



—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY: FEB. 21, 1862.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

As we are going to press, we learn by telegraph, that the Union troops in Missouri have captured Gen. Price and his whole army. A despatch also states that Savannah has been taken without firing a single gun. As we cannot receive the particulars for several days, a detailed account must be deferred till our next.

CHEERING NEWS.

The great victories recently achieved by the Union troops, whilst accompanied, of course, by the inevitably saddening and painful occurrences incident to war, afford abundant reasons for rejoicing on the part of those who cling to the hope that this unhappy war may be of short duration. The prayer of all good men—of every citizen who loves his home, his family and his country—is that the fearful, bloody feud in which those who should be brothers are now engaged as enemies struggling for life and death, may come to a speedy conclusion. Even those whose faith in the policy of military coercion as a remedy for the evils of secession, is weak, will have cause for gratulation, should these victories, as it seems to us they must, be calculated to bring about an early peace. Like the prayer of the Roman criminal, the voice of the people goes up throughout the length and breadth of the land, in ardent petition for deliverance from "the body of this death"—this putridity of Secession and Abolition. The war must come to an end speedily, or we will either be bankrupt as a nation, or laden with intolerable burdens as individuals. Quick work must be made by our army, or whilst it is engaged in swallowing Secession, the army of contractors will swallow the people. We are, therefore, happy to note the activity which is now displayed by our generals. It gives token of an effort on the part of the Government to make an early settlement of this hideous civil trouble, and shows, too, that in Gen. McClellan we have "the right man in the right place." The successes at Mill Spring, Fort Henry, Roanoke Island, and Fort Donelson, prove that the incubus that pressed upon the army so long as Cameron was in the Cabinet, has been removed, and that since the old Winnebago and the Woolly Horse have been driven from the council and the field, victory is no longer a certain and fixed impossibility. We say, therefore, *vice le McClellan! En Avant!*

Let Them Be Honored!

The heroes of Fort Donelson will live forever in history as the bravest of the brave. The names of A. H. FOOTE and ULYSSES S. GRANT are justly immortal. But, perhaps, the noblest and most self-sacrificing patriots of them all are the two members of Congress from Illinois, who voluntarily exchanged their snug places at Washington for the rigors of camp-life and the dangers of the battle-field. Gen. JOHN A. McCLELLAN, one of the Generals in command during the attack upon Fort Donelson, was the representative from the Springfield (Lincoln's) district, and resigned his seat to accept a brigadier-generalship. COL. JOHN A. LOGAN, wounded during the same attack, represents the "Egypt" district of Illinois in Congress, and left his seat but a few days ago to resume the command of his regiment. Both McClellan and Logan are firm Democrats, and whilst they stand ready to shed their blood for the Union, the Republican delegation from Illinois, with Lovejoy at the head, do their fighting in the war of words at Washington, and perform gallant deeds in silk stockings and white kid gloves at the *recherches* balls of her ladyship, Mrs. Lincoln. Such is the contrast between the men who are branded as secessionists and the men who first helped to bring about secession, and now are too cowardly to help put it down. If you want to hear home news, go abroad. At any rate we have been unable to learn any such news as that given above, within the limits of Bedford. We are happy to state that the Hon. Job Mann has not met with any accident of the sort related by the Standard.

RETURNED.—Capt. THOS. H. LYONS, of the 55th Pa. Regiment, is at present staying at his home in this place, having returned from Hilton Head a few days ago. The Captain represents the Bedford boys in the enjoyment of good health and anxious for a brush with the enemy.

HON. JOH. MANN, of Bedford, slipped and fell on the ice, recently, and fractured his leg near the ankle joint.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

If you want to hear home news, go abroad. At any rate we have been unable to learn any such news as that given above, within the limits of Bedford. We are happy to state that the Hon. Job Mann has not met with any accident of the sort related by the Standard.

CONTINENTAL MONTHLY.—The March number of this work is before us. The articles are all of much interest and from the pens of the best authors. G. P. DISSEWAY, RICHARD B. KIMBALL, A. OAKLEY HALL, HENRY P. LELAND, BARNABE TAYLOR, Edward Atkinson, Charles G. Leland, The Editor of the Cleveland Plaindealer,

er, and other distinguished writers contribute to this number. Published by J. R. Gilmore, Boston, Massachusetts.

FULTON DEMOCRAT.—The organ of the Democracy of Fulton, has been sold by the late proprietors, J. B. SANSON & BRO., to Messrs. H. G. SMITH and J. U. SHAFER. We are sorry to lose Mr. Sanson from the editorial ranks, but are glad to know that his mantle has fallen upon an able and worthy successor. Both the incoming and outgoing editors have our best wishes.

FORT WELLS, HILTON HEAD, S. C. }  
January 30, 1862. }

FRIEND MEYERS:

Thinking a few lines from an old reader of your paper, might be acceptable to you, I have concluded to snatch time to write you a short communication.

We have now been in the service about three months, or a little more, and during that time I have enjoyed the best of health, weighing 20 pounds more than I did when I enlisted. The men are all well now. We left 12 of our men behind when we came to S. C. They have all come on, with the exception of one—Philip Rowser—who died in Camp Curtin, on the 3d of December; we did not hear any thing of it until a few days ago. We were all sorry to hear it, for he was a kind, merry, and a good soldier. Our Captain has been unwell for a few days. We are taking the best care of him we can, but we cannot get the things in camp life we could at home. But we hope he will be able to be out again in a few days.

Lieut. Livingston has rejoined us after his illness in Bedford county. He looks thin, but is as jolly as ever. He has been five weeks on the way, owing to sickness at Fortress Monroe. He brought with him a good lot of packages from the folks at home, for the soldier boys, and more particularly, about one hundred and thirty pairs of socks for the "Mullin Boys," from the kind and patriotic ladies of Schellsburg and vicinity. May they all live lives of happiness, and may God bless them, is the hearty prayer of the boys of company H, 55th Reg't., P. V. Many of the socks were marked for different ones of the boys from their mothers, and others had on them just the name of the person who knit them. One pair of red, white and blue, had our 2d Lieutenant's name on. Of course he got them, and I, even I, was not forgotten. We were about drawing our second socks (first U. S. clothing) when the box of socks came, and when the Q. M. asked us how many pairs of socks we wanted, we told him none, for we had received better socks, as a present, than he had in his establishment.

We have gone into Gen. Viele's brigade, it has five full regiments in it, we were all on review yesterday (Sunday.) While I have been writing, the Sergeant Major of our Regiment informed me that Gen. Burnside had reported at head quarters, to-day, and that we are to join his fleet and go to Savannah. I hear of six prisoners being brought in to-day, but I did not see them. The weather is pleasant here; the trees are mostly green, and in some places the gardens are full of flowers. Oysters and sweet potatoes are as plentiful as can be, and ground nuts can be had for a trifle. I will give you a copy of our muster roll, which you will please insert if convenient. Yours, truly,

A. J. PORTER.

- MASTERS ROLL OF CO. H, 55TH REG'T., P. V.
- Captain, G. S. Mullin.
  - 1st Lieutenant, J. A. Livingston.
  - 2d Lieutenant, J. H. Miller.
  - 1st Sergeant, A. J. Porter.
  - 2d " Josiah Hyssong.
  - 3d " Silas Gallipher.
  - 4th " Philip S. Miller.
  - 5th " John S. Rowser.
  - 1st Corporal, John H. Crouse.
  - 2d " Abram Darr.
  - 3d " William Amick.
  - 4th " Daniel Hess.
  - 5th " William Dannaaker.
  - 6th " James Wogan.
  - 7th " John A. Ling.
  - 8th " William M. Walker.
  - Musician, Esy Gallipher.

- PRIVATEs.
- Philip Adams, Isaac Broad.
  - David Bingham, William Croyle.
  - Henry Clair, John Croiger.
  - Samuel R. Carson, Charles Davis.
  - Ephraim Davis, Wilson Davis.
  - Thomas Dripps, David Darr.
  - Henry Darr, John Ealy.
  - William Feight, William A. Foster.
  - Walter Garlinger, Moses R. Garretson.
  - George W. Harbaugh, Daniel Hammers.
  - Henry Hand, Henry Lemon.
  - Thomas Locker, Solomon Miller.
  - Joseph Miller, John Miller.
  - John Moyers, John Marks.
  - Philip Rouser, Isaac Ream.
  - John H. Rising, Emanuel Snoke.
  - Hezekiah B. Slock, Josiah Slock.
  - Charles Struckman, Robert N. C. Smith.
  - David Wisegarver, John Werning.
  - Christian Whitaker.

Henry Bridenthal, Wagon-master of Reg't. H. W. Fox, Serg. Maj. of Reg't.

[For the Gazette.]

CAMP CURTIN, Feb. 8, 1862.

LADIES OF BLOODY RUN:—

At the request of my friend Lieut. D. F. Beegle, commanding company D, 101st regiment, I take pleasure in returning to you this testimonial of our sincere gratitude for the amiable manner in which you have contributed to the physical necessities of our company, by forwarding to us the very fine lot of clothing we received a few days ago through the hands of Quartermaster Gen. Hale. Permit me, ladies, to compliment you upon the prudent selection you have made in the valuable articles you were pleased to present to us. Such a gift does not afford mere transient comfort, but will be found of invaluable service when we shall be more exposed to the inclemency of the weather. As we had done nothing to merit such liberality from a quarter where we had no reason to anticipate it, I must confess the donation was quite unlooked for, but was nevertheless very acceptable, and I hope that in our present capacity as volunteers, we may be able to deport ourselves worthily of the attention your kindness has suggested to you to bestow upon us.

We take pride in the patriotic response which our native county of Bedford has made to the demands of the government, in sending out company after company, to serve as volunteers under the beloved old Stars and Stripes, but we deem the patriotic impulses of the ladies of our county no less commendable, when they unite their exertions and combine their labor to construct clothing for the army

of our country. The men of the company will no doubt be invigorated by fresh thrills of patriotism, as they are clothed with the goods, when they reflect that they are not forgotten at home, but that these same articles were fabricated by the fair hands of the ladies of our own county. The unwavering determination of the loyal ladies, as well as men, of the north to crush the iniquitous riot of the rebel states, seems to have met with Providential favor, as we are reassured by the late triumphs of our cause in Kentucky and Tennessee. And it is a consummation devoutly to be prayed for, that ere long rebellion may be throttled, and our country relieved of the burdensome expense, that is financially weighing it down, and the great army, that stands like the pillar of fire of old, between it and its enemies, be dismissed to take up the homeward march, our country being once more at peace and rebellion reconciled; but while the army remains in the field, rely upon it that the "Keystone (101) Regiment" will be ready for any exigency, and the "All Hazard Boys" will be met at their posts. May the angels of Heaven smile benignantly upon you for your undeserved generosity, and may we be able in the future to make a fit return for your kindness.

J. H. L.

THE FALL OF FORT DONELSON. 15,000 PRISONERS!!! UNION LOSS 400 KILLED, 800 WOUNDED!

FORT DONELSON, Feb. 16.—Fort Donelson surrendered at daylight this morning, unconditionally.

We have Generals BUCKNER, JOHNSON, BUSHNELL, and 15,000 prisoners and 3000 horses.

Generals PILLOW and FLOYD, with their originals, ran away on steamers, without Gen. BUCKNER being aware of their intentions.

Gen SMITH led the charge on the lower end of the works, and was first inside of the fortifications.

The runaways from Fort Henry were bagged here.

The prisoners are being placed aboard the steamers for Cairo.

Our loss is heavy—probably 400 killed and 800 wounded. We lose a large percentage of the officers. Among them are Lieutenant-Colonel ERWIN, of the Twentieth Illinois Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel WHITE, of the Thirty-first Illinois; Lieutenant-Colonel SMITH, of the Forty-eighth Illinois.

Among the wounded are Col. JOHN A. LOGAN, (Member of Congress.) Col. SAWYER. Col. RAMSON.

Major POST, of the Eighth Illinois Regiment with 200 privates, are prisoners and have gone to Nashville, having been taken the night before the surrender.

The loss of the enemy is heavy, but not so large as ours, as they fought behind entrenchments. We should have taken them by storming the fortifications on Saturday, if our ammunition had not given out in the night. Gen. McClellan's division, composed of Oglesby, Wallace and McArthur's brigades, suffered terribly. They were composed of the Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-eighth, and Forty-ninth, Illinois Regiments.

The Rebels lose forty-eight field pieces, seventeen heavy guns, twenty thousand stand of arms besides a large quantity of commissary stores.

The enemy turned our right wing for half an hour but our lost ground was more than regained.

The Roanoke Island Victory.

Elizabeth City and Edenton Captured.

THREE THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN.

FORTRESS MONROE, FEB. 13, }  
via BALTIMORE, FEB. 14. }

The gunboat Stars and stripes arrived this noon, from Gen. Burnside's expedition, with bearers of despatches for the government.

They report the rout of the rebels as complete.

Three thousand prisoners were captured, and all their gunboats burnt or captured except two, which escaped in the canal.

The Federal loss in killed was 42, wounded about 140; the rebel killed were about 30, and their wounded less than 100.

The advance from Hatteras took place on Wednesday morning, the expedition consisting of about sixty vessels. The fleet anchored off Stumpy Point on that night, and the next day proceeded to the entrance of Croton Sound.

After a reconnaissance, the attack was commenced on Friday morning, the Underwriter heading the colour.

The rebel fleet was attacked and dispersed in half an hour, by the navy, while the remainder attacked the land batteries. The fight continued until dark.

During the night, ten thousand men were landed, and on Saturday morning seven thousand more.

A masked battery of three guns was soon discovered by the skirmishers and was attacked in front and on both flanks. The 21st, 27th and 25th Massachusetts, the 9th and 51st New York, and the 10th Connecticut were particularly engaged.

The 25th Massachusetts and the 10th Connecticut suffered most severely.

The fight lasted only two or three hours when the battery was abandoned.

Our troops pursued, and surrounding the rebel camps took nearly the whole command prisoners. O. Jennings Wise was wounded and was shot twice while endeavoring to escape in a boat.

Col. Russell, of the 10th Connecticut, was killed at the head of his regiment.

Lieut. Col. Victor De Montell of the D'Epeneul Zouaves, whose services were voluntary, was also killed.

No other officers were killed, above the ranks of Lieutenant. Our total loss in killed and wounded is less than 200, and the number of killed is less than 50.

We took between 2,000 and 3,000 prisoners who were about being sent to New York in the J. R. Spaulding and other steamers. Among them are about twelve or fifteen colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors.

On Sunday afternoon a fleet of fifteen gunboats started for Elizabeth City. The place was shelled, and having been evacuated and partially burnt by the rebel troops, was occupied.

and boarded, and the gallant Commodore escaped by swimming to the shore.

The news from Elizabeth City was received at Roanoke Island on Monday evening, and the Stars and Stripes left on Tuesday morning. She struck on the bar at Hatteras on Tuesday night, but started again in the morning, and arrived here about noon to-day. She brings bearers of despatches from Gen. Burnside and Commodore Goldsborough. She will take in a cargo of ammunition and will return immediately.

General Wise was at Nags' Head, and succeeded in escaping to Norfolk.

The rebels made no fight after being driven from their entrenchments, which was done by the Hawkins Zouaves and the 21st Massachusetts.

Young Wise resisted the storming parties until he was carried off the field, and his command retired with the others to the upper end of the island, where they laid down their arms.

Elizabeth City was about half burnt by the rebel soldiers. The people sent off a deputation to Com. Goldsborough, asking him to send a force to assist in extinguishing the flames.

Edenton was taken possession of on Wednesday by Com. Goldsborough, no opposition being offered.

Norfolk and Richmond papers attribute the loss of Roanoke Island to the blundering inefficiency of the Navy. They still persist in asserting that one thousand Federals were killed. They also charge some Roanoke Island farmer with deserting and piloting the Yankees to the only point where they could effect a landing, the island being flanked on all sides by an extensive marsh.

Good News from Bowling Green.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 15.—Good news has been received from Bowling Green.

The telegraphing thereof is expressly interdicted by the Commanding General of the Department.

I will give you all particulars as soon as the interdiction can be modified or removed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The following despatch has just been received at Headquarters: LOUISVILLE, Feb. 15.

To Major General McClellan:

Mitchell's division, by a forced march, reached the river at Bowling Green to-day and are making a bridge to cross.

The enemy burnt the bridge at 1 o'clock, in the morning, and were evacuating the place when he arrived.

(Signed) D. C. BELL, Brigadier General Commanding.

Gen Burnside's Report.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROANOKE ISLAND, FEB. 10, 1862.

To Major-Gen. G. B. McClellan, Commanding United States Army, Washington:

GENERAL:—I have the honor to report that a combined attack upon this Island was commenced on the morning of the 7th, by the naval and military forces of this expedition, which has resulted in the capture of six forts, forty guns, over two hundred prisoners and upwards of three thousand small arms. Among the prisoners are Colonel Shaw, Commander of the Island and O. Jennings Wise, Commander of the Wise Legion. The latter was mortally wounded and has since died. The whole work was finished on the afternoon of the 8th inst., after a hard day's fighting, by a brilliant charge in the centre of the Island resulting in the capture of the prisoners mentioned above.

We have no time to count them, but the number is estimated at near three thousand.

Our men fought bravely, and have endured most manfully the hardships incident to fighting through swamps and dense thickets.

It is impossible to give the details of the engagement, or to mention meritorious officers and men, in the short time allowed for writing this report. The naval vessel carrying it starting immediately for Hampton Roads, and the reports of the Brigadier Generals have not yet been handed in. It is enough to say that the officers and men of both arms of the service have fought gallantly, and the plans agreed upon before leaving Hatteras were carried out.

I will be excused for saying in reference to the action that I owe every thing to Generals Porter, Reno and Parker, as more full details will show. I am sorry to report the loss of about thirty-five killed, and a bout two hundred wounded, ten of them probably mortally. Among the killed are Col. Russell, of the 10th Connecticut Regiment, and Lieut. Col. Victor De Montell, of the D'Epeneul Zouaves. Both of them fought most gallantly. I regret exceedingly not being able to send a full report of the killed and wounded, but will send a despatch in a day or two with full returns.

I beg leave to enclose a copy of a general order issued by me on the 9th inst. I am most happy to say that I have just received a message from Command'r Goldsborough, stating that the expedition of the gunboats against Elizabeth City, and the Rebel fleet, has been entirely successful.

He will of course, send his returns to his Department.

I have the honor to be, General, your obedient servant, A. E. HURNSTIDE, Brig. Gen., Commanding Department of North Carolina.

From the Easton (Pa.) Argus.

RYE COFFEE; Or how Samuel Awl was Converted.

Before we attempt to tell you how, permit us, kind reader, first to introduce to you the subjects of our tale—Mr. Samuel Awl and his neighbor, Peter Saw.

Samuel Awl is a gentleman; a knight of the "last," a good-natured, industrious sort of a fellow, a man of principle and common sense and highly esteemed by all who knew him. His neighbor, Peter Saw, follows the occupation of Joseph of old, and is a gentleman in the full acceptance of the term; a man of great discernment, fond of reading, well informed and a prodigy at figures. An individual in whose company any one may spend an occasional leisure hour, agreeably and profitably. He is a man in easy circumstances—the result, not of stinginess, but of untiring industry and rigid economy—and the father of an interesting family of six children, 4 boys and two girls. His political tenets are, as a matter of course, of the democratic order. (No sensible being, as you well know, will believe in any other creed.)

Well then, it so happened one day, or rather evening, of last week, that we found ourselves at friend Peter Saw's. On entering the spacious kitchen, we found the entire family congregated there. The female portion industriously plying their needles, some of the boys perusing the latest papers, others their books.

Mrs. Saw was busily engaged preparing the evening repast, while the old gentleman was extolling the virtues of "Rye Coffee" to his neighbor, Samuel Awl.

"Darn your rye stop," exclaimed the latter, "give me the real genuine stuff. I am determined to have it so long as money will buy it."

"Well, every one to his liking," replied our old friend. "If you prefer and can afford Rio, I say use it."

By this time supper was announced, and feeling something of an appetite, we gladly accepted the invitation extended to us. Not so neighbor Awl. "Thank you, I had my supper," said he. "Can't you manage a few cups of coffee? I know you are fond of it, and you may as well sit by. A few cups on top of your supper won't hurt you."

"Neighbor Awl, who by the way is a great lover of that article, could no longer resist the kind invitation of Mrs. Saw. So, occupying the proffered seat, he soon dispatched the contents of his cup. It was replenished a second time. Saw gave us a knowing wink. We understood him. When Awl suffered his cup to be filled a third time, Saw could hardly keep from laughing. "Won't you take another cup, neighbor Awl?" inquired Mrs. Saw. "Well, I don't care if I do—there is not a woman in our parts that can make a better cup of coffee than you do."

"Thank you for the compliment," rejoined the lady. The cup, the 4th in succession, was again filled and Awl emptied it in double quick time. At this Mr. Saw could preserve his gravity no longer and we, for obvious reasons, could not but join his laugh.

Awl was puzzled—he did not know what to make of it.

"I thought you didn't like rye stop?" inquired Saw.

"You don't mean to say—"

"That you have drunk rye coffee," interrupted our old friend.

"Was it well, to be honest, I must say it was very good. Upon my soul it was excellent," exclaimed Awl.

"Didn't I tell you that there wasn't much difference between the two? Indeed all the difference I can perceive is, that the one is Rye, while the other is Rio," humorously responded our worthy friend.

Now although Mr. Awl's prejudice was by this time somewhat overcome, he still contended that, having to live but once, he might as well fast upon the best in the market; and as in this case the saving would not amount to much—only a few pennies per pound, why not use Rio?

Quoth Saw: "It is true the saving on a single pound amounts to but a trifle, yet it is the aggregate amount of needless expenditures which we must take into consideration, to arrive at a proper estimate. Did you ever make a calculation as to the extent your means would be taxed if you should continue to live as you did in the palmy days of Democratic rule, when peace and prosperity reigned throughout our land?"

"I have never bothered my head much about such matters," replied Awl.

"If you didn't I did and I can show you my accounts if you wish to see them."

"Go ahead," responded our friend of the "last."

At this juncture Mr. Saw retired to his desk, took out a paper and sundry account book and proceeded. By a reference to my accounts, I find the quantity of Groceries consumed by us during the year 1860, and the cost of the same to have been as follows:

30 gallons Molasses at 50 cents,	\$15 00
125 pounds Sugar at 7 cents,	8 75
20 pounds Rice at 6 cents,	1 20
52 pounds coffee at 16 cents,	8 32
1 pound Tea,	1 00
52 plugs Tobacco at 6 cents,	3 12
Amounting to,	\$38 39

To purchase the same quantity and quality of these articles at current rates, that is, Molasses at 70, sugar at 12, rice at 10, coffee at 22, tea at \$1.25, tobacco at 8 cts., &c., would require \$56 10. In other words, using the same quantity and quality of these goods would be imposing upon ourselves a TAX of \$17 71.

Again: the quantity of Dry Goods purchased by us in the year 1860, embraced the following items:

45 yards Muslin at 10 cents,	\$4 50
54 " Calico at 12 cents,	6 48
16 " Gingham at 12 cents,	1 92
12 " Kentucky Jean at 25 cts.,	4 50
12 " cotton flannel at 12 cts.,	1 44
10 " woolen flannel at 37 1/2,	3 75
4 pounds wool at 35 cts.,	1 40
Cotton Laps &c.,	1 00
Amounting to,	\$23 99

To buy the same quantity and quality at prices, namely: muslin at 17, calico at 16, gingham at 15, Kentucky Jean at 35, cotton flannel at 18, woolen flannel at 55, wool at 60 cts., &c. would require \$36 58; hence consuming a like quantity and quality of Dry Goods, would tax our means to the tune of \$12 59. These added to the above \$17 71 would be equivalent to a Tax of \$30 30.

Having demonstrated how Abolitionism taxes the necessities which we consume, I shall in the next place inform you how we are taxed on that which we sell.

Some kinds of northern produce, because deprived of the southern markets, do not rule as high as they did two years ago. Butter is one of the articles thus affected. During the year 1860, we sold 425 lbs. of butter, averaging 18 cts. per lb., and amounting to \$76 50. Now presuming that the average price will be about 12 cents per pound our loss on butter would equal an additional tax of \$5 50.—Adding these to \$30 30 upon Dry Goods and Groceries amounts to \$55 80.

Now for another item—labor. The least amount I earned in any year during the last decade (prior to 1861) was, as you will find in this book—\$212.00 in 1857. Last year—thanks to abolitionism!—my earnings amounted to \$118.00. What they will be the coming season I cannot tell. Prospects not being any brighter than they were six months ago, I fear I shall be obliged to submit to a tax of \$94.00 on labor. Add to these the \$55 80 (on Dry Goods and Groceries) and we have the snug little sum of \$149.80.

"One hundred and forty-nine dollars and eighty cents!" ejaculates Awl.

Yet this amount, large as it is for a man in humble circumstances, would be by no means the whole of the burden imposed upon us by abolitionism. In addition to the articles enumerated, we need cloth, cassimere, vestings, shawls, blankets, etc., all of which are smartly taxed. Assuming that in former years we expended about \$50.00 annually for goods of that description, we may safely suppose that, under

the new tariff regulations, the same quantity and quality of these goods would swell the amount by \$20.00.— These added to 149.80 would equal \$169.80.

Nor does the taxation stop here; for since we have got a government, it is but reasonable that it should call upon us to contribute in its support. Uncle Sam—or rather Uncle Abe—will need it is said \$200,000,000 to grease the wheels of government. These must be raised by taxation. What my share of this tax will be I am not prepared to say, but may consider myself fortunate if I escape by paying \$30.00.

Adding these to the above \$169.80 amount to \$199.80. To wind up, State and County will put upon me to the amount of \$9.00 or \$10.00. These added to the above \$199.80. Just think of it, Sam! A poor man, who follows a trade and lives on a small lot of 28 acres, taxed \$209.80!

"Outrageous! outrageous!" exclaimed Awl. "Had you not represented the matter as clearly as you did, I should never have believed it. \$209.80! Why 'tis outrageous! I plainly see the propriety of economy now. Not another pound of coffee or sugar will I buy—we shall have tax enough to pay without taxing ourselves. \$209.80! monstrous! monstrous!"

The Board of Relief for the County of Bedford convened at the Commissioners' office on Wednesday the 12th day of February 1862. After discussing the matter in regard to paying relief to families of soldiers, it was satisfactorily ascertained that most of the soldiers, in the service of the United States from this County, have been paid off by the Government, and that they have remitted a portion of the money to their families at home.

Thereupon on motion it was Resolved that the Board will not allow any support or relief to the families of soldiers (who have received pay from the Government) from and after the 22nd February inst.

Resolved that no support or relief will be allowed to families of commissioned officers.

Resolved that the families of persons enlisting or that have lately enlisted in the United States Service as soldiers, will be allowed support or relief from the county as heretofore, (from the time that they have been enrolled and mustered into the service,) until they receive pay from the Government.

The foregoing Resolutions were ordered to be published in the Bedford Papers.