



The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, will be administered in the Presbyterian church, on next Sabbath. The Rev. John W. White, of Milroy, will assist the pastor.

DEMOCRATS, ATTENTION!

The Democrats of Bedford borough, are requested to meet in the Court Room, on Saturday evening next, for the purpose of placing in nomination a ticket to be supported at the approaching Spring election. A full attendance is requested.

By order of the Vigilance Committee.

Who is Responsible?

The recent conference between Messrs. Lincoln and Seward, of the one part, and Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, of the other part, on the subject of the restoration of peace, ended, as our readers are aware, in smoke. The hopes of the people, wrought up by the Administration press, to an intensity that caused the whole machinery of business to stand still, were suddenly dashed into the depths of despair, by the announcement that the conference was a failure. The cheers of the two parties that greeted the Southern commissioners as they passed on their way to Fortress Monroe, were hushed; the longing eyes of the soldier's wife and children, gazing into the future for his return, closed in tears of bitter disappointment; the clasped hands of the prisoner praying in his dreary cell, for deliverance from his living death, felt from their attitude of supplication and dropped nerveless by his side, as he heard the sound of renewed preparation for war. All was sadness, save in the tinseled parlors of army contractors and the blood-painted studios of crazy abolitionists, and in these there was revelry such as could characterize only the intermingled orgies of low bred speculators, monomaniac levelers of the races, and soulless demagogues who ride the skeleton hobby of Southern extermination. These are merry over the unhappiness, as the carrion crow is merry over the dead carcass which it scents afar off. These inquire not why peace was not obtained; they are satisfied to know that the effort to obtain it, has failed. But those, the suffering heroes on the banks of the James and the Congaree—the associated captives, dying, desolate, and in the hands of the accursed slave drivers, who were the cause of the civil war—the poorer classes who cannot substitute other men's lives for their own and who dream of the Conscription, as the Parisians in the days of the French Revolution, dreamed of the Guillotine; those would like to know why the peace conference was a failure and who is responsible for the continuance of the war. Their inquiry is answered in the account given by Messrs. Lincoln and Seward of their interview with the Southern Commissioners. Turn we to it and examine:

Three commissioners, Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, are sent by Jefferson Davis to confer with Mr. Lincoln, or such persons as he might designate, upon the subject of peace. These men are well known as conservatives and in favor of re-construction. Their selection showed a sincere desire, on the part of the Southern chief, for the restoration of peace. On this point we find Gen. Grant, in his despatch to the Secretary of War, dated February 1, 1865, using the following language:

"Now that the interview between Major Eckert, under written instructions, and Mr. Stephens and party has ended, I will state confidentially, but not officially, to become a matter of record, that I am convinced, upon conversation with Messrs. Stephens and Hunter, that their intentions are good and their desire sincere to restore peace and Union." Mr. Lincoln says that the Southern commissioners did not say whether they would or would not consent to re-union, but "seemed to desire the postponement of that question and the adoption of some other course first, which, as some of them seemed to argue, might, or might not lead to re-union." Secretary Seward, in his despatch to Minister Adams, gives the following statement concerning the propositions of the Southern commissioners:

"What the insurgent party seemed chiefly to favor was a postponement of the question of separation upon which the war was waged and a mutual direction of the efforts of the government as well as those of the insurgents, during which positions might be expected to subside and the armies be reduced, and trade and intercourse between the people of both sections be resumed. It was suggested by them that through such postponement we might now have immediate peace, with some, not very certain, prospect of an ultimate satisfactory adjustment of political relations between the government and the States, section or people now engaged in conflict with it."

Now, here we have Gen. Grant, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward as witnesses that the Southern commissioners did not insist upon separation, as the only condition of peace. Gen. Grant says he is "convinced that their intentions were good and their desire sincere to restore peace and Union." Mr. Lincoln is constrained to say that they favored a policy which they "seemed to argue" might lead to re-union, and Mr. Seward describes that policy to be a postponement of the question of separation, and a mutual direction of the efforts of both parties to some extraneous scheme for a season, during which passions might be expected to subside, the armies

be reduced and trade and intercourse between the people of both sections be resumed. This would have been an effectual restoration of the Union. The bad blood between the two sections cooled, the armies disbanded, the ligaments of trade, the strongest ties of nations, binding the people together,—there could no longer be any resistance to the authority of the Federal Constitution, or to the laws made in pursuance thereof. This would be the restoration of the Union—nothing more, nothing less. But Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward are clearly not satisfied with a simple restoration of the Union. The alternative they presented to the Southern commissioners, was unconditional submission to the Federal authority, on the part of the people of the South, the breaking up of their social system and the surrender of the bulk of their property, or war, even unto extermination. In proof of this, we cite the propositions which Mr. Lincoln declares, in his account of the conference, were "stated and insisted upon," by himself and Mr. Seward. They are as follows:

"First. The restoration of the national authority throughout all the States.
Second. No receiving by the Executive of the United States of a slavery question from the parties assumed thereon in the late annual message to Congress and in preceding documents.
Third. No cessation of hostilities short of an end of the war and the disbanding of all the forces hostile to the government."

Hence, according to Mr. Lincoln's own testimony, it appears that he "insisted upon" the abolition of slavery, as a condition precedent to the restoration of peace. This the Southern commissioners, however much they may have been disposed to enter into arrangements for re-union, would not agree to. It was the great stumbling-block in the way of negotiation and neither party would overstep it. Here all interchange of views must end. Here the old feeling of hatred springs up again. Here is dark and bloody ground and one party brooks not the sound of the other's footstep as it falls upon it. The world knows who placed this impossible barrier between the American people and the restoration of peace, and history will, one day, when its quill is once more plucked from the wing of Freedom's eagle, instead of being picked up where the foul buzzard has kept his disgusting feast, record in lines of blackest ink, the name of that man who in the hour of promised reconciliation, dared to cast among this too long divided people, the fire-brand which has re-kindled the devouring flames of sectional hatred.

The St. Clair Murder Case.

The deliberate, cold-blooded murder of Frederick C. Mock, a respectable citizen of St. Clair township, as he was on his way home from the election, on the night of the eleventh of October, last, has excited the just indignation of the people of this county to such a degree that the acquittal of Mr. Trout (at the recent session of Court) who was indicted as accessory to the murder, seems that Mr. Trout, who was in a scuffle with some other parties, imagined that Mock had struck him, which Mock denied and others standing by him at the time, also declared, had not been the case. Notwithstanding this denial on the part of Mock and his friends, Trout shortly afterwards ordered a party of armed soldiers who were present, to "arrest Mock, and if he resisted to shoot him"—"Mock bent over him." The soldiers not being able to find Mock, returned, but were ordered by the Sergeant commanding them, to pursue Mock, who was then on his way home, and to bring him back. They were accompanied by Trout's younger brother who acted as guide. They overtook Mock some distance from his house, compelled him to return with them and when about crossing a small stream near Alam Back, shot him. He crawled some distance along the bank of the stream, and died. These are substantially the facts connected with this atrocious deed. The defence in the trial of Trout relied chiefly upon two things, 1. Partisan animosity to the jury; 2. The point, that the soldiers, having returned after Trout had ordered them to arrest Mock and shoot him, if he resisted, were not finally sent after Mock by Trout, but by order of the Sergeant. The panel having been exhausted, no jury could be had, except by calling *talentim*. The Sheriff being one of the persons who made information against Trout, was not permitted to name the talesmen. This threw the advantage into the hands of the defence, who were determined to make a political case out of it, and, therefore, managed their cards so as to get a jury which stood one Republican to three Democrats. Having secured this jury, every point which possibly could touch the political prejudices of the jury was made by the counsel for the defence. The speech of Mr. Cessna was nothing but a political harangue from beginning to end. But, however this pitting-off on the part of the defence, may have affected the verdict, it afforded an excellent opportunity to Judge Kimball, one of the counsel for the prosecution, to administer a complete flogging to the zealous convert to abolitionism, who, in order to obtain better standing among his newly found political associates, carried his politics even into the jury box. The like of the shining which the fellow got at the Judge's hands, was never heard of before. We couldn't help pitying him. The speech of Mr. Spang, for the prosecution, was also very able and eloquent. The charge of Judge King to the jury was clear, and impartial. We congratulate the people of this Judicial District, on the fact that we have a Judge, who, in an important case, which was made to assume a political aspect, has been able to divest his judgment of all partisan bias, and to expound the law as it is, "without bias, favor or affection." During the course of his charge, Judge King declared that soldiers, in a body,

had no business at election polls, that their presence there was clearly an infraction of the law, and that he hoped they would never be found there again. He also declared that the Sheriff had a perfect right to issue the proclamation which he did issue, calling upon the people to prevent armed violence at the polls. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Judge King for making these declarations. They will go far toward preserving order among the people, than the presence of "an army with banners." We are sorry that we have not a copy of the Judge's charge, as we should like to publish it entire.—In conclusion we would say, that whilst there is much ground for clemency where a sudden burst of passion seems to have actuated the party accused of crime, as seems to have been the case with Trout, there should be no hesitation on the part of any jury called to try the men who shot down Mock in cold blood, to convict those men of murder in the first degree. The outraged law cries out for its vindication. The good order of society demands the arrest, trial and conviction of those men. Let the officers of the law do their duty. Let them not rest day, nor night, till the murderers of Frederick C. Mock are brought to justice.

Charleston Evacuated.

The Confederate forces have evacuated Charleston. Sherman's advance to Columbia, rendered Charleston useless to them and hence the abandonment of that city. It is reported that a great portion of the city was destroyed by fire. This course on the part of the enemy, will certainly have an important influence upon the war. Some sanguine persons seem to think that the end of the war, is close at hand. We hope most earnestly that they may not be disappointed. But every city evacuated by the Confederates and occupied by the Federals, strengthens the ranks in the field, of the former, and weakens those of the latter. Hence we may look for some fiercely fought battles, in the interior, before the war will come to an end.

The 7-30 loan.—We call the attention of our moneyed readers to the advertisement of the U. S. 7-30 loan, published in our paper by the agent, Mr. Jay Cooke. As all credits are now based on Government securities, the investment of money in the seven-thirties must be as secure as any that can be made. The interest on this loan is very liberal, being one and three-tenths per cent. more than the general rate. It is also convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing bond; that is, at the expiration of three years the holder has the option of receiving payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold interest bond. The loan is exempt from State or municipal taxation and thus offers another advantage as a permanent investment over other securities. For particulars, see advertisement.

The draft is said to have come off yesterday (Thursday). We have not been informed who are the victims in this country.

The Rebel Brigadier General Winder is dead. He has *run up* at last.

How to prevent grain from becoming *mitigated*—give the miller his due.

Why are the Mormons a warlike people? Because they are more in arms than any other.

The greatest novelty on the Brooklyn skating ponds is a "ballooning promenade" on the ice.

An exchange has the following truthful and beautiful sentiment: "War is murder set to music."

The Illinois Legislature has passed a bill appropriating \$25,000 for the purchase of the burial place of the late Stephen A. Douglas.

The Springfield *Republican* welcomes the draft, as it will give the Provost Marshal's guard in that city some other occupation besides getting drunk.

A few days ago a Massachusetts negro lawyer was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. He is, doubtless, looking after his friend, Dred Scott.

A late foreign paper says a brother of the rebel General Breckenridge is working in Greenock, Scotland, as a journeyman engineer. He is named Archibald Breckenridge.

At Camp Douglas, Chicago, fourteen hundred rebel prisoners are on the sick list, with an average number of internments of six per day.

Talk about the slave trade,—there is now a *black* traffic in young Indian girls in Oregon (ruled by freedom-strikers) at \$10 to \$20 per head.

As insects shine in the glare of the sun, so swindlers, thieves and murderers look bright in the beams of fortune. Greenbacks "cover a multitude of sins."

Origen S. Symon: is the Democratic nominee for Governor of Connecticut. May he be the origin of a new regime in the politics of the Natick State.

Query: If Lincoln's emancipation proclamation struck the death-blow to the rebellion, by setting free the slaves of rebels, what use is there in amending the Constitution to do the same thing?

Stolen.—By our exchanges generally, from the columns of the *Bedford Gazette*, a little "pome," entitled "He Voted for the Draft." Receivers of this stolen property will please tell their friends where they got it, when they use it.

The Delaware Legislature has rejected the abolition amendment to the Constitution, by a large majority in both branches. The Blue Hen's chicken lays "sound eggs."

The Democrats of Martinsburg and Woodberry township, Blair county, made a clean sweep at the recent elections in those districts. They are the right kind of men and are bound to succeed.

The Supreme Court of Michigan have decided the Soldiers' Voting Law in that State unconstitutional. These Abolition judges are positively as great copperheads as Judge Woodward.

Glorious news! Gen. Butler is trying to secure the appointment of a negro boy as cadet to West Point! Clap your hands for joy and shout aloud, oh ye lovers of the sweet-scented African!

The loyal citizens of the sixth ward of the loyal city of Cincinnati, held a late call for a meeting to devise ways and means to clear their ward of draft, "Murder! Watch! Murder!!!" Rather appropriate.

A dash was made into Cumberland, Md., on Monday night last, by a body of about one hundred rebel cavalry, resulting in the capture of Generals Kelly and Crooks, with some of their staff and a number of horses. The boldness of this exploit can be imagined when it is known that some 12,000 Federal soldiers are stationed at and near Cumberland.

At room.—Capt. T. H. Lyons, of the army of the Shenandoah, is at present on a visit to his old home. Capt. Lyons has many warm friends in this place, who appreciate his gallantry and faithfulness as a soldier.

A swabber of mess.—An old veteran, on hearing of the failure of the first attack upon Fort Fisher, exclaimed, "It is just as Bad as Ban Butler's Blasted Blunder at the Bloody Battle of Big Bethel!"

Restored.—Dr. F. C. Reamer, late Surgeon in the U. S. Army, has resigned his commission and is now at home with his family, in this place. Dr. Reamer's old friends in this vicinity, will be glad to hear of his return.

Sanative Lectures.—Dr. A. Crane, of New York city, the celebrated physician for Consumption and all chronic diseases has arrived in Bedford and taken rooms at the Washington Hotel, where he can be consulted by the afflicted. Dr. Crane is well known throughout our country and has a high reputation for scientific attainment and skill in treating Consumption and all chronic diseases. He was the first to introduce into our country the Brompton treatment for Scrophulous, throat and lung diseases, and has the highest testimonials of his ability and success.

Dr. Crane will give a series of lectures in our town on the Laws of Health, the True Philosophy of Man, and his own system of treating diseases. The Doctor will give his introductory lecture at the Court House, this Thursday evening, and also, at the same place, to-morrow evening. Lectures to commence at 7 o'clock. Ladies especially invited to attend. In Europe and America we have no doubt but what all will be highly interested. The lectures this evening will be free.

The French Rans at Sea Under Rebel Colors.

It is believed by many that there are now two formidable iron clad ships at sea, and on their way across the Atlantic to strike a blow for the rebel cause. Our Paris correspondent, under date of January 27, gave us a circumstantial account of these ships, of their rendezvous on the coast of France, and of their purpose to leave the European waters about the 6th instant. Mr. Dudley, our Consul at Liverpool, furnished the government with the same intelligence under about the same date, and with the additional fact that one shipped to man these vessels had left Liverpool.

These ships are the same "French rans" of which our readers have heard before, and which the Emperor once "detained," while one of them was yet on the stocks. They were built for the rebels originally; but it was found impossible to get them out of France and into rebellion directly without the knowledge of our government, so they were gotten out by means of a bogus sale to the Danes and the Prussians engineered as similar matters have been in England, in the case of the Alabama and other cruisers. We give to-day a portrait of the one of these vessels known in Europe as the *Sphinx*. She is a formidable ship, but not, as has been hastily said, the most formidable afloat. Her engines are of three hundred and fifty horse power, and her run is thirty-five feet in length. She has two funnels, pierced collectively for eleven guns, and plated with iron four inches and three-eighths in thickness. It is the opinion of good judges who have examined the ship that her armor will not resist the projectile thrown by the 15-inch guns in use in our navy. It is very probable that the point will soon be brought to the test. Our correspondent informs us that the destination of the vessels is this city. It is the place at which, perhaps, they could strike their most effective blow.—They might go up the James to strike at Grant; but the ease with which he could open a new line by the Weldon road would then nullify their efforts in that quarter. They could not re-open Wilmington any more than Porter alone could close it with better ships. They will doubtless, therefore, try a more desperate game. By this means they hope to make a great score at the North, and also, no doubt, to revive the drooping spirits of the South.

But the remedy is in our own hands, and it is for the Navy Department to use it properly. The timely and judicious distribution of our large iron clad navy at all threatened points on the coast, and especially at the greater harbors, will be the only proper provision against the Stonewall and the Kaptidan. Our numberless swift blockaders should be already scouring the sea to give timely intimation of the approach of the enemy, and our iron clads should already be on route to their various positions. Then we can welcome the new comers as additions to our own navy, for a repulse anywhere is equivalent to their capture, inasmuch as they have only enough coal to cross the Atlantic, and without coal will be mere helpless masses of metal.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SOUTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Message of Jefferson Davis.

Report of the Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

The Richmond *Whig* of February 7th publishes the following: OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS.

The following important documents were laid before Congress this forenoon: To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

Having recently received a written notification which satisfied me that the President of the United States was disposed to confer informally with unofficial agents that might be sent by me with a view to the restoration of peace. I requested the Hon. A. H. Stephens, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter and Hon. J. A. Campbell to proceed through our lines and to hold a conference with Mr. Lincoln or such persons as he might designate to represent him.

He therewith submitted, for the information of Congress, the report of the eminent citizens above named, showing that the enemy refused to enter into negotiations with the Confederate States, or any one of them separately, or to give to our people any other terms or guarantees than those which a conqueror may grant, or to permit us to have peace on any other basis than our unconditional submission to their rule, coupled with the acceptance of their recent legislation, including an amendment to the Constitution for the emancipation of all negro slaves, and with the right on the part of the Federal Congress to legislate on the subject of the relations between the white and black population of each State.

Such is, as I understand, the effect of the amendment to the Constitution which has been adopted by the Congress of the United States. (Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS, Executive Office, Richmond, Feb. 6, 1865.

To the President of the Confederate States: Sir—Under your letter of appointment of the 23rd ult., we proceeded to seek an informal conference with Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, upon the subject mentioned in your letter.

The conference was granted, and took place on the 30th ult., on board a steamer anchored in Hampton Roads, where we met President Lincoln and the Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States. It continued for several hours, and was both full and explicit. We learned from them that the message of President Lincoln to the United States Congress, in December last explains clearly and distinctly his sentiments as to the terms, conditions and method of proceeding by which peace can be secured to the people, and we were not informed that they would be modified or altered to obtain that end.

We understand from him that no terms or proposals of any treaty or agreement, looking to an ultimate settlement, would be entertained or made by him with the authorities of the Confederate States, because that would be a recognition of their existence as a separate power, which, under no circumstances, would be done, and, for like reasons, that no such terms would be entertained by him from States separately; that no extended truce or armistice, as at present advocated, would be granted or allowed, without previous advance of the complete withdrawal of the Constitution and laws of the United States over all places within the States of the Confederacy.

That whatever consequences may follow from the re-establishment of that authority must be accepted, but that individuals, subject to pains and penalties under the laws of the U. S., might rely on a very liberal use of the power conferred on him to remit their pains and penalties, if peace be restored.

During the conference, the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States brought by Congress on the 31st ult., were proposed to our notice. These amendments provide that neither slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crimes, should exist within the United States, or any place within their jurisdiction, and that Congress should have power to enforce this amendment by appropriate legislation.

Of all the correspondence that preceded the conference herein mentioned and leading to the same, you have heretofore been informed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants, ALEX. H. STEPHENS, R. M. T. HUNTER, J. A. CAMPBELL.

THE WAR.

We have received Southern reports of the Federal advance near Charleston. Gen. Hardee, who is at Charleston, makes an official report of it. He thinks the movement merely a feint. The Federal troops drove in the Confederate pickets near Grimball's, but the line has been re-established. There is now a Federal force, three thousand strong, entrenched on James Island, about three miles southwest of Charleston. A detachment of these troops on last Friday night, attacked a Confederate work on the Stono river, called Battery Hopkins. They were repulsed, however. A large reinforcement was made to the Federal fleet off Charleston, on Saturday. Eighteen steamers all new arrivals, were counted off the bar.

It seems to be the general impression that Beauregard, who is now in personal command of the troops opposed to Sherman, will make the Congaree river his line of defense. This river flows a southwestern course. Columbia stands near it. For many miles below Columbia it passes through extensive swamps. To attack Columbia, Sherman will have to place his army in these swamps, one wing on the south and the other on the north side of the river. Orangeburg, where Sherman's advance was on Monday last, is about twenty miles south of the Congaree at Kingsville. Kingsville is twenty miles southeast of Columbia.

General Kilpatrick's cavalry force that started some time since from Hardeeville, to march up the Savannah river and make a demonstration upon Augusta, has at length been heard from. Kilpatrick, after marching a long distance up the Savannah river, turned northward towards Blackville. The capture of Blackville by the cavalry was announced. Kilpatrick then marched westward along the railroad towards Augusta. He advanced twenty eight miles and reached Aiken, a station on the railroad twenty miles from Augusta, on Monday last. Here Wheeler, with the Confederate cavalry, attacked him. An obstinate battle was fought, but Kilpatrick was finally compelled to retire. He withdrew to Johnson's station, seven miles east of Aiken. There has been no news since from that quarter.—*A. J. C.*

LATER.

General Sherman's advance has entered Columbia, the capital of South Carolina. The Confederates yielded the town without any contest. On Tuesday last, Gen. Sherman's advance was at Orangeburg, eighteen miles north of the Edisto river. His troops were being concentrated at that place, and west of it.

General Howard, with the right flank of his army, was at Orangeburg on Wednesday, and Steam, with the left flank, was twelve miles west of Orangeburg. Kilpatrick was west of Steam, with the Federal cavalry. The entire line moved forward on Wednesday to Black Bearguard, who was posted behind the swamps of the Congaree river. On Thursday the Federal troops reached the river opposite Columbia. There are no swamps at that point and they succeeded in throwing several shafts across the river, into the city. As there was no opportunity for defense, Beauregard determined to abandon Columbia. On Thursday night a large amount of stores was burned. But a small force of Confederates was in the town, it being on the extreme western flank of Beauregard's army. During Thursday a large body of Federal troops marched up the Congaree, north-west of Columbia; crossed the Saluda and Broad rivers, and several other shallow streams forming their head waters, and before daylight were on the northern bank of the Congaree, but a few miles from Columbia. At daylight they marched down to the city. The Confederate garrison retreated out of it before them and with scarcely a shot fired the town changed its possessors. Columbia being captured, communication was at once opened with the Federal troops on the opposite side of the Congaree. The Confederate garrison retreated east along the river bank, and joined the main body. Beauregard's headquarters are supposed to be at Kingsville, on the north side of the Congaree, twenty miles east of Columbia. It is the point where the railroad from Branchville to Columbia crosses the river.

All the railroads connecting Charleston with the interior of South Carolina being now cut—a single line only remaining in Confederate possession—the one running to Florence and thence northward—Charleston ceases to be of much military importance, and may be evacuated at any time; for it would be foolishness to fight a battle for possession. But it will not be evacuated until the Federal troops reach its gates and demand a surrender. Everything of value to the Confederacy is on doubt removed from Charleston by this time, but a garrison still remains there, that will not leave until the Federal movements force them to do so. No city is ever voluntarily abandoned by its possessors until capture forces them in the face.

Lincoln's Inauguration Ball.

Zion's Herald (Methodist) expostulates earnestly against the proposed inauguration ball at Washington, to be given in the Patent-Office building. It says:

"While we regard it as a sin at any time—on such an occasion, for the nation's edification to condescend to such levity as to attend and sanction a grand ball, we shall look upon it as this year as a heinous insult both to God and man. We therefore hope that good sense and better judgment will prevail at Washington, and that, if for no other reason, out of respect to the memory of those who have died for the country, out of sympathy for thousands who still weep and mourn, and out of a decent regard for the Christian sentiment of the most patriots in all the land, there will be no presidential inauguration ball this year."

WARRIORS.

LITZINGER—RUSH—At the residence of the bride's father, in this borough, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 22nd, by the Rev. Father Hayden, J. D. Litzinger, of Indiana co., Pa., to Miss Emily S. Rush, of this place.

The newly married couple have our best wishes for their happiness and prosperity. Mr. Litzinger comes from our midst, one of the loveliest of our village maidens. Having once been a type, he is, of course, worthy of the prize he has won. Long may they live to bless the day that united their happy hearts in one.

PIPER—DANNAKER—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. Thompson F. Piper, of Hillsburgh, and Miss Julia E. Dannaker, of this county.

DIED.

BLACKBURN—At the residence of O. E. Shannon, in Bedford, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Jane Blackburn, in the 57th year of her age. She was a native of England and emigrated to this country, with several of her brothers and sisters, sixteen years ago. For the last ten years she was an inmate of the family of Mr. Shannon. She was an intelligent Christian of the John Wesley School. She appeared to retain the purity of the first faith characterized and known by that name, and as a member of society was an example to all around her.

LYNES

ON THE DEATH OF CLARA L. SOHLEL. Affectionately inscribed to her bereaved parents.

She's gone, the lovely Clara,
Her glowing cheek is cold;
Stern Death has claimed another
Of the happy little fold.

Her eyes are closed forever,
Their loving light has fled,
No more they'll beam with pleasure,
Nor nearly tear-drops shed.

Her little hands are folded,
Above her pulseless breast,
They stir not now with motion,
But lie silently at rest.

Her fiery form lies silent
In the cold and gloomy grave,
And flowers will bloom above her,
The grass will sigh and wave.

But her spirit, angels bore it
To a bright celestial home,
Where all is light and beauty,
And sorrow cannot come.

We know she's with the angels,
Around the heavenly throne,
And the gentle, lovely Clara
Wears the seraph's purly crown.

Then, strive to meet your darling
In that glorious home above;
To live with her forever
In happiness and love.

February, 1865.

PRU.