



RELIGIOUS.

A series of religious meetings will be held in the M. E. Church at Trans Run, commencing on Saturday, 21st Jan. inst., and in the M. E. Church at Hartley's, commencing on Saturday, the 4th of February.

G. BERKSTRESSER, Pastor.

To our Western Subscribers.

After the first day of February next, we will strike from our list the name of every subscriber outside of Pennsylvania, who will not have paid up his arrears by that time.

Absence of the Editor.

The editor of this paper has gone to Harrisburg, for the purpose of claiming his seat in the House of Representatives. Of course, he has no expectation of fair treatment at the hands of the miserable cabal which, for the past four years, has successfully defied Constitution, Law and the People themselves.

Meeting of the Legislature.

The State Legislature assembled at Harrisburg, on Tuesday last. At this writing, Speaker of the House, for which position there has been quite a contest among the abolitionists; but we presume that Mr. A. G. Oimstead, of Potter, was the successful aspirant.

dogs, the abolition-legislators stoop into the dirt and lick the political sores of J. Cessna. Time sets all things right. The day will come, it must come, (as just God will send it sooner than some men suppose) when the people, whose rights have been thus shamelessly trampled under foot, will rise in the majesty of their strength and thunder eternal political damnation into the ears of the miscreants who have defrauded them.

The Nation's Madness.

When Fort Sumter was fired upon, the news kindled the whole north into such a flame of exasperation, that a single word favoring of opposition to the administration was taken at once as conclusive evidence of treason.

The Republican party was then in the position of the man who "being drunk himself thought all others so." Their madness was contagious. It spread all over the north, and the war went on; and has gone on for the last four years, proving every prediction made by the Democrats true and even more than true.

The nation has had but few lucid intervals—but gradually the patient is approaching convalescence. Like an individual, she needs still more purging and more blood letting, before the high brain fever will be reduced, and her ravings made to cease.

The New Year.

The present number of the Gazette begins the year 1865. We shall not have this year as great political excitement, as during the one that is past. But still the war goes on, and the rebel armies are still in the field; and Richmond, although it has been taken a thousand and one times in the northern daily's, like ancient Troy, still holds out against its besiegers.

O, blind and lumbering people! will you still listen to the song of the Syren, that lures you to destruction? Will you still believe that all this sacrifice of men and money is for the Union, and not for the negro? Can you still be gulled by the tricks of the demagogues who administer the government, through another year, or more? If you can still go on upholding and abetting these destroyers of liberty, then should your muskets, lie down in the trenches before Richmond, and sleep your last sleep.

Another year of war, destruction, conflagration and rapine is before us. Its close will find many more filling an untimely grave; and still more ready shrouded for it, before the next shall have passed away.

To the Victors belong the Spoils.

No political party in this country ever made better use of the above maxim than that now in power. Under the administration of Abraham Lincoln, offices and emoluments have increased an hundred fold. There are postmasters and provost marshals by the thousand—army officers, detectives, quartermasters, contractors and thieves by the million—to say nothing of the tax gatherers, assessors and other minor officers. All these men are clothed, fed and made rich by the earnings of honest men—Democrats as well as Republicans.

The North American left New Orleans on the 16th of December, with 236 soldiers, 12 cabin passengers, and a crew of 44 men. She sprang a leak on the 22d, and at 2 P. M. spoke the barque Mary E. Libby, which promised to stay and receive everybody on board if necessary.

At 2.36 P. M., the water put the fires out. The boats were got ready, and at 3.30 started the first boat, with the chief engineer and all the lady passengers. Six boat loads were got on board. The seventh boat load left at dark,

And, yet, they seem to be the idols of the so-called "loyal" people of the land. O, Republican brethren,

"If the veil from the heart could be torn, And the mind could be read on the brow; There are many we'd pass by in scorn, Whom we're loading with high honors now!"

EDITORIAL MELANGE.

A fire occurred in the store of D. A. T. Black, Esq., of East Providence township, on last Monday night a week. About \$500 worth of property was destroyed. The dwelling house in which the store was situated, was only saved by the greatest exertion—the fire having very nearly communicated itself with a keg of powder in the room. The keg was already charred when removed.

Gov. Seymour, of New York, retired from office on the 2d instant, and his successor, Mr. Fenton, was inaugurated.

The Pennsylvania Legislature convened at Harrisburg on last Tuesday. Gov. Curtin's message will be out next week.

The fleet blame Gen. Butler for the failure of the late movement against Wilmington, North Carolina. The General would have succeeded better in a fight with women or dogs.

We call particular attention to the card of Dr. C. N. Hickok and Dr. J. G. Minnich, Jr., published in this week's issue. Dr. Hickok is a first class dentist, and has no equal in this part of the state—and no superior anywhere. Dr. Minnich, his young associate, graduated under Dr. Hickok, and is in every way well qualified to be his partner. Success to the new firm.

When shall the din of battle be heard no more in the land? When again shall the sun run his course by day, and the moon travel up the pale pathway at night, and gaze no more on our country distracted, bleeding and torn by civil war?—When?

Edmund Burke said: "All government, indeed every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue, and every prudent act, is founded on compromise and barter." Burke lived in a day when statesmen were supposed to know something.

McCaughey says, in his history of England, that "the Puritans hated bearbating, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators."

Our young friend, Mr. JOHN A. CESSNA, formerly of this place, has recently engaged in the merchandising business, in the enterprising little village of Buena Vista. John is a clever fellow, a good Democrat, and deserves success.

A malicious Yankee editor says, he "wants to live to see Ben. Butler in the operation of biting the file." Would it not be better to see him bite the dust?

Hon. George M. Dallas, ex-Vice President of the United States, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on the 31st of December, ult., aged 73 years. Thus the statesmen of the prosperous days of the Republic are passing away, one by one. But few of them, perhaps, will survive to see peace restored again to their once happy land.

"My Dear"—"My Dear Butler," writes Lincoln, "My Dear Lincoln," writes Butler, as the two correspond with each other. We appreciate the joke, says the Millersville Farmer, by considering how dear they have both been to the country.

Sherman is still at Savannah. All the country through which he marched is again in the hands of the Rebels.

Another Haul.

Another draft for this county was made some two weeks ago. The following is a list of the names of persons drawn:

- Bedford township.—William Wolf, James Hammon, John Bush, Vachel Brengle. Cumberland Valley township.—Peter Derringer, Emanuel Wertz, John R. Boor, George Ross, Francis M. Cessna, Dorson Love, (col'd) Thomas B. Cessna, John Gillum. East Providence.—John C. Rhom, Michael Kitchley. Harrison.—Aaron Young, (col'd) David Miller. Juniata.—Joseph Foller, Francis Frantz, Enoch Wertz, Albert Eyan. Londonderry.—David V. Evans, Michael Devore, Casus M. Davore, Thomas Mattingly. Monroe.—Bernard Steckman, Benjamin Pennell, Henry Snider, Lerow Weimer. Napier.—Joseph Allison, Thos. Wilson, Edmund Blackburn, Daniel Shaffer, John Shaffer, George S. Mullin, Jacob Otto, (of J.) Charles Stickler, Wm. Crisman, George Amich, Clay Stackley, (of Sam.) Robt Douglas, Peter Mowry, John Gephart, Theodore Kinton, Michael S. Darr. St. Clair.—Enoch Blackburn, Nicholas Easter, Peter Mock, Thomas Hancock, Jas. Mickle, Emanuel Morehead, Mark Houser, Elias Snowberger.

Appalling Disaster at Sea.

Sinking of the steamer North America, from New Orleans—197 Soldiers Lost, including Col. Saunders and Lieut. Col. Horn—62 Persons Taken Off—All the Lady Passengers Saved.

New York, Dec. 20.—The steamer Arago has arrived. Her officers report that last night she fell in with, off Egg Harbor, the barque Mary E. Libby, of Portland, and took from her Captain Marshman, of the steamer North America, which foundered at sea, and 47 of her officers, and passengers and crew.

The North American left New Orleans on the 16th of December, with 236 soldiers, 12 cabin passengers, and a crew of 44 men. She sprang a leak on the 22d, and at 2 P. M. spoke the barque Mary E. Libby, which promised to stay and receive everybody on board if necessary.

At 2.36 P. M., the water put the fires out. The boats were got ready, and at 3.30 started the first boat, with the chief engineer and all the lady passengers. Six boat loads were got on board. The seventh boat load left at dark,

with Purser Pollett and eight men, and are supposed lost, as they never reached the barque. The eighth and last boat, with the captain, first and second officers, and eight men, left the North America at 7.30 P. M., and hoisted aboard the barque at 9 P. M., being impossible to return to the steamer that night. The barque made sail, and proceeded towards the steamer, her lights all in sight, distant about six miles. About 1 A. M. the lights suddenly disappeared, and the steamer, it is supposed, sunk. At daylight nothing was in sight but some water casks, made sail, and cruised around until noon, when the barque proceeded on her course. Sixty-two persons were saved, and 197 were lost.

The Democratic Vote of the U. States.

The following table shows very nearly the Democratic vote cast at the late Presidential election.

Table with 2 columns: State and Vote. Includes New York (250,000), New Jersey (240,000), Pennsylvania (64,000), Delaware (276,000), Maryland (8,000), Ohio (30,000), Indiana (205,000), Illinois (135,000), Michigan (165,000), Wisconsin (75,000), Iowa (75,000), Minnesota (20,000), Missouri (20,000), Kansas (10,000), Kentucky (50,000), California (50,000), Oregon (8,000), Nevada (8,000). Total: 1,843,000.

The Democratic vote for McClellan is just about equal to that cast for Lincoln four years ago. Although defeated, the Democratic organization is an immense power in this country—scarcely inferior to its rival. Indeed, if we deduct frauds and rascalities from Lincoln's vote, we shall find that there are more Democrats than Republicans in the U. States.

Letters from Gen. Lee.

The following letters from Gen. Lee have just been made public:

ARLINGTON, Va. April 29, 1861. General—Since my interview with you on the 18th inst. I have felt that I ought not longer to retain my commission in the army. I, therefore, tender my resignation, which I request you will recommend for acceptance. It would have been presented at once, but for the struggle it has cost me to separate myself from a service to which I have devoted all the best years of my life, and all the ability I possessed.

During the whole of that time—more than a quarter of a century—I have experienced nothing but kindness from superiors, and the most cordial friendship from my comrades. To no one, General, have I been as much indebted as to yourself for uniform kindness and consideration, and it has always been my ardent desire to merit your approbation. I shall carry to the grave the most grateful recollections of your kind consideration, and your name and fame will always be dear to me.

Save in defence of my native States, I never desire again to draw my sword. Be pleased to accept my most earnest wishes for the continuance of your happiness and prosperity, and believe me, most truly yours, R. E. LEE. Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, Commanding U. States Army.

A copy of the preceding letter was enclosed in the following letter to a sister of the General's, Mrs. A. M.:

ARLINGTON, Va. April 29, 1861. My Dear Sister—I am grieved at my inability to see you. I have been waiting "for a more convenient season," which has brought to many before me deep and lasting regret. Now we are in a state of war which will yield to nothing. The whole South is in a state of revolution, into which Virginia, after a long struggle, has been drawn, and though I recognize no necessity for this state of things, and would have forborne and pleaded to the end for redress of grievances, real or supposed, yet in my own person I had to meet the question, whether I should take part against my native State. With all my devotion to the Union, and the feeling of loyalty and duty of an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise my hand against my relatives, my children, my home. I have, therefore, resigned my commission in the army, and save in defense of my native State, with the sincere hope that my poor services may never be needed.—I hope I may never be called on to draw my sword.

I know you will blame me, but you must think as kindly of me as you can, and believe that I have endeavored to do what I thought right. To show you the feeling and struggle it has cost me, I send a copy of my letter to Gen. Scott, which accompanied my letter of resignation. I have no time for more. May God guard and protect you and yours, and shower upon you every blessing, is the prayer of your devoted brother. R. E. LEE.

The Income Tax.

The attempt of some wealthy men in Boston to avoid the payment of the income tax, by coolly swearing to an under estimate of their annual gains, is attracting the attention of the press of that city. The argument used by the Transcript is applicable to more places than Boston.

When we reflect that, in respect to the income tax, these burdens are complicity put on shoulders least able to bear them, the meanness of the evasion is as obvious as its iniquity. To a clerk whose income is \$1,000 or \$1,500, the tax comes to reduce his necessities and comforts; to the employer, whose income is \$20,000 or \$30,000, it would not, if fairly paid, reduce his luxuries. To the clerk, it means less clothing and less meat; to the employer, it does not mean even less champagne and less canvaseback. How any rich man with a reputation for integrity, can fail to see the paltriness of engaging in a scheme to rob the poor by making them pay a disproportionate share of the national expenses, is one of those mysteries which the genius of avarice itself might be puzzled to explain; for avarice, though it may be unmerciful, is not necessarily slabby and unjust.

Besides such conduct is as impolitic as it is dishonest. The income tax was laid as one of the means to restore the national finances to a sound condition, and just so far as men evade it will be the failure of its primary purpose.

Now it is difficult to suppose that a man who has intelligence enough to acquire money, has not at the same time sufficient judgment to see that it is more for his interest that the public credit should be good, than that he should be saved from paying three, four or five per cent. on his annual income. Even if this consideration should fail to affect him, he ought to know that the tax he evades in this instance will come upon him in some other form more depleting to his purse; for money the Government must and will have, and it must, in some mode, be taken from the mass of the nation's taxable property.

We have heard in our day, from conservative Democrats, made an edifying homily on the duty of obeying every law, however unjust or inhuman may be its provisions. What Democrat, then, would disobey those laws of taxation, the equitable enforcement of which is necessary to the national existence? We continually hear from Republicans the greatest horror expressed of the guilt of rebellion against a free and beneficent Government. What Republican, then, would turn rebel against the Government by refusing to pay his just share of the taxation levied, for its support? Such a Republican is the meanest of all rebels. He does not fight openly against the United States, but contents himself with waging a miserable guerrilla warfare on the Treasury, whilst at the same time he hypocritically "thursals for Lincoln," and goes for a "vigorous prosecution of the war."—Pittsburg Post.

The Military Prospect. A Warning Against too sanguine Expectations.

It may easily happen that our people may be too sanguine with reference to the immediate results of Sherman's march and his capture of Savannah. Jeff. Davis said, in his late message, with some truth, that the existence of the Confederacy, and the success of their cause, does not at all depend on their possession of cities. In our own struggle with Great Britain during the war of independence, that power held for years many of our largest cities, and marched her armies from one end of the country to the other, without perceptibly affecting the decision of the contest. A vast agricultural country as this was then, and as the South is now, does not depend at all on cities; in fact, the population of towns in a severe blockade becomes often a burden on the producing classes. We might now, Jeff. Davis has said, hold Mobile, Wilmington, Charleston and Richmond, and the essential resources of the Confederacy remain much as they have been.

But it must be remembered that the essential resources the material forces of a country, are by no means its only or principal strength. It has been said of a bombardment that its principal effect is metaphysical or mental. It is so with the power of a community to resist or to fight. It is mainly in the mysterious and utterly immeasurable force of the human will. These are affected by moral as well as material causes. The capture of Richmond would in fact, relieve the Confederacy of a real burden, but in its moral effect it could not be measured by whatever loss of guns or stores. To a less degree the loss of Savannah tells on the prestige, the spirits of the rebel population. Still it is not to be denied that the escape of Hardee's army lost us the greatest prize of victory. What we mainly want now is the destruction of armies. Had the only outlet from Savannah been shut up, and Hardee's 15,000 been captured we should have been nearer the close of the war than we are now.—New York Times.

A Female Brigand—A Modern Boadicea Escapes from Jail and Murders the Jailor—Danger in the Neapolitan Provinces.

A Turin letter states that among the Neapolitan provinces which have to contend with the dreadful scourge of the brigandage there is that of Cattanzaro, which possesses the advantage of having a band which is led by Maria Oliviero, an exceedingly handsome woman not yet thirty years of age. Barbarity is her chief characteristic, and the sight of blood renders her as excited as a wild beast. She was the wife of the famous brigand Monaco, of the Albanian village of Spazzano, who was killed in an encounter with the Italian troops near Rossano. In this very encounter Maria was also wounded, but she continued to discharge her musket, kneeling on the dead body of her husband, with a firmness and a courage which even commanded the admiration of her opponents. Having at last been struck in the right leg, she fell into the hands of the troops, and brought before a court martial at Cattanzaro, was condemned to be shot. The sentence was, however, commuted to thirty years of penal servitude. While she was expiating her crimes in the prison at Cattanzaro the jailor fell desperately in love with her. The cunning woman pretended to feel an equal affection for him, and one day she told him that while she was with her husband she had concealed, in a certain place near Rossano, a large sum of money which had been paid for the ransom of a rich farmer. The jailor went quickly to the spot, and found the money. The fact had naturally the effect of making his love for Maria still more ardent, so that she had no difficulty in convincing him that tender affections are better manifested in freedom than within the four walls of a dungeon. Before, however, making their escape, Maria succeeded in sending word to her brothers, who are brigands, and on a certain evening she would be at an appointed spot not far from Cattanzaro, attired in man's clothes, together with her deliverer. Maria was punctually at the rendezvous, and her brothers also.—The unfaithful turkey was killed out of hand, and the money he had found replaced in Maria's pocket. Once free, this woman organized a band of brigands and began her operations in that tract of mountains which lie between the river Crati and Cattanzaro. The barbarities since perpetrated by Maria are almost incredible. The villages of Spinelli, Cotuzeni, and Belvedere, have been literally sacked by the hand she commands. The dread which the name of Maria Oliviero inspires among the rural population of Cattanzaro is so great that the Italian government has been obliged to send two battalions of the line to pursue the cruel fury. While the band led by this woman is desolating the country of Crizanzaro, we hear from Rionero that bersaglieri have succeeded at last in capturing the famous brigand Sacchiettiello, together with the two still more famous mistresses of the brigands Crocco and Schiavone. The strangest thing about the capture of Sacchiettiello and of the two women is that they were taken at the house of the captain of the national guard of the village, where they had been concealed since the month of July!

This fact shows how difficult it is to get rid of the Neapolitan brigands, since in certain cases the commanders of the national guard give them safe shelter in their very houses.

Foreign Intervention.

In our estimate of coming events, it may not be unwise to examine the relations between England and the United States, and to walk from the dream of sentimentality to the perceptions of fact. England owes us nothing. The colonies, through a war of seven years, asserted their independence upon a quarrel with her upon the nice point of her national supremacy. In 1812, we fought her again upon a principle of her ancient policy, which she chose to enforce in a life and death contest with France.

Every effort of Ireland to detach herself from the British Union has been hailed with delight by us as a community. In her last war with Russia, our sympathies were unfeignedly hostile to her, and we held her minister most strictly to the law, inflicting what she, we, and all the world felt to be a humiliation. Most emphatically, therefore, she owes us neither good will nor good offices. During this present war, with some strange delusion, we have persistently felt that her absolute indifference was a grave injustice, to be resented when an opportunity offered, and we have not only felt it, but have given voice to our feelings.

Though we availed ourselves of her workshops for arms, and her supplies for saltpetre, we have felt that the similar use of her facilities for ship-building by the confederate government was an injury, and we have, by the miserable imbecility of our foreign department, satisfied her that she has nothing to expect from our sense of justice, and everything to hope from our sense of consequence.

We have let in the same manner our "I dare not wait upon I would" in the case of France. LOUIS NAPOLEON is too shrewd not to perceive that the Mexican empire, which he characterized as "the great event of his reign," is regarded as an attack upon a doctrine which will be vindicated at convenience. He knows that the moment the mutual slaughter of the free and the slave states ceases, the fiery elements evoked by this war must have outlet, and that the course of its march may be toward the Halls of the Montezumas.

By every prompting of interest, by every instinct of jealousy and fear, France and England are interested in the disunion of the U. States. By every principle of interest, by every instinct of pride and power, the North and the South are equally drawn to union. What stands in the way? That miserable compound of fanaticism, demagoguism, and centralism, the Republican party!

Probably seven out of ten men who voted for Mr. Lincoln voted for the Union, but the other three will control the seven.

MARRIED.

ELDER—VICKROY.—On the 25th of December, 1864, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. C. Eversole, Mr. William Elder to Miss Caroline V. Vickroy, all of Bedford county.

LENTZ—MUMMERT.—On the same day, by the Rev. Samuel Yountree, Mr. William L. Lentz, of Bedford, Pa., to Miss Sarah C. Mummert, of Springfield, Clark co., Ohio.

DIED.

WEISEL.—In Friend's Cove, on the 23d of December, 1864, Mr. William Weisel, aged 27 years, 9 months and 21 days.

He departed this life enjoying a well-grounded hope of a blissful immortality in the kingdom of heaven. For more than twenty years he was a member of the church militant, engaged in working out his soul's salvation with fear and trembling, and has now, as is fondly hoped, gone to join the church triumphant on high. His lifeless remains were committed to the grave on Sunday, Dec. 25th, amid a very large concourse of sorrowing friends and neighbors, there to rest until the morning of the resurrection.

WEISEL.—At his residence in St. Clair township, December 25th, John Weisel, sen., aged 96 years, 3 months and 16 days. Father Weisel was born in Bucks county, Pa., in the year 1768. He was a member of the German Reformed Church. He was confirmed in the old Tobickon church, under the pastoral care of Rev. Thomas Pomp. He loved his church, though on account of the infirmities of old age, he could not attend to the duties of the sanctuary as he had done in former years. He leaves twelve children, five sons and seven daughters, also seventy-seven grand children and forty-three great grand children to mourn his departure.

CORLE.—Oct. 27th, from wounds received in front of Petersburg, Francis Corle, of Co. G, 91st Regt. P. V., 5th army corps, aged 87 years, 9 months and 9 days.

STINEMAN.—Oct. 27th, in front of Petersburg, John Stineman, of Co. G, 91st Regt. 5th army corps, aged 23 years, 5 months and 2 days.

C. N. HICKOK. J. G. MERRICK, Jr.,

DENTISTS.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St. All operations, pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed, and warranted. Terms—CASH. Bedford, January 6, 1865.

NOTICE.

All unsettled accounts upon our books must be closed by cash or note, January 2, 1865. This is the only notice we shall give. A. B. CRAMER & CO. December 30, 1864.

IMPORTANT!

ENROLLMENT DRAFT!

The Board of Enrollmen of the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania, will hold special sessions next month for the correction of the Enrollment lists, at Bedford, for Bedford county, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, January 13th, 14th and 15th. All persons claiming non-ability on account of manifest permanent physical disability, having been two years in service; being under or over age; alienage, or for any other sufficient reason, are solicited to attend with their proofs.

Committees should be energetic in bringing out the foregoing classes, and in presenting proper evidence in the cases of persons now in service, non-residents, and others. All should endeavor to present themselves upon the first of the days above mentioned, and not delay until the second or third. The engagements of the Board will not admit of any time being lost. GEO. EYSTER, Capt. & Pro. Max. JOHN CULP, Commissioner. WM. C. LANE, Surgeon. Chambersburg, Pa., Dec. 30, 1864.

J. W. LINGENFELTER begs leave to inform committees and citizens, that he is prepared with the necessary forms and blanks required for correcting the enrollments and respectfully tenders his services.