, when the storm of night closed over the ship of State, directed its course with safety. All other parties are the mere barnacles which adhere to the bottom of the noble vessel.

Resolved, That if the wise teachings of the Democratic party had prevailed, the twin causes of the present rebellion, Abolitionism and Secessionism, would have been strangled long ago.

Resolved, That we are in favor of giving the Government a warm and cordial support in its efforts to crush out treason and rebellion, and that we will strengthen the arm of the President in carrying out his conservative policy, against the mad schemes of Abolitionism.

Resolved, That the machinations of the Northern Abolitionists to force the President into the position of making war, for the abolition of slavery, rather than for the preservation of the Union, and their traitorous and unwholy efforts to bring about the removal of General McClellan from the chief command of the army, are fraught with great danger to the country, and should receive the condemnation of every patriot.

Resolved, That however much we may differ in opinion as to the right of the President to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus, we must admit that the imprisonment of such traitors as Beecher, Lovejoy, Greeley, and others of that character, could be extenuated on the ground of imperative public necessity.

Resolved, That we always have been, and are now, unalterably opposed to any fusion or affiliation of the Democratic party with any other organization. That we denounce the declaration that Democrats cannot support the Government in carrying on the existing war, as a vile aspersion on our party. We deem it unnecessary to renounce our Democratic faith, and embrace the errors of Republicanism, or Abolitionism, in order to discharge the duties we owe to our country.

Resolved, That we consider the Republican and Abolition parties unequal to the great emergency. The war must be closed, and the country must be saved, through the instrumentality of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the opposition party, by their extraordinary Horse Policy, have justly earned the appellation of the "Horse Party," and by that name should be hereafter known in the history of their collapsed organization.

Resolved, That these venerable, dilapidated, lame, halt and blind horses, which were purchased for Government service, but died of old age before entering on such service, are entitled to the commiseration of all honest men for their unfortunate association with a band of thieves.

House of the State Legislature, has our emphatic endorsement, and we especially commend his truly splendid and laborious efforts to restore to our county her constitutional right to separate representation in that body.

Resolved, That Jacob Reed be selected as the Representative Delegate to the next State Convention; and that John Palmer, Wm. Foster, and William Keyser, be appointed conferees to meet similar conferees from Somerset and Huntingdon counties, for the purpose of selecting a Senatorial Delegate to said Convention.

DEATH OF MR. DANIEL MILLER.—Another good and useful citizen has fallen beneath the hand of Death. Our respected and cherished friend, DANIEL MILLER, of Morrison's Cove, is no more. His decease took place on Wednesday, 5th inst., at his residence in South Woodberry township, after the brief illness of four days. Mr. Miller was a man esteemed and beloved by all who knew him and especially so by his near neighbors and intimate acquaintance. He was a patriot of the true stamp, ready at all times to sacrifice his own personal good for the welfare of the community. He was a member of a sect well known for its simple and unobtrusive piety, and for its consistent adherence to that sacred humanitarian maxim, "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men," and was looked upon as a leading man in his councils. Peace be with him!

Letter from a Soldier.

CAMP PATTERSON, Feb. 4, 1862.

MR. EDITOR: After being obscured for two or three weeks, almost all the time, the sun rose this morning in a beautiful sky, his appearance being welcome, indeed. With the exception of Sunday last, this is the most beautiful day we have had for three weeks. The snow is about five inches deep and sufficiently soft for the soldiers to indulge in the very exhilarating amusement of "snow-balling" each other, which is about all we can do now, as the snow prevents us from drilling, except in the sword exercising, and then it is too cold for the feet. Think that, perhaps, your numerous readers would like to hear from the Bedford county boys, through the columns of your excellent paper. I thought I would occupy a few leisure moments in writing some news, which if you see proper to give a place in your paper, you may do so.

And now for what little news there is. In the first place, with the exception of one or two cases, the boys are all well; those that are sick, are not very seriously so, mostly bad colds. They are all "splitting" for a fight, anxious for a chance to measure swords with the rebels, and it is with difficulty that they can be kept on this side of the line that separates us from the "Land of Dixie." But every thing must have its time, and it takes a great deal of time to equip and prepare a regiment of cavalry for active service, and I think Uncle Sam must be very "flush" "Spauldicks," or else the continual heavy drafts made upon his purse would have emptied it long before this time; be that as it may, it was thought that to-morrow there would be another draft made on his purse, as it was very generally reported that the pay-master would be here to-morrow to hand over some of the "needful" but it seems that we will be disappointed again, as the report is contradicted this evening.

The men are very anxious for their money, as it is very inconvenient doing without money. Our sutler issues tickets and sells at two prices. Our regiment is commanded by Col. R. Butler Price and consists of twelve companies, some of which are not quite full yet. The regiment numbers about nine hundred, all told. The Colonel is an excellent drill officer, and a whole-souled gentleman, and is very kind to his men. The Quarter Master's department is in the hands of John A. Elison, who is also a fine man. The citizens of Philadelphia have presented him with an excellent sabre and sash, the scabbard being handsomely decorated. The officers commanding the regiment are all well drilled and fine men. Our company is commanded by Capt. G. Middleton, W. W. Anderson being first Lieutenant. The Captain is a good drill officer. He belonged to the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, which was in the three months service. If I mistake not, the Colonel was also in the three months service, as aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Patterson.

Our company consists of 83 men, and is one of the best drilled in the regiment, if not the very best. Our captain is very much beloved by all the men. There is an Irishman in the company who says it is an offence punishable with death, to stop a cannon ball when discharged from the mouth of a cannon.

Our camp is situated between the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers, on a neck of land called Point Breeze, which runs to a point where the two rivers unite, and hence the name. We have a very pleasant camp; it is within the limits of the city, though some distance from the city proper. The country down here is far different from Bedford county. Instead of mountains and hills, we have an almost level country, sufficiently rolling, however, to relieve the eye. We have what are called Sibley tents, with a stove in them, which keep us very comfortable through the inclemencies of the weather. To-day we have fine sleighing, and the lads and lasses of Philadelphia, are having a fine time of sleighing past our camp at a 2.40 pace; while we, poor soldiers, can do nothing but look on and admire. But never mind! we'll have our fun when the war is over and we shall have done fighting. The way we will put things through then will be a sample for the rest of mankind. The way the girls will have to suffer when we get home, will be a caution to old maids, as we have no chance for a "squeeze" down here, and we will have to make up for lost time. We all were the recipients of a neat pair of hose, knit by the fair ladies of Bedford, for which they received our heart felt thanks and three rousing cheers into the bargain. We are determined to prove true to them and our country, and if they (the stockings) keep our feet as warm as our hearts are towards the fair donors, there will be no danger of our toes freezing.

It is not known when we will go down South. We are anxious to be in actual service, and I think there will be more satisfaction among the soldiers, when that time comes, as they are dissatisfied with this "masterly inactivity." We have nothing to complain of in the way of clothing and food, as we have plenty of both and the very best that Uncle Sam can afford. But I must close. More hereafter, if this is acceptable. Yours truly,

BLOODY RUN.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH.—There is a telegraphic report, as we go to press, to the effect that Savannah, Ga., has been taken by the Federal troops; also, that Fort Donelson has been captured. This looks like work, if true. McClellan seems, after all, to have known what he was about.

PETERSONS' COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTE DETECTOR.—This admirable publication is the best of its kind published in this country. The quotations are reliable and the descriptions of spurious and bogus notes are arranged in such a manner that they can be easily understood. The Financial News, which is given with each number, is valuable, comprising full information upon trade and produce in general, Commerce, Money, Specie, Stocks, Bonds, Banks, Railroads, Insurance, etc.

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By Telegraph.

[From the Agents of the Associated Press.]

Highly Important War News.

SURRENDER OF FORT HENRY.

Gen. Tilghman and Staff Taken Prisoners

Yesterday about noon a brief telegraphic dispatch was received that Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, had, after an engagement of over an hour, surrendered to the Federal expedition which recently sailed from Cairo. Last night we received, through the Associated Press, the subjoined dispatches, giving some highly interesting details. It will be seen that General Lloyd Tilghman, formerly of this city, who had the command of the fort, is a prisoner of war, with his staff and 60 men.

Particulars of the fight—Two Rebel Generals and Three other Officers, with 100 Privates Made Prisoners—The Memphis and Ohio Railroad Bridge taken Possession of. CAIRO, Feb. 7th.—Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, surrendered yesterday at two o'clock, after a determined resistance. The fight lasted one hour and twenty minutes, and was conducted on our part by the gunboats Cincinnati, Essex and St. Louis. The Cincinnati fired 125 rounds, and received 34 shots from the rebel guns, but had only one man killed. The St. Louis fired 110 rounds and received no damage.

The Essex was disabled at the tenth round by a ball striking her boiler. By this occurrence she had 32 men killed, being scalded to death with the hot water and escaping steam.

Capt. Porter was badly scalded, but not dangerously so. Two rebel generals, one colonel and two captains, and 100 privates were taken prisoners.

The fort mounted seventeen guns. Our land forces did not reach the scene of action for two hours after the surrender. The Memphis and Ohio railroad bridge, fifteen miles above the fort, has been taken possession of by our troops.

Interesting Particulars of the Fight—The Surrender of the Fort. CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—The Gazette and Commercial Card correspondents give the following interesting account of the bombardment and capture of Fort Henry.

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock 30 minutes p. m., the gunboats Cincinnati, St. Louis, Carondelet and Essex, the Tyler, Conestoga and Lexington bringing up the rear, advanced boldly against the rebel works, going to the right of Painter Creek Island, immediately above which, on the east side of the river, stand the fortifications. Keeping out of range till at head of the island and within a mile of the enemy, and then passing the island in full view of the rebel guns, we steadily advanced, every man being at quarters.

Every ear was strained to catch the flag officer's signal gun for the commencement of the action. Our line of battle was on the left, the St. Louis next the Carondelet, next the Cincinnati, (for the time being the flag-ship, and having on board flag officer Foote), and next the Essex.

We advanced in line—the Cincinnati a boat's length ahead, when at 12:30 the Cincinnati opened the ball, and immediately the three accompanying boats followed the example, and the enemy, no ways backward, gave an admirable response.

The fight raged furiously for half an hour, but we steadily advanced toward the enemy, receiving the returning stores of shot and shell, when, getting within 300 yards of the enemy's works, we came to a stand, and poured into their right and left.

In the meantime the Essex had been disabled and drifted away from the scene of action, leaving the Cincinnati, Carondelet and St. Louis alone engaged.

At precisely forty minutes past one o'clock the enemy struck their colors, and such cheering and such wild excitement as seized the throats, arms and caps of the four or five hundred sailors of the gunboats can't be imagined, much less described.

After the surrender—which was made to Com. Foote by Gen. Tilghman, who defended his fort in the most determined manner—we found that the rebel infantry encamped outside of the fort, numbering four or five thousand men, had cut and run, leaving only an artillery company in command of the fort. They mounted seventeen guns, mostly 32 and 31-pounders—one being a magnificent 10-inch Columbiad.

Our shots dismounted two guns, driving the enemy through the embrasures. One of their rifled 32 pounders burst during the engagement, and wounded the gunners.

The rebels captured claim to have had but eleven effective guns, worked by 54 men; the number, all told, of the prisoners taken. They lost five killed and ten badly wounded.

The infantry left everything behind them in their flight, and a vast deal of their plunder has fallen into our hands, including a large and valuable quantity of ordnance stores.

Gen. Tilghman appeared disheartened. He thinks the capture of the fort is one of the most damaging blows of the war. In surrendering to Com. Foote he remarked, "I am glad to surrender to you so gallant an officer."

Com. Foote replied, "You do perfectly right, sir, in surrendering, but you should have blown my boys out of water before I should have surrendered to you."

In the engagement the Cincinnati was in the lead, and flying the flag officer's pennant, which was the chief mark. Flag officer Foote and Capt. Stemple crowded her defiantly into the teeth of the enemy's guns. She got thirty-one shots, some going completely through her.

The Essex was badly crippled when about half through the fight, and crowding steadily against the enemy, a ball went into her port side through a forward port, then through the heavy bulwark, and going squarely through one of her boilers, the escaping steam scalded and killed several of her crew.

Capt. Porter and his aid, S. P. Britton, Jr., and Paymaster Lewis, were standing in the direct line of the ball's passage—Britton being in the centre of the group, the shot struck him on the top of his head, scattering his brains in every direction. The escaping steam went into the pilot house and instantly killed Ford and Bish, the pilots. Many of the soldiers, at the rush of steam, jumped overboard and were drowned.

The Cincinnati had only one man killed and six wounded.

The Essex had six seamen killed, two officers and seventeen men wounded and five missing. There were no casualties on the St. Louis or Carondelet, though the shot and shell upon them like rain.

The St. Louis was commanded by Captain Leonard Paulding, who stood upon the gunboat and fought his guns to the last. Not a man flinched, and with cheer upon cheer shot and shell among the enemy.

Official Account of the Surrender of Fort Henry—Gen. Tilghman and Staff and Sixty Other Prisoners Taken—Twenty Cannon and Seventeen Mortars Captured.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Navy Department, at two P. M. today, received the following important dispatch:

U. S. Flag Steamer Cincinnati, Off Fort Henry, Tennessee River, Feb. 6, 1862.

To Hon. Gideon Wells, Sec'y of the Navy. The gunboats under my command—Essex, Commodore Porter; Carondelet, Com'r Walter; Cincinnati, Commander Stenbel; St. Louis, Lt. Com'd' Paulding; Conestoga, Lt. Commander Phelps; Taylor, Lt. Commanding Gwin, and Lexington, Lt. Com'd' Shirk—after a severe and rapid fire of one hour and a quarter, have captured Fort Henry, and have taken Gen. Lloyd Tilghman and staff and 60 men as prisoners.

The surrender to the gunboats was unconditional, as we kept an open fire upon them until their flag was struck. In half an hour after the surrender I handed the fort and prisoners over to General Grant, commanding the army, on his arrival at the fort in force.

The Essex had a shot in her boiler, and after fighting most effectively for two-thirds of the action, was obliged to drop down the river, as I hear that several of her crew were scalded to death, including the two pilots. She, with the other gunboats, officers and men, fought with the greatest gallantry.

The Cincinnati received thirty-one shots, and had one man killed and eight wounded, two seriously.

The fort, with twenty guns and seventeen mortars, was defended by Gen. Tilghman with the most determined gallantry.

I will write as soon as possible. I have sent Lieut. Commanding Phillips and three gunboats after the rebel gunboats.

A. H. Foote, Flag officer.

The Star of this evening says: "The rebels had a sustaining force of some fifteen thousand (as believed here this morning) hovering around Fort Henry to sustain it. That this force has either been routed by Gen. Grant, (who was co-operating with Commodore Foote's gunboats), or fled before Grant's army, leaving the fort to its fate, is plain from the fact that Grant stood ready and able to receive the fort and prisoners from the Commodore half an hour after the latter had taken them."

PROTESTS AGAINST THE ABOLITIONISTS DESECRATING THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—We are glad to see that Professor Henry "protests" against the perversion of the Smithsonian Institute to the purpose of Abolition lecturing. Smithsonian left his magnificent legacy to found an institution "for the increase of knowledge among men," and not to open a hall for the brawling politicians to harangue in. Those hawking demagogues, Greeley and Cheever and Garrison are odious enough anywhere, but the last place they should presume to desecrate is an institution intended for the prosecution of those studies and researches which benefit mankind.

A DILEMMA.—At the recent election in Illinois for members of a Constitutional Convention, the Democrats achieved a glorious victory, literally sweeping the State.—Consequently, the Convention, which has just convened at the State Capitol, contains a large majority of Democrats—in fact, nearly three-fourths of the body are members of that party. The Republicans are very much worried at this, and are fearing (poor souls) lest the Convention should by its action secessionize the State. But a lucky idea occurs to them: in the midst of their gloom and despondency, which is, that the government should arrest by a lettre de cachet the Democratic members of the Convention and confine them in Fort Warren. This ridiculous proposition we find in a letter to the New York Times from Chicago. Such a proceeding would be a slight stretch of power, the letter admits, but then just to think of the unparalleled audacity of the Democrats in out-voting the Republicans!

It is reported that the division under command of General Thomas has commenced a forward movement, into Eastern Tennessee, from three different points.

England Determined on Intervention.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

LONDON, Jan. 29.—It is possible that you expected, when Messrs. Alison and Sichel and their respective Secretaries were surrendered to the British Government, that the preparations for war with America would be at once suspended, and ships and regiments recalled. It is, you have reckoned without your host. John Bull has spent four millions of pounds—twenty millions of dollars—to rescue Major and Sichel, and you may depend upon it with an absolute certainty, that he will in some way get the worth of his money.

The war preparations are in no degree relaxed, much less suspended. The steel plated Warrior has gone to America, via Lisbon, and no Englishman doubts that she can steam straight up the Narrows, past your seven forts, and through those concentrated fires, take her position in the North River, opposite Hoboken, and hold New York at her mercy. The Government Arsenal at Woolwich is sending off one million of mini-cartridges a day. Men and material are going forward to America, just as if the "rebel Commissioners" or "pretended Ambassadors," had not been surrendered, and just as if the Government had no doubt that the war would go on just as it would have done had Mr. Lincoln hesitated to reverse the decisions of Northern jurists.

Do you wish to know the reason why? I have very honestly endeavored to enlighten you—that is, if you are in any darkness or any doubt about it. ENGLAND—POTENTIAL ENGLAND—ALL OF ENGLAND THAT HAS ANY POWER TO ACT IN THE MATTER, WANTS ONLY A INDIRECT EXCUSE TO INTERFERE, SECURE THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE SOUTH, OPEN THE BLOCKADE, AND BRING THE WAR TO A SUDDEN TERMINATION. If the North submits to her interpretations of National law, that is all for the present; if the North resists, England goes for a ratification of boundaries, such as will give greater security to her North American provinces. She is not satisfied with the Northeastern boundary. She wants a good harbor on the Atlantic. Portland would suit very well. She is not satisfied with the proximity of Fort Montgomery at Rouse's Point to Montreal. She is sorry she ever gave up the Columbia river. She wants free trade. More than all, she wants cotton.

Even among the most zealous abolitionists I have met here, I do not find any great sympathy with Northern efforts to preserve the Union. They have heard that America denounced for years, by their own, and by American Abolition orators, as a compact to uphold Slavery. They see no sense in fighting for a Constitution which they have always understood to be a "compact with hell." If you will throw the Constitution overboard, with all its engagements and compromises in behalf of Slavery, and fight on the John Brown platform for the destruction of Slavery, pure and simple, there will be no lack of abolition sympathy. But this will not help you with the Government or governing classes. The Abolition sentiment of England and France has never hindered the purchase of one pound of slave cotton, or rice, or sugar and tobacco. They may preach in a thousand pulpits, and publish through a hundred Presses, that Slavery is theft, but they have never applied to themselves the maxim that "the receiver is as bad as the thief." All the abolition sentiment in England will not guarantee one penny a pound preference to free cotton. It is therefore of no practical value, and not to be taken into account in the estimate of political probabilities.

The Treatment of Diphtheria.—We notice that this insidious disease is becoming quite prevalent in some parts of the country. It is a malady that if not arrested at its very outset, is almost certain to prove fatal. As soon as the first symptoms appear, a physician should be instantly summoned. Meantime, until the doctor arrives, temporary relief can be afforded by gargling the throat every ten minutes with a strong decoction of common salt and water. Make it as strong as the patient can endure it without strangling, say a teaspoonful of salt to two tablespoonfuls of water. In many instances this simple remedy has been known to entirely check the disease, without the aid of any further prescription.—Chronicle.

THE SLAVES OF PREJUDICE.—DEATH HONOR OF HIS PREY. There are queer people in the world, people with the most absurd, unreasonable, and indefensible prejudices. For example, we have met with individuals who had a morbid antipathy to anything that was extensively advertised, no matter what might be its actual claims to the confidence of the public. These sectaries looked with especial disfavor on advertised medicines. They could not see, for example, in Dr. HOLLOWAY'S magnificent system of advertising, covering, as it does, all the mediums of publicity which the world affords, anything but a gigantic scheme of mere speculation. True, they could not gainsay the testimony pouring in spontaneously from the highest sources, in favor of his incomparable Pills and Ointment, but still they shook their heads and muttered "hoaxing." Of course there is no possibility of arguing with men who won't reason. The best way is to let them alone. Fortunately such specimens of stupidity are few and far between" in this enlightened era. The general feeling is that if a thing is in itself excellent, its virtues should be proclaimed to the four winds of heaven for the general benefit of mankind. Hence the proclamations made by Dr. HOLLOWAY through the entire newspaper press of the world, of the properties and operation of his remedies, meets with the cordial approval of thinking men. The value of the preparations as specifics for the various internal and external complaints peculiar to different climates, or common to the world at large, is conceded not only by the masses, but by governments, men of science, and candid observers in every walk of life. Can such remedies be too widely known? Impossible!—Cin. Dollar Columbia.

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Buy an individual right for a Horse Rake. Any farmer that can make a common horse rake can make one. If made according to my instructions, I will guarantee it to work as well as any other spring tooth rake ever invented, and this will cost only from \$5 to \$15, according as you manage in getting it made. I will send by mail a certificate of right for one rake with full instructions for \$2. Address (with stamp.)

C. F. WALKER, Bedford's Stage, Somerset Co.

Satisfactory references can be given if required.