

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Jan. 31, 1862.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER-Editor and Proprietor.

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

The Bedford Inquirer Printing Office is one of the least paying country establishments in the

The BEDFORD INQUIRER FRINTING 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 orphans' 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 news type, nearly enough for two papers the size of this, and a splendid lot of job type, nearly new.

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.

#### STATE TREASURER.

On Monday week, the Hon. Henry D. Moore Jonas R. McClintock was voted for by the loore, thereby electing bim, viz: Messrs. Busy, Chatham, Ross, (Luzerne) Scott, and Smith Thester.) The ballots stood as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.	
Henry D. Moore, Jonas R. McClintock, Wm. V. McGrath.	66 10 56
SECOND BALLOT.	
Henry D. Moore.	66
Jonas M. McCliatock.	22
Wm. V. McGra t	44
THIRD BALLOT.	
Henry D. Moore.	71 5
Jonas R. McClintock.	5
Wm. V. McGrath.	56

Mr. Moore has been a faithful officer, and as the confidence of all who know him, and we congratulate the people of Pennsylvania in continuing in office so honest and pure a publie servant.

### Minister to Russia.

The U. S. Senate has confirmed the appointment of Hop. SIMOM CAMERON, as Minister to Russia, by a vote of 28 to 14. He takes the place of Hon. Cassius M. CLAY, who desires to return and take part in the war. It will please all true-hearted Pennsylvanians that Gen. it, I hate the British Government. I here now Cameron has been confirmed, and it shows the confidence in Gen. Cameron, in naming him for that important mission. Gen. Cameron was Secretary of War in the most trying era ry a musket in that war, I will carry it. I of our history, and nobly did he do his part. No man in the country could have done more than he did in organizing the present grand and do now charge tham, that, if they have at that time reached the years of manhood and strength, they shall enter into that war. \*\* will do him jastice.

day morning last. He was in his 83d year, habitans of Canada, we will join day the eastern and the oldest citizen of our town. He died possessions of that proud empire, and will take Bowman, Geo. family is among the oldest in the county, their | we cease." father having settled here, probably, over one hundred years ago. Only one child of the old settler, still living in Bedford, and a grand child in the West, are all that remain of the family. The thought is saddening, as one by ceded States who resisted the machinations of one, the links connecting the present with the the rebels. He graduated at West Point in past, drop off the chain. With how many in- 1836, with the rank of brevet second lieuten cidents of our early history was he acquainted, and in some of which he formed a part! Peace, lery, and subsequently brevetted first lieutenpeace, old friend, to your ashes! May they ant, for "gallant and meritorious conduct in remain in their narrow home, undisturbed, till the war against the Florida Indians." the time when the grave shall give up its dead, and the angel with one foot on the land, and duct in the several conflicts at Monterey" he the other upon the sea, shall proclaim, Time is, time was, but time shall be no longer!

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

That portion of the Bedford Rail Road, between Hopewell and Bloody Run, it is confidently expected, will be completed by the 1st of June, next. The workmen are getting along of June, next. The workmen are getting along mand in the army of the upper Potomac.—rapidly. The balance of the road, some eight When the rebels first invaded Kentucky, he, miles from Bloody Run to Bedford, will be with Generals Sherman and Schoepff, was sent to that State to take charge of the Federal put under contract as soon as possible. We will be gratified at this news.

# CONCER!.

House, on Friday (this) evening-Sacred Music-by JOHN P. PECK. A public collection will be held to defray the expenses of the en. tertainment. Let their be a good turn out.

The President has appointed Noah A. Swain of Ohio, Associate Justice of the Supreme duty in Kentucky .- Phila. Press. Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge McLean. The appointment has been confirmed by the U.S. Senate.

24th, confirmed Major Lewis G. Arnold, 1st Artillery, as a Brigadier-General. He will assume command at Fort Pickens upon the departure of Col. Harvey Brown, enforced by

severe, and delayed and crippled the expedition. Some three or four of the vessels were

and Gustavus W. Smith is to command on

Mr. Cessna has a bill before the House separating Bedford and Somerset. We hope it will not pass the Senate.

#### Report in a Contested Election Case.

The committee appointed in the contested lection case from the Bedford and Somerset district, presented their report yesterday, and JOHN CESSNA was duly qualified as a member in the place of GEORGE W. HOUSEHOLDER, who had been elected from the district by a clear majority of TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-The report is based on the presumption that Bedford county is entitled to a separate representation, and that JOHN CESSNA, having received a majority in Bedford county, is therefore entitled to the seat. The question is a very important one and will present itself again to the next Legislature, when the dewas re-elected State Treasurer. Henry D. Moore was the Republican candidate; Wm. V. McGrath was the Democratic candidate; and in a committee guided and controlled by the strongest party predilictions, the contestant may obtain a similar admiss ion to a seat in the Union Domocrats. On the third ballot, the House. The report of the present committee may following Union Democrats voted for Mr. be all correct but it seems to us that questions of such importance ought to have been submitted to the legal minds of the state, and it would certainly have been better for the interest of the people, if the Supreme Court had been mutually called upon to decide the question at issue Here we have a committee selected on the part of the parties, who are mostly composed of business men and have never been called upon to decide constitutional questions, and this committee has undertaken to decide such an are in flourishing condition and pretty weil hearing the arguments of counsel in the case.

The supreme Court would certainly not have considered the question in such extraordinary number of the "Inquirer" concerning the Habaste and their decision would have settled the issue finally. The minority committee the mutiny which occurred in our Regiment. will make a report as soon as sufficient time I would say to him, give the devil his due, and has elapsed to examine the subject theroughly. - Harrisburgh Telegraph.

> A BRITISH HATER .- Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, is a good hater. In a speech in the House of Representatives, last week, he denounced the proposition to send commissioners to the World's Fair in London, because we have been "dishonored by Great Britain" in the affair of

the Trent. He said: "I am made to renew the horrors which I suffered when the news of the surrender of Mason and Slidell reached us. I acknowledge it, I literally wept tears of vexation. I hate publicly avow and record that hate, and declare the good opinion of the President, and his that it shall be unextinguishable. I mean to cherish it while I live, and to bequeath it to my children when I die, and if I am alive when the war with England comes, and if I can carhave three sons, and I mean to charge them, army. He will occupy a high nick in the his. I trust in God that the time is not far distant | Andrews, Chas. tory of the country, and the future historian | when we shall have suppressed the rebellion, Allen, Wm and be prepared to avenge and wipe out this Border, Andrew insult that we have received. We will then Bulger, Levi DEATH OF ANOTHER OLD CITIZEN, stir up Ireland; we will appeal to the Chartists Blake, Sam'l Mr. Geo. Funk, died in this place on Mon- of England, we will go to the old French Border, J. S. in the same house he was born. The Funk away the crown from the Government before Blake, Simon

GEN. GEO. H. THOMAS, the senior Union General engaged in the late battle, at Somerset, Ky., is a native of Virginia, and is one of those loyal officers in the regular army from the seant of infantry, and on the first of July, 1840, April, 1841, he was promoted to the first lieuwas brevetted captain, and subsequently brevetted major for the gallant part he took in the battle of Buena Vista. In 1850 be was appointed instructor of artillery and cavalry, which position he held at the breaking out of the present rebellion, when he was appointed brigadier general of volunteers, and placed in charge of a division in Gen. Patterson's comtroops, and repel the invaders. In the reguhave no doubt the people of Bedford County lar army he holds the position of colonel of the Fifth Cavalry, and he is reported to be one of the most skillful officers in the service.

Gen. Schoepff, his associate brigadier, is a There will be a Concert held in the Court | Hungarian by birth, who came to this country to escape the persecutions inflicted on his countrymen. At the commencement of the present rebellion he held a position in the Patent Office; but, being known to possess military qualities of a high order, he was, on the rec ommendation of Hon. Joseph Holt, appoint. ed to a brigadier generalship, and assigned to

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 24 .- The remains of Gen. Zolieoffer and Bailie Peyton, Jr., are undergo-Nor TRUS.—That the rebels had evacuated ing the process of embalming, at Somerset, so as to be delivered to their relatives.

Affairs below are reported as quiet.

### The Schale, in Executive Session, on the LETTERS FROM OUR SOLDIERS. Wm. B. Lumbright,

HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C. Jan. 14, 1862.

MR. DAVID OVER—Dear Sir:—Having a good many friends and relatives that will be glad to hear from me, I take this method of John A. Knipple, Wm. H. Miller, The Burnside expedition has arrived at for me to write under present circumstances, W. A. Peterson Hatteras. The recent storms were unusually as we have to drill about from five to six hours John B. Smith, in a day and consequently it leaves but a short time for writing. We are now in Fort Wells, at Port Royal, S. C. We came here on the 7th inst. When we first arrived in this News from the South say Boauregard, is to be transferred to the command in Kentucky, and Gustavus W. Smith is to command on land, and remained there only about two days. There were some of our boys sent out on picket duty, on the island next to the main land. They could see the Rebel pickets and could L. S. Reed, talk across to one another. They invited our Silas White, boys over to take breakfast with them. They fired several shots at our boys, but the river was a little too wide for them. Their balls would strike the water about fifteen paces from them. Our boys returned the fire, but without effect, although they could shoot clear across the water. Our sick boys that we left in the hospital at Fortress Monroe, have arrived. They came into camp yesterday, and they all look pretty well. Our first Lieut., J. A. Livingston, arrived with them. He looks well .-Our boys that first landed here all look well, and feel full of fight. The weather has been very wet and cold for several days, but we have not seen any snow this winter, with the exception of a little at Camp Hamilton. There are about twenty-four thousand soldiers here at this Camp, and about the Fort, and still more coming in. I have no news in regard to the war in particular. We do not get to hear much of the news, and most of what we do get, comes from the north, so that you have it before we get it.

Nothing more at present. Yours, very Resp'y, EPH. W. DAVIS, Company H, 55th Reg't, P. V.

> CUMBERLAND, MD. Jan. 26, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:-- I herewith send you the roll of our company which you will please pubimportant question within three days after over their forced march from Hancock to Cumgerstown fight, blames our "lrish friends" for remind him of the fact that it was not the "Irish" but some others that had too much "eye opener," and caused the whole muss.
T. C. H. S.

ROLL OF COMPANY C. 110TH REG'T PA. VOL., FROM WOODBERRY, NOW NEAR CUMBERLAND, MD.

Capt. E. D. Brisbin, 1st. Lieut. Geo. Burley, 2od. Lieut. H. H. C. Kay, Orderly Sorgeant, William Roberts, 1st. Sergeant, William Ralston, 2nd. Sergeant, Martin Maxwell, 3rd. Sergeant, Alex. Croft, 4th Sergeant, S. H. C. Tobias, 1st. Corporal, James Bell; 2ad. " Joseph Gates, 3rd

" Philip P. Croft, " John Moore, " Geo. L. Hartman, " A. K. Taylor, " A. M. Bulger, Colar Guard " James Ainsworth, Musicians, Sam'l Tyson, Chas. Shrouder.

Householder, Moses

Harwood, Richard

Holsinger, Josiah

Lamisone Thomas

Irvin, James

Kelly, David

Andrews, W. A. Bowman, Dan'l Blake, Thomas Border, Jno. Castner, Jno. Cramer, Jacob College Jas. College, David College, Wm. Carpenter, David Davis, John Davis, P. R. Davis, Martin Daugherty, Jas. Fishel, Geo. Ferguson, Jno Gates, Sam'l Gates, Wm. Greenland, Thos. Garret, Jno. Hartman, J. P. Heltzel, Jonathan

Livingston, Thos. Lamison, Geo. Leightner, Jno. Lane, David McIlnay, Jas. Maxwell, Geo. Morgan, Dennis Miller, Andrew Miller, John Pearson, Francis Price, David Plumer, John Powley, Henry Ralston, David Smith, David Smith, Jno. W. Jr. Shimer, W. H. H. Shoemaker, Beni. Shoemaker, Austin Schwartz, Samuel Stonerook, Simon Straley, James Seabrook, Geo. Tetwiler, Jacob Tetroiler, Wm. Thompson, David Tasker, Geo. Young Edwin Young, George

The following are the members from Bedford County, in Kuhn's Cumberland County Company, now somewhere in the U.S. service.

1st. Lieut. Adam Weaverling, William Riley, Isaac Barnhart, Wilson McFeaters, Geo. Manspeaker, David Weaverling, John Mellott. Reuben Bralier, Wm. Wilkios, Henry Frazey, George Grimes, John Strait. Adam Weaverling, E. A. Funk. Joseph Armstrong,

Josephus Wilkins, Frederick Frazey, John Mehoney, Stephen Seigle, Abram Swartz. Wm. Carnell, Rafe Seigle,

John Manspeaker,

Benja. Riley, Henry H. Hixon,

Francis Pee, Cornelius Mellot,

John Veach.

David Mors,

that-

The following are the members from Bedford County, in Capt. R. L. Horrell's Blair co. Company, 84th Reg't, Pa. Vol. now near Cumberland, Md.

Benj. H. Walker, Samuel C. Burk, W. A. Davis,

W. A. Peterson,

Nathan Davis, David Benton. Anthony Corl, Michael Fry, Thos. Garretson Jason Harbaugh, Jesse T. James, Josiah D. Mock, Daniel McDonald, Fred. Reininger, Jas. Weyant, Morris Walker, John H. Weisel,

The following are the names of the members from Bedford County in Capt. A. J. Crissman's Blair Co. Comp--Co. C. 84th Reg't Pa. Vol . now peat Cumberland. Peter Morningstar,

John Grimes, Nathaniel Shoup, Felix Ricks,

Jacob Grimes, Jacob Rinard, Wm. R. Wimer. In Capt. Wishart's Company from Fulton Co., in Kentucky, there are quite a number of Bedford County men. If we had their names

Henry Grimes,

we would publish them. GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN ON THE TRENT

We have occasionally given extracts from Mr. Train's Union speeches and lectures in England, in which he has battled nobly and essfully for the right cause, despite of opposition, or lack of sympathy. In a speech made in London, on the 23d of Dec. upon the Trent affair (of course long before any indication of Secretary Seward's reply had reached England,) Mr. Train made certain predictions, or rather expressed certain opinious regarding the course which our Government ought, and he thought, would take in the matter.— The course taken by the Government has been so almost word for word, as mentioned in this speech, as to render the prediction remarkable and the receipt of the news from the United States, will almost excite the belief that Mr. Train must have had a spiritual telegraphic communition with his countrymen so exactly have his hopes been fullfilled, Mr. Train

"Young men should, be seen and not heard," says the proverb. but the same sage wrote "that gravity was a mysterious carriage of the body to cover up the defects of the mind."---In former speeches I have touched upon the Trent affair, but I have since modified my views. Wise men change their minds, fools never do. [Laughter.] Not professing to be very wise, or to claim unusual stupidity, I beg to whirl on the Trent question, at first, patriotism over-shadowed judgment. and I said give up the men at the point of the canon. I now say in any case, give up the ment [Cheers.] On comparing notes all the analogies have faller to the ground. Everett and Summer have been handsomely floored in the Liurens case -[yes, and hear] -and Bonaparte, McManus, and the Carolina seizures are not analogous to the Trent. [Hear, hear.] The water runs through them all. Lord Stowell, Wheaten, Phillmore, Kent, Parson, Pratt, Vattell, Puffendorf, and even old Grotius, decline to give their assistance. It seems the Mason and Slidell capture is entirely original with Wilkes. International law has not provided for it. My opinion began to waver some days since, and when the author of the "Maratime Law of Nations." gave Lord Palmerston his special decision, I was convinced that the Americans had not got a leg to stand upon .-[Cheers.]

"My countrymen do not doubt my loyalty, [No and applause] and I would not take this course did I not think it more mauly to acknowledge an error than to persist in the wrong at the risk of the war. Hear and loud cheers.] Napoleon has already decided the questionso why speak of arbitration? His circular is endorsed by all the Courts in Europe. As usu- Union cause in Cumbealand, (his own county,) the Mersey for American packets and meral, he has stepped in ahead of the world, and absorbed all the credit. [Laughter.] He did the same at Pekin, and at the Crimea carried the same at Pekin, and at the Crimea carried mules and several horses, and had a hand in off the glory -and once more he enters the bringing to a boat on the Cumberland river, her enemy. field of diplomocy just in time to take away all the thunder? [Applause and laughter.] In conclusion, I again say give up the men! I hope that Seward will do it graciously, that he will send them over in a war ship-[cheers] ties. -that he will meet with a manly spirit the haughty demand of this proud nation. Nay, Garmon learned that his family were all down more, I hope that some one will have the foresight to do an act of humanity to some brave soldiers who may freeze in the snow bank, or furlough from his gallant Colonel under properish in the ice-bed if they attempt that cold test that he (Garmon) would never return to winter journey of six hundred miles-an act his regiment. The first or second night after of courtesy to England even though just now his arrival home, the Secesh, his old neighbors she does not deserve it. A little thing of itself, but something that will be recorded to our credit. I mean and hope that the Cabinet of Washington will not only give up the men, but will send a despatch to Halifax, offering a free pass through Portland, to the bold winter army !- [applause] -at the expense of the American people—[cheers]—on their way to Canada. [Loud applause.] America is proud and sensitive, but it is the pride of honor, and she can do this gracious act with dignity to herself, and gain the good will of the civilized world. [Applause and cheers.] The honorable gentlemen says it was an outrage. Admit it, but is that a cause for war? [Yes.] You are right sir, but don't forget that America refused to go to war in 1812, till England had captured some fourteen hundred of our citizens-[hear, hear,] -and if England showed the same forbearance, she would not go to war until we had committed thirteen hundred and ninety eight more outrages of a similar nature. [Loud laughter and cheers."]

THE RELEASE OF SLIDELL AND MASON .-Prentice, in his Louisville Journal, remarks

"Mason and Slidell have been invaluable to the United States. We gave them in exchange for the neutral freedom of the seas, to secure which has been the object of our earnest endeavor since we were first a nation. The rebel commissioners are the debased coin which we have paid out and thus secured to the pacific commerce of the world perpetual exemption from seizure and search by beligerent powers. This is putting Mason and Slidell to a better use than detaining them in Fort Warren, or even hanging them. Who would not be de-delighted to see the most atrocious murderer pardoned under the gibbet, if, by his pardon, the world could evermore be exempted from the crime of murder?"

THE FOLLOWING particulars of the late battle between Colonel Garfield and General Humphrey Marshall, at Prestonsburg, Kentucky, we take from the Louisville Journal of the 18th:

Mount Sterling, Jan, 15.-Last Friday Col. Garfield's forces, on the Big Sandy, over-took Gen. Marshall, on his retreat, three miles from Prestoneburg, up Middle Creek. The latter, being sorely pressed by 900 of Gar-field's men, prepared for battle by placing his cannon so as to sweep the approach up the valley of the creek, and his infantry on the sides of the high hills adjacent to the valley.—
Indeed the hills are high and abrupt enough to be called mountains. The force seems to have been very properly placed, but Col. Garfield concluded that he had no use for the creek valley, and ordered his forces along the brow of the hill, and thus he had only Marshall's infantry to contend with, the cannon answering

About ten o'clock p, m., Garfield's advance of 900 men compelled Marshall to face about and defend himself. After fighting a couple of hours, a reinforcement reached the scene of action, and with the 900 already engaged were too much for the fat General. However be kept his men together, defending themselves till dark, and in the darkness he retreated all night. Garfield's men were exhausted by their forced march to overtake the rebel army, and laid on their arms till morning, when they intended to move in pursuit. Marshall's force it was understood, was about 3,000, and rumor says Marshall lost 150 in killed. A gentleman from this county who was an amateur volunteer, (there were several such,) says he counted twenty-two of Marshall's killed on a small piece of ground. The Union loss of killed and mortally wounded was only about six, but about thirty others were wounded .-Marshall's men were not all armed, it is be-

lieved, or else they shot badly.

The road up middle creek, and thence up Beaver creek, which heads near the head of Kentucky river, is about as direct to the Pound Gap, as that up Sandy by Hikeville, and the river is avoided by the former route.— The mouth of Jenny's creek, where the skirmish was on Wednesday, is three miles from Paintsville, and about fourteen miles from Pres tousburg. The battle on Friday was three miles beyond Prestonsburg, up Middle creek, so that it will be seen that Marshall was retreating with all possible haste. On Wednesday he burnt his baggage wagons and contents so as not to be incommoded in his flight, yet it seems that a portion of Garfield's men could pursue a little faster than Marshall could re. treat, as they overtook him in a race of about reverteen miles, he having about four miles the start. Gen. Marshall is too bulky to run fast and Garfield was so ungallant as not to allow him time to blow.

Three of Marshall's men returned to this county after the Jenny's Creek skirmish .-They say they have found their rights, and now they hope to be let alone. Marshall's wagon master, who is an old man from Morgan county, also returned to his home, having nothing to do in the army after the wagons

## A Story of the War in Kentucky.

A Campbellsville (Ky.) correspondent of the Louisville Democrat, tells us the following

regiment stationed at Columbia. The writer two negroes.

The Morning Herald is surprised that the specimen of mountain character, is fond of his grog and a good joke, and always ready for a thorities at Southumpton to warn the Tuscaro-fight whenever it may suit the convenience of his country's enemies. His name is Andrew or wait until twenty-four hours have elapsed Jackson Garmon, (rather significant of the after the departure of the Nashville, pugnacious propensity.) It seems that 'Squire | should not, says the Herald, have allowed the Garmon took a very active part infavor of the Nashville to lie in wait within the mouth of engaged in the contraband business-in a word, 'Squire Garmon was a terror to the Secesh generally in that locality, rendering himself obnoxious to their blood-thirsty proclivis

sick with the measles, and determined to visit them, cost what it might. So he obtained a and relatives, twenty-eight strong, armed capa-pie, visited his house and rapped at his door The 'Squire hailed them; no answer. He sprang out of bed, gathered up his irons, and lighted a candle, when he discovered three men in his diving room, and fired at them. they all scampered out of the house, one falling dead at the door. The captain theu ordered him to come out, which he refused to do, and in turn invited them to come in and exchange bullets there. This they declined to do, and the doors and windows, the 'Squire returned the fire as fast as he could. This was kept up, the 'Squire thinks about one hour, when his assailants left, leaving three dead in the yard and carrying off five mortally wounded (since dead.) The 'Squire then lighted up the house, and his sick family came out from their hiding places. Not a whole pane of glass remained in seven windows. Three balls had entered the posts and rails of his daughter's bed, she being too unwell to get up; twenty-five balls were found in his wife's bed-tick, and the furniture of his house was literally riddled.

"The 'Squire's personal casualties were as follows: -One ball severed a finger, another bled him in the temple, a third crossed his breast severing his shirt bosom, a fourth passed through his hat, and a fifth unbuttoned his shirt-sleeve. He thinks they must have fired some two bundred rounds at him; but none the worse for wear, he is ready to repeat the operation whenever they are.

"The cool and deliberate manner in which the Squire details the recountre to his friends, aside from his reputation for veracity, gives the highest assurance of its entire truthful.

Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's adterest you.

## Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Jan. 26 .- The steamship Europa arrived here last night, with dates to the 11th from Liverpool, and to the 12th by telegraph

GREAT BRITAIN.

Notwithstanding the pacific solution of the American question, warlike preparations were continued at Woolwich.

Mr. Seward's despatch was considered in Cabinet Council on the 9th. The Times understands that an answer will be returned, expressing gratification at the disavowal of Com-modore Wilkes' act, accepting the satisfaction rendered, and assuming that the precedent in the Trent case will rule the case of the Eugen's ia Smith.

As to the general discussion of the law of neutrals, the Government will decline any answer until they have had the oportunity of submitting the whole question to the law offi-cers. There are propositions in this note which are not at all admissable, and after the delivery of the prisoners these points may be properly discussed.

The London Past announced that a thorough understanding had been arrived at with the American Government. Not only had they given the required reparation, but in doing so Mr. Seward will have succeeded in impressing on the English Government the notion that they have not only obtained the present indemnity, but no small pledge of tuture se-

The Daily News eulogizes the course of the Washington Government and denounces the course of the Times and Post.

The Times denounces the stone blockade as most atrocious crime.

The United States gun-boat Tuscarora and the pira'e Nastwill are at Southampton. The Tuscarora is at her anchorage, a mile from the dock, with fires banked up, and ready to slip snohors and start at a moment's notice.

She only required coals, water and provis-

ions, which were being supplied to her. Capt. Craven, on his arrival, asked permission to fire twenty-one minute guns in respect to Prince Albert, but the Queen having requested that no guns should be fired in the vicinity of Oseborne, the courtesy, though fully appreciated, could not be accepted. The Nashville continued at her dock.

The Government have observed the strictest neutrality towards her. Nothing was permits ted to be done except what was necessary to-make her sea worthy. Neither powder, guns nor munitions have been put on board.

During the night of the 9th inst. three armed men from the Tuscarora were discovered reconnoitering the Nas hville, and were ordered off by the Dock Superitendent.

No official notice was given at Portsmouth respecting any discharge of hired mechanics or laborers, but it is understood that the reduction takes place in April. The London Times says that rumor fixes.

England's expenses, owing to the late difficul-ty, at £2,000,000; but the Times expects that when all the bills are in it will be double that sum, and that the money has not been

The Times eincerly hopes that Englishmen-will not give these fellows—Mason and Slidell— anything in the shape of an ovation. The-civility due to a foe in distress is all that they can claim. England has returned them good for evil; and even now their only effort will be to entangle her into war with the North. Engfrom a private in Colonel Haggard's oavalry land would have done just as much to resource.

Government has not given orders to the au-

The Herald holds out that the course of the French authorities at Martinique between the Iroquois and Sumter as an example to follow.

Mr. Russell, in his correspondence to the Times, predicts that the fate of the American Government will be sealed if January passes without some great victory.

FRANCE. There is said to be much satisfaction in official circles at the settlement of the Trent offair, which caused a rise of 1 per cent. on the-

The Moniteur denounces the stone blockade. A telegram from Cadiz says that the American Consul had received orders to protest against the admission of the Sumter. said that Spain will protect the prisoners-brought by the Sumter.

RUSSIA.

The Journal of St. Petersburg publishes are article congratulating Mr. Seward on the up, rightness and intelligence of his policy, and demanding that the Trent affair may become immediately opened are on his house through the starting point of negotiations by the Powers of the common principles upon the question of neutral flags.

The article also expects that England will give to the world solemn guarantees for the future by signing a convention which, by ensuring universal respect for the rights of neutrals would contribute to the maintenance of peace and mark the progress of civilization.

# THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRING.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24 .- This morning's papers contain full accounts of the battle at Mill Spring. It was a fair, open battle.—
The Rebels fought well, and wore overcome only by superior fighting on our side. According to the Rebel accounts, their forces consisted of ten infantry regiments, three batteries and some cavalry-altogether about ten thousand men. They fought in the bushwhacking style-from ravines and behind trees, bushes and rocks.

The brunt of the battle devolved on the Fourth Kentucky, Second Minnesota, Ninth Ohio and Tenth Indiana. For nearly two hours the roar of Msuketry was kept up .vertisement in our paper. Read it; it will in . | Shortly after eleven o'clock Col. Haskins succeeded in flanking the enemy on the extreme