

are known to be lost, and it is probable all are. It is gratifying, however, to say that none of the troop transports connected with the land forces were lost, though the Winfield Scott had to sacrifice her whole cargo, and the Rosalie a portion of her cargo, to save the lives of the regiments on board. The former will be unable to again put to sea. The vessels connected with the naval portion of the fleet have also suffered much, and some have been lost.

After a careful reconnaissance of Port Royal Bay it was ascertained that the rebels had three field works, of remarkable strength, strongly garrisoned, and covered by a fleet of three gun-boats, under Capt. Tammill, late of the U. S. Navy, besides strong land forces, which were concentrating from Charleston and Savannah. The troops of the Rebels were afterwards ascertained to have been commanded by Gen. Drayton. One of the forts, and probably the strongest, was situated on Hilton Head, and the other two on Phillips' Island. It was deemed proper to first reduce the fort on Hilton Head, though to do this a greater or less fire might have to be met from the batteries at Bay Point at the same time.

Our original design of a co-operation of the land forces in this attack, had to be set aside in consequence of the loss during the voyage of a great portion of our means of disembarkment, together with the fact that the only point where the troops should have been landed, was from five to six miles (measuring around the intervening shoal) from the anchoring place of our transports, altogether too great a distance for successful disembarkation with our limited means.

I was therefore agreed that the place should be reduced by the Naval force alone. In consequence of the shattered condition of the fleet, and the delay in the arrival of vessels that were indispensable for the attack, it had to be postponed until the 7th inst.

It was a mere spectator of the combat, and it is not my province to render any report of this action, but I deem it an imperative duty to say that the firing and maneuvering of our fleet against that of the Rebels and their formidable land batteries was a masterpiece of activity and professional skill that must have elicited the applause of the Rebels themselves as a tactical operation.

I think that too much praise cannot be awarded to the science and skill exhibited by the Flag Officer of the Naval Squadron and the officers connected with his ships. I deem the performance a masterly one, and ought to have been seen to be fully appreciated.

After the works were reduced, I took possession of them with the land forces. The beautifully constructed work on Hilton Head was severely crippled and many of the guns dismounted. Much slaughter had evidently been made there, many bodies having been buried in the fort, and some twenty or thirty were found, some half a mile distant. The island for many miles was found to be strewn with arms and accoutrements, and the baggage of the Rebels, which they threw away in their hasty retreat. We have also come into possession of about 40 pieces of cannon, most of which are of the heaviest calibre and the most approved models, and a large quantity of camp equipage.

It is my duty to report the valuable services of Mr. Boutelle, assistant in the Coast Survey, assisting me with his accurate and extensive knowledge of this country.

His services are invaluable to the army as well as to the navy, and I earnestly recommend that important notice be taken of this very able and scientific officer by the War Department.

I am, very respectfully your obedient servant,  
T. W. SHERMAN,  
Brigadier Gen. Commanding.

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

After landing and taking possession of the forts, Gen. SHERMAN issued the following proclamation:

"To the People of South Carolina:—In obedience to the orders of the President of these United States of America, I have landed on your shores with a small force of National troops.

"The dictates of a duty, which, under these circumstances, I owe to a great sovereign State and to a proud and hospitable people, among whom I have passed some of the pleasantest days of my life, prompt me to proclaim that we have come amongst you with no feelings of personal animosity, no desire to harm your citizens, destroy your property, or interfere with any of your lawful rights, or your social and local institutions, beyond what the cases herein briefly alluded to, may render unavoidable.

"Citizens of South Carolina, the civilized world stands appalled at the course you are pursuing—appalled at the crime you are committing against your own mother, the best, the most enlightened, and heretofore, the most prosperous of nations.

"You are in a state of active rebellion against the laws of your country? You have lawlessly seized upon the forts, arsenals and other property belonging to our common country, and within your borders, and with this property you are in arms and urging a ruthless war against your constitutional Government, and thus threatening the existence of a Government which you are bound, by the terms of a solemn compact, to live under and faithfully support. In doing this, you are not only undermining and preparing the way for totally ignoring your own political and social existence, but you are threatening the civilized world with the odious sentiment that self government is impossible with civilized men.

"Fellow citizens, I implore you to pause and reflect upon the tenor and consequences of your acts. If the awful sacrifices made by the devastation of our property, the shedding of fraternal blood in battle, the mourning and wailing of widows and orphans throughout our land, are insufficient to deter you from further pursuing this unholy war, then ponder, I beseech you, upon the climate, but not less certain result which its further progress must necessarily and naturally entail upon your happy and prosperous State.

"Indeed, can you pursue this fratricidal war and can you imbue your hands in the blood of your countrymen—your friends—your kinsman—for no other object than to unlawfully disrupt the Confederacy of a great people—in order to set up, were it possible, an independent Government, under which you can never live in peace, prosperity or quietness?

"Carolinians—We have come among you as loyal men, fully impressed with our constitutional obligations to the citizens of your State. These obligations shall be performed as far as in our power. But be not deceived. The obligation of suppressing armed combinations against the constitutional authorities is paramount to all others. If, in the performance of this duty, other minor but important obligations should be in any way neglected, it must be attributed to the necessities of the case, because rights dependent on the laws of the State must be necessarily subordinate to the military exigencies created by insurrection and rebellion."

(Signed) "T. W. SHERMAN,"  
"HEAD QUARTERS, Port Royal, S. C., Nov. 8, 1861."

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.  
Friday Morning, Nov. 22, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE,"  
D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

As the editor and proprietor of this paper is anxious to settle up his business, running over a period of twelve years, he will sell the presses, type, good will, &c., of the establishment, on reasonable terms.

The Bedford Inquirer Printing Office is one of the best paying country establishments in the State, as there are only two papers published in the County, and all official and orphan court advertising, is published by act of assembly, in both papers. The rates for advertising and job work are as high as in any part of the State. There are a large quantity of new type, nearly enough for two papers the size of this, and a splendid lot of job type, nearly new.

This is a rare chance for one or two persons who wish to engage in a good, profitable business.—Apply immediately or before the first of January, next. Nov. 22, 1861.

MASON AND SLIDELL.

The news we publish this week of the arrest, by Com. Wilkes, of the steamer San Jacinto, on his return from the coast of Africa, whilst steaming through the Bahama channel, of the arch rebels and traitors, Mason and Slidell, who were sent by the Jeff. Davis abortion of a government, to England and France, as Ministers, will cause a general rejoicing throughout the loyal parts of the country.—No two men, probably, have done more for the cause of the traitors. It appears that they did not fancy being taken prisoners, and the commander of the English vessel, Trent, opposed giving them up, but the presence of a few United States marines, settled the business. It is not thought that their arrest will cause any difficulty with England, as she has always maintained the doctrine of the right of search, and it is only putting a little of her own medicine to her lips.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The President is engaged upon his message to Congress. With a view to an economical prosecution and early termination of the war, it is understood in the best informed circles that an increase of the volunteer army will be called for. We are now in a position to estimate the strength of the force to be met in the field, and to meet that force effectually we will require a million of men. The rebellion has hitherto been under estimated; now the veil has been removed; our work is presented before us; it is not of small magnitude, but it is not beyond our control. We are more than equal to this duty; our resources in men and means are far more than equal to all that will be required of us.

The next congress will receive from the President a message that will arouse the latent patriotism of our people. The next Congress will be one of the most patriotic that have ever assembled since the days of Washington. Its walls will resound with pure patriotic appeals for our bleeding country. All pusillanimity will be thrust aside, and a bold confidence will be everywhere manifested. The most searching investigations will be made—most made for the people will demand it—into official incapacity, and wherever a weak or rotten plank is found in the ship of State, it must be removed, and a strong one introduced in its place.

Col. Richard White's regiment left Harrisburg, on Wednesday last. Col. Powers's regiment left on Monday last. Destination South Carolina. In White's regiment are the following Bedford County Companies: Capts. Filler, Lyons, Geo. S. Mullin's, and Madara's. In Powers's regiment is Capt. H. L. Ryoce's Company from Bedford.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.—We have received a choice lot of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery, from the Central Nurseries, York, Pa., cultivated and for sale by Edward J. Evans & Co. Their selection is among the best in the country and persons will do well to give them a call.

CAPT. D. W. MULLIN'S COMPANY.  
On Tuesday last the Company of Capt. D. W. Mullin, passed through Bedford, on their way to Harrisburg. It was composed of as fine looking a body of men as have yet left for the seat of war. Capt. Mullin and Lieut. Conley will make excellent officers. Success to them.

Our friend Soule of the Somerset Herald and Whig, drops argument, and resorts to billingsgate. We would advise him the next time he indulges in such warfare to send the object of his abuse a copy of his paper, and not, assassinate-like, strike in the dark. "He who fights and runs away may live to fight another day."

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine for December. It is a splendid number. The title page for 1861 is the handsomest we ever saw. "Peterson" will be greatly improved in 1862. See prospectus in another column.

COURT WEEK.—The present is Court Week, and judging from the number of people in town, it is not a very thronged one.

GODDY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We call attention to the prospectus of this old and valuable Magazine. Everybody ought to have it. The volume for 1862 will be the best ever put out by Goddy.

Capture of the Rebel Ministers, Mason and Slidell.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 15, via Baltimore.—The U. S. steamer San Jacinto, has just arrived from the coast of Africa, via the West Indies, where she has been cruising some six weeks.

Old Point was electrified by the tidings that she has now on board Messrs. Mason and Slidell, who were going abroad as Ministers of the Southern Confederacy to England and France.

They were taken from an English steamer, in the channel of the Bahamas.

The San Jacinto will soon proceed to New York with her distinguished prisoners.

Com. Wilkes reported the news at headquarters in person, and will forward his despatches to Washington to night.

The steamer Belvidere, having been repaired, will leave for Port Royal early to-morrow with mails, despatches, &c.

A flag of truce from Norfolk has to day brought down one hundred and fifty refugees.

PARTICULARS OF THE ARREST.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—We have no details of the arrest of Mason and Slidell. There are many outside rumors, but we believe them to be mere guess work.

An officer of the steamer San Jacinto, came up on the Old Point boat with despatches and hurried off to the Railroad Depot, where he took a special train for Washington.

The fact of their arrest is undoubted, and has created an immense sensation here. The official despatch to the Navy Department will give the particulars.

The names of the British vessel from which the prisoners were taken, cannot be ascertained. Passengers by the old point boat, state that all the private papers, documents and instructions of Slidell and Mason were seized.

The families of the prisoners were allowed to proceed on their voyage. The captain of the British vessel is said to have delivered them up on protest.

[The despatch from Boston, given below, makes it appear that the steamer on which the rebel ministers were taken, was the Fingal. The same despatch describes the probability of the Norfolk Day Book's story about the King's having run the blockade at Savannah, carrying in a cargo of arms and munitions.]

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 16th.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—Mason and Slidell were aboard a British mail steamer.

Commander Wilkes of the San Jacinto, sent aboard and demanded their surrender.

The reply was that there was not force enough to take them.

Com. Wilkes then sent an additional force and put the San Jacinto in a convenient position, whereupon Slidell and Mason were surrendered.

The officers of the English steamer state they took them aboard, not knowing who they were, their destination or business.

Captain Wilkes is understood to have acted on his own responsibility.

Gen. Wool has granted Slidell and Mason permission to send open letters to their friends.

The San Jacinto leaves for New York direct, this evening.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

THE CASE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THEIR CAPTURE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The city was made joyful to-day by a rumor which gained currency about noon, to the effect that ex-Senators Mason and Slidell, the Envoys of Jeff. Davis to England and France, respectively, had been taken at sea, and were now prisoners on board a United States vessel of war. An hour later, Captain Alfred Taylor, of the navy, arrived by special train from Baltimore, bearing despatches to the Government, from Commodore Wilkes. These official documents, numbering near a dozen, give full particulars of the capture, and are at present in the hands of the Government, to be fully examined before publication. The general facts connected with the arrest are as follows:

Commodore Wilkes, while returning from the coast of Africa to the San Jacinto, stopped at Havannah to take in coal, and while there, learned that Messrs. Mason and Slidell were to leave on the 7th, on the British Mail steamer Trent, for England. Capt. Wilkes heard, about the same time, that the steamer was off Luquayra, and he determined to capture her if possible.

ately went below to their state-rooms. They were followed, and Lieut. Fairfax told them that if they refused to go peacefully he should be compelled to use force. They still refused, when the marines stepping forward and taking them by the shoulder, they made no further opposition.

Messrs. Kustis and McFarland, the Secretaries of the rebel envoys, were also arrested:—Slidell and Eustis had their families on board the Trent, and the prospect of a separation occasioned an affecting scene. Commander Wilkes subsequently offered to allow their families to accompany them, but the ladies refused, preferring the voyage to England and a protracted separation from their husbands, rather than the risk of an imprisonment in the North. Slidell's family consisted of his wife, four children and a servant. The baggage of the prisoners was transferred to the San Jacinto, and it is said that it contains important documents, and among them their instructions from Jeff. Davis's Government. Any mail matter which had been intrusted to them had probably been transferred to the English mail.

No opposition was offered by the officers of the Trent to the arrest, other than a verbal protest, though one man who had charge of the mails on board indulged in some gaseous remarks about the outrage committed, and was loud in his assertions that the blockade would be raised within a month after the news reached England.

After their transfer to the San Jacinto, the prisoners united in drawing up a statement of the facts connected with their arrest, which they addressed to Commodore Wilkes, and accompanied it by a request that it be forwarded to the United States Government. It does not materially differ from the narration I have given above. The signatures attached to the document were evidently written while under a feeling of trepidation, and they approximate to the irregularity of that of Stephen Hopkins, of 1776.

Slidell and Mason are well known. Eustis was formerly a member of Congress from Louisiana. He married a daughter of Mr. Corcoran, the Washington banker, who, it is said, has betrayed much uneasiness to-day in reference to the arrest. McFarland is a son or nephew of Wm. McFarland, a bank President in Richmond, a strong Union man, and one of the last to succumb to the pressure of the rebellion. He is a bachelor.

On the San Jacinto the prisoners were treated with marked kindness by Commodore Wilkes and his officers. They conversed freely upon various subjects, but politics were not alluded to. When they arrive in New York, they will be transferred to Fort Warren.

On reaching Hampton Roads, Captain Taylor of the United States sloop of war Saratoga was landed at Fortress Monroe to convey despatches to the Government.

Of course everybody is rejoiced that the arch rebels are in custody, but the circumstances connected with their arrest have created some apprehensions of consequences. The right of search has always been asserted by Great Britain, and has been denied by the United States. England and France have not recognized the rebel States as a nation, but have recognized them as belligerents, and the point is now presented of an insurgent claiming to be a diplomatic envoy from a State not yet recognized, arrested while traveling, on a vessel of the nation to whom he is accredited, and taken from it by a vessel of the nation against which he is in rebellion, and which still claims him as its subject. It seems to be conceded that Commodore Wilkes acted in the matter without instructions, and whatever instructions may have been given to the Atlantic fleet to effect their capture in the Theodora, it was hardly contemplated that they should be taken in a British vessel.

In view of the intricate question of international law likely to be raised, there is a casting about for precedents, and in the streets even Groves, Huffendorf, Vattel, and Wheaton are learnedly appealed to for justification. I am informed that the Secessionists of Baltimore called upon the British Consul to-day, and asked what Great Britain would do in the matter, and he expressed the opinion that the act did not interfere with any law of nations; and that, in view of all the facts, probably no notice would be taken of it. Members of the Cabinet think that the case presents an opportunity to test the point whether the British Government will accept its own doctrines when the American Bull goes the British Ox, and the general feeling seems to be, that the most that will be required will be, that the United States Government apologize for the act, which it will do and hold on to the prisoners.

Capt. Taylor reports that when the San Jacinto stopped at Cienfuegos the escape of Slidell and Mason was ascertained. Proceeding thence to Havana, it was understood that they had taken passage on the 7th inst., on the British mail steamship Trent, plying between Vera Cruz, by way of Havana, and St. Thomas and Southampton. While the San Jacinto was in the narrowest part of the Bahama Channel, about 24 miles to the westward she met the packet, and, as usual in such cases, fired a shot across her bows and brought her to. Two boats were sent to her, under the command of Lieutenant Fairfax, who boarded the packet, arrested Mason and Slidell, who were personally known to him. They at first objected to being removed without the employment of force for that purpose. However, they were soon after removed without further trouble, and conveyed to the San Jacinto. Their respective Secretaries, Eustis and McFarland, were also brought on board, and are now on their way to New York.

The packet had no other save her own flag.

The remainder of the passengers, including the ladies connected with the Slidell and Mason party, were not molested, and were therefore left free to pursue their journey.

The official despatches are voluminous, and include several accounts of the capture, together with the protest of Mason and Slidell against being taken from a British ship.

It is said that the State Department received several days ago information from the United States Consul at Havana that Mason and Slidell and their Secretaries were there, and that he was watching an opportunity and "devising means to have them arrested. The San Jacinto was returning from the African station, and had been ordered to cruise for the privateer Samier. Happening to be in the neighborhood of Havana at the nick of time, our Consul conveyed to her commander the information of the sailing of the rebel emissaries.

the British steamer Trent, but issued no orders for their arrest. Captain Wilkes, upon his own responsibility, overhauled them within 24 hours' sail from port, and arrested them.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE RISING IN EASTERN TENNESSEE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—Petersburg, Va., papers, of the 14th inst., have been received by fugitives arrived here by the boat from Old Point.

The papers appear to be very much in the dark with regard to the operations of the fleet.

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 13.—A despatch from Jonesborough, Tenn., dated to-day, says that the Union men have a camp of 1,000 to 1,300 men at Elizabethtown, near the North Carolina line, and have also another of about 700, near Strawberry Plains. Their forces are increasing at both these places, and they threaten to take possession of the railroad and burn all the bridges. It is also reported, but not confirmed, that they have taken possession of Bristol, Tenn.

FRIGHT AT SAVANNAH.

The panic is so great at Savannah that even the men are running away, and the small ware merchants are packing up their goods to leave, but had been notified by the authorities that they would not be permitted to carry off their goods. The Republicca is indignant at this cowardly desertion in the time of danger, and urges General Lawton to issue an order preventing any able bodied men under sixty years from leaving.

MISCELLANEOUS SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The Norfolk Day Book of yesterday contains the following:

MACON, GEORGIA, Nov. 14.—The Planters' Convention have adopted a resolution endorsing the defensive action of the Government, and recommending a discriminating duty of 20 per cent. on the productions of the United States. Also that the cotton planters, should the war continue and the present crop remain undisposed of, should not plant next spring beyond the wants of home consumption.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 14.—A Federal fleet is reported to have passed Fernandina, Fla., yesterday, bound South.

Great activity prevails in strengthening the defenses of the city and a general feeling of security prevails.

The Norfolk Day Book says that the ship Fingal has arrived at Savannah, with a cargo of war munitions, &c.

The Richmond Dispatch says: "We have information that the authorities of South Carolina have communicated with the Government upon the subject of hoisting the black flag, to which allusion has been made, since the attack upon the coast of that State. It is believed that General Lee has received orders from the War Department, urging that those captured must be regarded as prisoners of war, which will be disregarded by the authorities of South Carolina, and that the same course will be pursued which Governor Wise adopted at the time of the John Brown raid, saying, 'when we are done with the invaders the Confederate Government can have them.'"

The rebels assume to make light of the affair at Port Royal, but at the same time betray their apprehensions of the results.

A resident of Norfolk thinks that there are nearly 20,000 rebel troops in and near that city.

The frigate Merrimack has not yet been completed.

THE BATTLE AT PORT ROYAL.

The Charleston Courier of the 11th, gives full particulars of the engagement at Hilton Head and Bay Point.

It says: Unfortunately, at an early period in the action, the large 10 inch columbiad in Fort Walker, in consequence of the bad working of the eccentricities, became altogether unmanageable, and could not again be used during the action. The storm of iron hail that came bursting through the air from the fleet, after this accident, was beyond all description. It was more like the noise of winds roaring through the rigging of the vessel in the midst of a tempest.

Provisionally, however, up to twelve o'clock M., although there had been marvellously bare breath escapes, not a man had been killed.—At that hour, however, the enemy had succeeded in entirely enfilading the fort with his fleet, and commenced a tremendous fire in a direct line against the fort which proved very destructive and disastrous.

There were eleven killed and fifteen wounded inside the fort, ten of the former and twelve of the latter being of the German Battalion occupied the inside portion of the fort, against which the fire of the enemy was powerfully directed.

The vessels had all the advantage of fair weather and a smooth sea. The light breeze blowing on shore at the time was also favorable to the fleet, the smoke being driven directly in the faces of the troops in the batteries at Fort Walker. The huge volumes of smoke at times completely concealed the whole of the approaching vessels from the view of those in the fort.

The maneuvering of the vessels was admitted by some of our best naval officers to have been grandly executed. As quickly as our batteries obtained range of the enemy's vessels, so as to bear upon them effectually, they immediately changed their position, and again our artillerists were compelled to get the range only by practice.

PORT ROYAL already has a history full of romance. Here, three hundred years ago, (1562), the French, under Ribault, endeavored to establish a Colony, who, says Bancroft, "came upon Port Royal entrance, which seemed the outlet of a magnificent river. The greatest ships of France and the argosies of Venice could ride securely in the deep water of the harbor." Twenty-six composed the party which was to keep possession of the continent. Fort Charles, the Carolina, called in honor of Charles IX. of France, gave the name to the colony. The colony perished though the name remained. The present Beaufort was founded in 1700. Howat, in his Carolina, printed in 1750, says of Port Royal, "the whole royal navy might ride with safety in Port Royal harbor. Its situation renders it an excellent station for a squadron of ships to anchor in."

THE AFFAIR AT GUYANDOTTE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—The defeat of the Federal troops at Guyandotte, Va, was accomplished by the trickery of the inhabitants conspiring with a force of Confederates, variously estimated at from five hundred to one thousand men, who concentrated in the country back of the town. These troops prepared, with the assistance of the Confederate inhabitants of Wyandotte, to annihilate the Federal troops stationed at the town, consisting of two hundred and fifty men, of a Virginia regiment and a few of Colonel Zeigler's Virginia cavalry.

It was arranged between the Confederate cavalry and Confederate citizens to massacre our troops in cold blood. Accordingly these Confederate citizens assumed a very friendly manner to our troops last Sunday evening, and invited them to their houses on various pretexts, and all who were off duty accepted the invitation. While being thus entertained the Confederate cavalry dashed into the town—Signals were displayed from every house where the Federal soldiers were, and into these the Confederates rushed murdering the unarmed soldiers in cold blood!

The Confederate citizens both men and women, rushed to arms and aided the cavalry in the slaughter. The small body of Federalists in the camp prepared as soon as possible for a defence, but they were overpowered, and had to break and retreat. Very few were killed in the engagement with the Confederates, nearly all the killed being murdered in the houses of secessionists. Under these circumstances, when Col. Zeigler arrived there and learned the particulars of the affair, he ordered the destruction of the town, when the buildings were immediately fired and the whole town reduced to ashes.

A BUSINESS ADVENTURE.

The Providence Journal states that Hon. James F. Simons, of Rhode Island, has purchased a vessel, which has been loaded with a cargo of salt, shoes and various other articles needed at the South. It is designed to exchange her stores with the loyal men of the Southern coast for cotton.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The British brig William R. Killy has been seized for running the blockade and the Captain committed to Fort Lafayette.

NEW YORK, November 18.—The old Sixty-ninth, Irish Regiment, left here this afternoon on their return to the seat of war.

IT WILL PAY.

Any one who has a taste for the beautiful in art, or the useful in science, to send twenty-five cents in stamps to the IRON CITY COLLEGE of Pittsburgh, Pa., now the most distinguished Commercial School in the Union, for specimens of their magnificent penmanship, the beautiful Engraving of the College Buildings, and their large Catalogue. Try it, and see if it does not pay.

We have at the office of the "Bedford Inquirer" a warrant for a full course of instruction, at this excellent Institution, which we will sell on reasonable terms.

Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

ATTENTION, TEACHERS!

There will be a meeting of the teachers of Bedford Township, at the Boardman school house, on Saturday the 30th day of November, inst., for the purpose of organizing a Township Institute. Every teacher of the district is expected to be present. Others are invited to attend.

MANY TEACHERS.

INFORMATION WANTED.

If the relatives of John Adams, a cooper by trade, who removed from Bedford County to Mercer County, about twenty years ago, will call on the subscribers, they will hear of something to their advantage. S. H. TATE, JOHN MOWER, Nov. 8, 1861.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., at the residence of Mr. Joseph H. Riddle, by Rev. N. E. Glids, Mr. ANTHONY ZIMMER to Miss SARAH ANN HONESTINE, both of Bedford County, Pa.

On the 14th inst., in St. Clairsville, by the Rev. J. Zimmerman, Mr. WILLIAM PETER to Miss HETTY MARGARET CROYLE, both of Bedford County, Pa.

DIED.

On the 13th inst., FRANK, infant son of Hon. Francis and Louisa M. Jordan, aged four months. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

"They love the sea too well, who complain of a fair wind and a desirable tide, and a speedy coming ashore, in that land, where all the inhabitants have overlasting joy upon their heads. He cannot too early in heaven."—Rutherford.

On the 3d of October, ult., in Middle Woodberry Tp., Mr. JOHN STUCKEY, aged 28 years, 4 months and 25 days.

On the 18th inst., in Middle Woodberry Township, JACOB S., son of Jacob and Mary Stuckey, aged 18 years, 4 months and 6 days.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Bedford, Nov. 15, 1861.

- Anderson James R. Holt Mariah Mrs.
Burns Susan Mrs. McColligan Marion
Burns John Esq. McAninch G. A.
Berkhammer Sarah Miss McBride Henry Esq.
Cramer, Kate Mrs. McHenry Mary A Miss
Corle John A. Esq. Neal Jackson
Christ Elizabeth Mrs. Parson Andrew
Evan Nathan Mr. Readman Joseph
Guy Robert Mr. Sellen John H.
Frederick Valentine Shuffler John
Foreman, G. W. Sherman Samuel
Gaylord Henry M. Sparks Phoebe Mrs.
Howell P. Esq. Sewel Eva
Halderson Henry Schoock Edward
Haffor Wm. H. Steed James
Halley Josiah Sellers Elizabeth Mrs.
Hilt Samuel Thomas Mary Miss
Houghlin Laura Mrs. Webb Nathan
Johnson Joseph B. Wisniewker Wm.
Jennings Libby Mrs. Wolford Anna E.
Klaire G. T. Weaver John A.
Kanus Mary C. Miss Welsh John
Lyons James (colored) Webber John J.
Laman A. J. Esq. Tobias Molly 3
Timms Rachel

Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they are advertised. WILLIAM KISER, P. M. Nov. 23, 1861.

Teachers Wanted.

The Board of School Directors of Monroe Township, will employ seven or eight good, competent teachers. Apply immediately to the subscribers at Clearville. OLIVER HORTON, President. J. S. MESSINGHAM, Secy.