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Poetry.

OUR COUNTRY'S DEAD.

Peace to the ashes of the dead / Who for their country die;

Blow gently, breezes of the night / Softly your requiem sing;

Angels have bailed each spirit fair / As from its mangled corse;

OFF DO WE FIND.

Off do we find the world untrue, / Gold, heartless, false, and vain;

The best affections oft are wronged, / And truth is dovelined;

Could we but feel another's wrong, / And rightly judge of men,

The cup of life may sparkle bright, / Yet poison lurk within;

The change in the Cabinet of President Lincoln by the voluntary withdrawal of the Secretary of War, Gen. Cameron, and the appointment of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, of Pa.,

As soon as I receive the report of the brigades commanders, I will furnish a detailed report of the battle. Our loss was thirty-nine killed, and one hundred and twenty-seven wounded.

THE LOSS AT SOMERSET. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22.—The entire United States loss in the late fight was 39 killed and 150 wounded.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22.—General Thomas now reports the Federal loss at the recent battle at 39 killed and 127 wounded.

Mr. S. has always voted with that portion of the Democratic party identified with the terms of Stephen A. Douglas, and his nomination by President Lincoln is a well-timed recognition of the loyal Democrats of the Union.—Phila. Press.

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1862. Official Announcement of the Victory—The President Hastens to do Honor to the Brave.

The following general order in respect to the battle of Mill Spring, (near Somerset, Ky.) has just been issued:

GENERAL ORDER IN RESPECT TO THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRING.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 22, 1862.

"The President, Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, has received information of a brilliant victory achieved by the United States forces over a large body of armed traitors and rebels, at Mill Spring, in the State of Kentucky.

"He returns thanks to the gallant officers and soldiers who won that victory, and when the official reports shall be received, the military skill and personal valor displayed in the battle will be acknowledged and rewarded in a fitting manner.

"The courage that encountered and vanquished the greatly superior numbers of the rebel force, pursued and attacked them in their entrenchments, and paused not until the enemy was completely routed, merits and receives commendation. The purpose of this war is to attack, pursue, and destroy a rebellious enemy, and to deliver the country from the danger menaced by traitors. Alacrity, daring courage, spirit, and patriotic zeal, on all occasions and under every circumstance, are expected from the army of the United States.

"By order of the President, EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War."

The following official order has been issued by the Secretary of War:

"Ordered, That the War Department will be closed, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays against all other business but that which relates to active military operations in the field.

"Saturdays will be devoted to the business of Senators and Representatives.

"Mondays to the business of the public. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War."

Official Accounts of the Victory.

The following despatch was received at headquarters to-night:

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22, 1862.

To Major General McClellan, Commanding the United States Army: The following has just been received from Gen. Thomas:

The rout of the enemy was complete. After succeeding in getting to pieces of artillery across the river, and upwards of fifty wagons, he abandoned the rest, with all the ammunition in the depot at Mill Spring. They then threw away their arms, and dispersed through the mountain by-ways in the direction of Manchester, but are so completely demoralized that I do not believe they will make a stand short of Tennessee.

The property captured on this side of the river is of great value, amounting to eight six-pounders and two Parrott guns, with caissons filled with ammunition; about one hundred four horse wagons, and upwards of two hundred horses and mules; several boxes of arms, which have been opened, and from five hundred to one thousand muskets, (mostly flint locks, but in good order); subsistence stores enough to serve the entire command for three days, and a large amount of hospital stores.

"As soon as I receive the report of the brigades commanders, I will furnish a detailed report of the battle. Our loss was thirty-nine killed, and one hundred and twenty-seven wounded. Among the wounded were Colonel McCook, at the Ninth Ohio, commanding a brigade, and his aid, Lieutenant Bart, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry. The loss of the rebels was: Zollicoffer and one hundred and fourteen others killed and buried, one hundred and sixteen wounded, and forty-five taken prisoners, (not wounded); five of whom are surgeons, and including Lieutenant Colonel Carter, of the Seventh Tennessee Regiment.

"GENERAL THOMAS," D. C. BUELL, Brigadier General Commanding."

THE LOSS AT SOMERSET.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22.—The entire United States loss in the late fight was 39 killed and 150 wounded.

Gen. Thomas' forces took 14 cannon and 1,400 mules and horses. Gen. Thomas is across the river in pursuit. The steamboats and eight gorges used by the rebels were burned. The United States troops used the remaining barges in crossing the river.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22.—General Thomas now reports the Federal loss at the recent battle at 39 killed and 127 wounded.

A prisoner says that Geo. B. Crittenden was the first in command of the rebel forces, and Zollicoffer the second. Crittenden fled to the woods, taking the wrong road, and it is supposed he will be captured.

MR. WEED'S LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

A letter from Mr. Weed, dated Dec. 23 (London), appears in the Evening Journal of yesterday. We quote:

"We are, however, breathing with more freedom just now. A despatch from Mr. Seward, received by Mr. Adams, to Earl Russell, which, though not in relation to the Trent affair—being written subsequent to the seizure of Shields and Mason—is supposed to have taken in view, has calmed down the war feeling. This view of the matter is strengthened further by the knowledge that France has informed our Government that it regards the capture of the Rebels on board a neutral vessel as indefensible. In view of these circumstances, an influential personage, with whom I breakfasted yesterday, said, 'You will escape this time, but your Government is quarrelsome, and will soon give us fresh cause of complaint.'"

Now that he is gone, every one confesses that the Queen had in Prince Albert a discreet adviser, whose good sense and assiduity lightened and lessened her burthens and cares. I stated in a former letter that the Queen is our friend. I am enabled to say, on reliable authority, that the late use of the Prince Consort made of his pen was, at the Queen's request, to soften the despatch sent to Lord Lyons.

We rose early on Friday morning and went down to St. James' Park Barracks to see a regiment of Guards take up their line of march for Canada. Nearly fifty years had elapsed since I had seen "British red coats" whose muskets and bayonets were to be turned towards us. Something of the old feeling—a feeling which had died out—began to rise, and after a few minutes of painful thought I turned away.

I continue to meet in society the highest classes of English people, and encounter opinions and prejudices most erroneously, but honestly entertained. The London press during the present month has rolled up a mountain of bitter prejudices against us, the full force of which will be felt when Parliament meets, in January.

The despatch of M. Thourmel to the French Minister appears in the evening papers of today. The instant which prompted me, before hearing any opinion upon the subject, to set down and write letters home urging the surrender of Shields and Mason—had as such fortune was—shows the value of first impressions. Lost and reason, unaided by much knowledge of international law, taught me that it was not right to take these men from a neutral ship.

I have met no class of Englishmen with so little relish for war with us as the officers of their army.

THE LATEST FLOOD IN CALIFORNIA.

Accounts by mail to the 21st of December indicate that the late flood, or series of floods, in California, was the most destructive ever suffered on the Pacific slope. A correspondent of the Tribune estimates the damage at \$10,000,000. The range of the flood was from Sacramento northward to the Columbia river, and Nevada and Oregon suffered in common with the Golden State. All the streams rose, inundating fields, sweeping away mills, dams, houses, and, causing great loss of life. Nearly one thousand persons are said to have been drowned in different localities. All of Sacramento, save part of a single street, part of Marysville, Auburn, Marysville, Santa Rosa and many smaller towns, were overflowed. On the 5th of November, the rainy season opened, and for nearly four weeks the rain fell almost incessantly. A Grass Valley paper states the fall of rain there in thirty-six hours! The north fork of the American River rose fifty-five feet, while other streams nearly equalled this figure. Sacramento was the heaviest sufferer, as was the case in several previous floods. This city stands at the junction of the American and Sacramento rivers, in a wide, flat valley. The loss here is \$2,000,000. The city has been nearly ruined, its debt previous to the flood being enormous, and the people being terribly oppressed. Subscriptions for the relief of the destitute have been made.—San Francisco leading off with \$30,000. Near Auburn thirty miles of fence were blasted off. At Grass Valley five hundred quartz miners have been thrown out of work by the flooding of the mines. On Feather river millions of feet of lumber were lost. On Trinity river the loss is estimated at \$150,000, a clean sweep of all the improvements along that stream was made. The accounts from Washoe, from Oregon, &c., are equally disastrous. The papers also have many reports of hair-breadth escapes, among which we observe that the wife of a State Senator was rescued by her husband carrying her some distance on his back, he wading waist deep in a torrent.

The Californians will not be much discouraged by this calamity. They are accustomed to all kinds of troubles, fires, floods, earthquakes, Indians and reckless politicians, and they will, doubtless, push through the present disaster as they have encountered and vanquished similar tribulations.

What part of a fish is like the end of a book?—The Fin-iv. Which of our English monarchs had most reason to complain of his laundress?—John, when his baggage was lost in the Wash.

When was Napoleon most shabbily dressed?—When he was out at Elba (elbow). What fish is most valued by a happy wife?—Her-ring.

What part of a fish weighs the most?—The scales.

FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO. The Mexicans Besieging Vera Cruz. NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The steamship Columbia, from Havana on the 18th, arrived at this port this evening.

An American vessel, the Beautiful Star, arrived at Vera Cruz with 4,000 guns, 300 pounds of powder, and other war munitions for the Mexican Republic. She was seized by the Spaniards, and was a small lot of arms aboard the brig Pueblo. Nine other vessels of the same description were expected soon to arrive, and they will also be confiscated.

The English, French, and Spanish flags wave over the Castle, the French and English fleets having arrived. Considerable discontent existed among the French and English at the want of courtesy exhibited by the advance of the allied expedition, in not having hoisted the three flags at the first. Gen. Prim was also at Vera Cruz.

Three thousand men were to make a sortie, to endeavor to clear the environs of the city, so that the market may be supplied with fresh provisions. Most of the French troops had disembarked. The gunboat Santiago de Cuba was at Havana. Great activity prevailed among the troops at Vera Cruz, and rumor says they will be sent to Vera Cruz.

Several cases of insubordination had occurred among them, and three non-commissioned officers were killed by them. The murderers were publicly garroted.

A CURIOUS DEVELOPMENT.—The London Critic, commenting on the death of Prince Albert, deprecates the blow which has fallen upon the nation by his death. It says it was the Prince consort's advice which enabled the Queen to bear up against such scheming Ministers as Palmerston, who cultivated a personal acquaintance with the London editors, and had Prince Albert written down as an enemy of the country, because he did not wish England to go to war with Russia. The Critic says: We have reason to believe that, up to the time of his death, the Prince Consort raised his voice energetically against the haste with which England is rushing into a war with the United States—an event which he denounced as subversive of her interests, dangerous to the real sources of her power, and certain to be advantageous only to the despotic powers of Europe. Whether that view was right or wrong, such we believe, was the faith in which the Prince Consort died.

We learn from this then who is the real enemy of the United States, and the hostile spirit which the London newspapers are endeavoring to create, may be the effect of the same kind of insinuation which Palmerston practiced upon them to create a war feeling against Russia. Major Doubleday, of Fort Sumter fame, has been appointed a Brigadier General.

PERSONAL.

Colonel Samuel Colt, the well known inventor of improvements in firearms, died in Hartford, Conn., on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, of an acute attack upon the brain. Although he had been ill for several days, his death was deemed sudden. He was born at Hartford, Conn., July 19, 1814. In his early life he studied chemistry, and under the assumed name of Dr. Coult traversed every State, and visited almost every town of 2,000 inhabitants or over, in the Union, and British North America, lecturing upon his favorite study. The means thus acquired he devoted to the prosecution of the invention which made his name known throughout the civilized world—his revolver. The first model of his pistol was made of wood in 1829, while he was before the mast on an East India voyage; that model is still in existence. He spared no efforts to bring his fire-arm to perfection, and to that end visited the principal manufactories in Europe. Having secured patents in England, France, and the United States, he induced some New York capitalists to take an interest in the enterprise, and in 1835 a Company was formed at Paterson, N. J., with a capital of \$300,000. In 1842 the Company were forced to suspend, and for several years none of the repeating firearms were made. The Mexican war, which commenced in 1847, was the means of resuscitating the business, and in 1850 the immense armory at Hartford was planted, the estimated cost of which was more than \$1,000,000. Mr. Colt was also the inventor of a submarine battery of great power and efficiency; and he invented a telegraphic cable (submarine) which was laid and worked with perfect success in 1843. In his death Hartford sustains a heavy loss. At the time of his death Col. Colt was about 48 years of age.

SUFFERING AND CANNIBALISM OF AN AMERICAN WHALER'S BOAT CREW.—The St. Johns (N. F.) Daily News of Dec. 6, has an account of the sufferings of John F. Sullivan, of Hadley Falls, Mass., and his companions, survivors from the whale ships Daniel Webster and Ariel Gibbs, of New Bedford, in Cumberland Straits, on the 4th of August last.

The narrative was written by one of the deserters, named Sullivan. The crew of the Ariel Gibbs complained of bad treatment.—They were John Quinn, boatsteerer, John Martin, Haron J. Davis, Willard Hawkins, Thomas Caldwell, Jos. Fisher, and Samuel Fisher, who, with Sullivan and his shipmate Warren Dutton, constituted the deserting party.

On the 20th of August, at Cape Childs, they had nothing but mushrooms and berries to live upon; and here Hawkins and Davis ran away from the party and carried away everything that was useful belonging to the boat. After an attempt to leave the place, which was prevented by stormy weather, they landed again, and Dutton died of starvation. The narrative of Sullivan says:

"The evening he died, Samuel Fisher proposed to eat him; he took his knife and cut a piece of the thigh, and held it over the fire until it was cooked. Then, next morning, each one followed his example; after that the meat was taken off his bones, and each man took a share. We stopped here three days. We then made a start, but the wind being ahead, we were compelled to put back. Here we stopped two more days. During that time the bones were broken up small and boiled in a pot or kettle that we had; also, the skull was broken open, and the brains taken out and cooked.

"Subsequently Samuel Fisher died from hunger, and his cousin was the first one to cut him up; his body was used the same as my unfortunate shipmate's."

On the 29th of September the survivors were picked up by an Esquimaux boat.

What a Southern Unionist Says. A letter to the Cincinnati Gazette, written from Nelson's division in Kentucky, contains this passage: "I recently had the pleasure of meeting a Union man, or refugee, from Nashville. He is a thorough Southerner in all things, but unwavering in his devotion to the Union. 'You Northern men,' said he, 'have fallen into a fatal error. You hope to conquer the insurgents by a conciliatory course. You are simply sacrificing the lives and property of your Southern friends. The South will scruple at no means to accomplish their end. Meet them with their own weapons—fire and sword—and awe them into obedience to the laws. None of them disavow the fact that this is a rebellion instituted for the purpose of overthrowing our Government. For the accomplishment of that end they will pour out their blood like water. Let them but succeed, and their arrogance will know no bounds. The veriest scurf in Europe might then pity your Northern men. Your moderation but prolongs the struggle and lessens your chances of success.'"

At a festival, on some occasion among the soldiers in Missouri, one of them from Adrian offered the following extravagant sentiment, which is printed in a Missouri paper, from which we copy: "Jeff Davis.—May he be set afloat in an open boat without compass or rudder, may that boat and contents be swallowed by a shark and the shark swallowed by a whale, the whale in the devil's belly, and the devil in hell, the door locked and key lost, and further, may he be chained in the southwest corner of hell, and a north-east wind blow ashes in his eyes through all eternity, G—d—n him."

To keep warm in a cold day, women double the cape, and men double the horn.

Peace Now—Vengeance Hereafter. "Occasional," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, commenting on the Mason-Sidell affair, says: "If we do concede the demands of England, however, it will only be because we desire to crush this rebellion—as a duty we owe to mankind. It will be because we prefer to master the great evil, and do not wish to be alienated from our duty by an international and comparatively unimportant quarrel; it will be because we prefer national salvation to the gratification of any feelings of national pride. It will be a great act of self denial. But when we come from this rebellion, it will be with a magnificent army, educated and organized, and with the sense of this wrong weighing upon them. It will be with a navy competent to meet any navy upon the globe. It will be for us, then, to remember how England was our enemy in this day of our misfortune, and to make that remembrance a dark and fearful page of her history, and an eternal memory in our own."

HOW WE TREAT THEIR DEAD.—A Port Royal correspondent thus writes: "A flag of truce came a few days since for the body of Doctor Baird, who was killed in the fort on the day of the fight. His flag and two other officers came with the flag.—They found the body placed in a neat coffin; all his effects, surgical instruments, his watch, and the trifles found in his pockets were taken charge of and handed to the brother. Great was the surprise of these officers when they found that the vandals of the North cared so little for plunder. The neat head board at the grave, with the doctor's name, and 'killed in battle on November 6, 1861' proved to them that our army was not vindictive; and when they found that guards were on their property, to prevent its pillage by their own regiments, they began to realize that we are fighting for a government, and not for spoils."

EIGHT CHILDREN AT A BIRTH.—On the 21st of August, Mrs. Timothy Bradles, of Trumbull county, Ohio, gave birth to eight children—three boys and five girls. They are all living, and are healthy, but quite small. Mr. B's family is increasing fast. He was married six years ago to Eunice Mowery, who weighed 273 pounds on the day of her marriage. She has given birth to two pairs of twins, and now eight more, making twelve children in six years. It seems strange, but nevertheless is true, Mrs. B. was a twin of three, her mother and father both being twins and her grandmother the mother of five pairs of twins. Mrs. B. has named her boys after noted and distinguished men; one after the Hon. J. R. Giddings, who has given her a splendid gold medal; one after the Rev. Hon. Elijah Chaplain, who gave her a deed of fifty acres of land; and the other after James Johnson, who gave her a cow.—Letter in N. Y. Tribune.

It is said that General Robert Anderson is carefully preserving the flag of Fort Sumter in the hopes of being able soon again to raise it on its renowned ramparts. It would be a beautiful sequel to his patriotic defense. It would gladden the heart of the nation to know that our dear old standard was again trembling in the breezes of Charleston Bay. From the many indications, we think it will not be long before the wish of the intrepid Anderson will be gratified. Sumter's flag once more on Sumter's walls! The idea is full of inspiration.—Washington Chronicle.

Colonel Jennison, Kansas 1st Cavalry, is a small man—delicate constitution—a physician—originally from Livingston county, N. Y.—When the Border Ruffian horde went into Kansas to elect the first Territorial Legislature, they passed Jennison's house. His wife and only child, attracted by the cavalcade, went to the door, and while standing there, were both shot dead by the ruffians. "That's what ails Jennison, the Jayhawker."

Jack Montgomery, of the Kansas Cavalry, is a Kentuckian—a mild, gentlemanly, highly educated man—a clergyman and a graduate of Oberlin. When the Border Ruffians, in one of their raids, reached Montgomery's home, they took him prisoner, tied him to a tree, and brought out his wife—an educated, and accomplished lady—and maltreated her horribly in the presence of her husband, "and that's what ails Montgomery."

Riddles and Conundrums. I came to a field and couldn't get through it. So I went to a school and learnt how to do it. —Fence. My first denotes a company, My second denotes company, My third calls a company, My whole amuses a company. —Co-nun-drum. Why is a kiss like a sermon?—It requires two heads and an application. Why are teeth like verbs?—They are regular, irregular and defective. —Was Eve high or low church?—Adam thought her Eve-angelical. If a bear were to go into a fiendreper's shop, what would he want?—He would want muzzlin. Why is it impossible for a person who lies to believe in the existence of young ladies?—He takes every Miss for a Myth. When are weeds not weeds?—When they become widows. To what part of the Times can we find broken English?—The bankrupt list.