feed she was about to carry into the stables, and hurrying thither in a frightened way, much as though he was taking it from a burning bouse. — able action of Congress. It must not be thought though he was taking it from a burning bense. — After that Zack, seemed to be perpetually on the watch for opportunities to save the fair sally from heavier work. These delicate attentions could not fail to "tract the attention of the Widow Brown was really recomparison to the bowest point compatible in the save of the save the save the fair sally from heavier work. These delicate attentions could not fail to "tract the attention of the Widow Brown was really recomparison to the bowest point compatible the save of the save the s w 10, really respecting the young man, invited him to the house to spend the evening, and from t at time Zachariah was a fixity. He would set in the chimney corner of the old-fashioned house, scarcely over speaking, dividing his attention equally between the fire and feasting his eyeson Sally. For two years this quiet adoration wenton Any. For two years this quiet adoration wenton, and the neighbors wondered why, as there was nothing to prevent it, they did not marry. It nover has been known whether the idea arose out of Zach's brain, or whether it was a hint from a friend, but at last he did find courage to pop the question. It was done it it this way. The time was New Year's Eve, and the fair Sally had been was New Year's Eve, and the fair Sally had been was New Year's Eve, and the fair Sally had been was New Year's Eve, and the fair Sally had been was New Year's Eve, and the fair Sally had been was New Year's Eve, and the fair Sally had been was New Year's Eve, and the fair Sally had been was New Year's Eve, and the fair Sally had been was New Year's Eve, and the fair Sally had been was New Year's Eve, and the fair Sally had been was New Year's Eve, and the fair Sally had been was New Year's Eve, and the fair Sally had been was New Year's Eve, and the fair Sally had been was New Year's Eve, and the fair Sally had been was New Year's Eve, and the fair Sally had been was New Year's Eve, and the fair Sally had been was New Year's Eve, and the fair Sally had been was New Year's Eve, and the fair Sally had been was new from Paducah says that no sighting had yet ocpreparing a stout jug of nulled cider, that she might have something too cheer Zach's heart with, when he came in. Ziach, cause, he drank, and took his accustomed seat in the chimney corner, where he sat quietly, as usual, for a few minutes, and then, without any previous symptoms, he rose up to his fall height, six feet and two inches, putting his head up the chimney, so that little of him was seen above the waist, and delivered the following seen above the waist, and delivered the following oration :--- 'If somebody loved somebody as well as somebody loves somebody, somebody would marry somebody.'' Zack, remained with his head op the chimney after this speech, silent as death, for some minutes, until he came forth from his place of refuge, at the ennest solicitation of Wid-ow Brown, with a face glowing like the setting sun. The thing was done, however, and Zach, and Sal-ly were married in a few weeks after ; and we are convinced that if either of them could be induced to talk, now, after the trial of a dozen years, they would say that they are entirely satisfied with that mode of nonning the question.

endeavor to make each number an improvement only remedy is to know the truth, and not be improvement and upon with such a reason for a rise in prices. upon the preceding one. We are enlarging our printing office and making other arrangements much more facility and satisfaction than could be urday. Assuming that the bill will pass, it eavys done heretofore.

SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

A bill is before the Legislature for the repeal of t ie charter of the Connellsville railroad in respect to that part of it east of Connellsville. Another bill is pending in connection with this, (which we give to-day) for the incorporation of the "Connellsvile and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company" It will be noticed that the greater part of the cor-p rators are leading citizens of Bedford, Someraet, Falton and Franklin counties. Among them are ure introduced by Mr, Stevens, and the evil result-It will be noticed that the greater part of the coralso several of the principal officers of the Cumberland Valley railroad, and four prominent New York capitalists. The company are authorized to construct a railroad from Connellsville to the Ma- awfully "blue day" in Wall-street. The liberal subryland State line, and to connect the same with scriptions for the Government Ten-forties, the heavy the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad and also "to payments for duties at the Custom-house, the calling construct a road from any point on said line to in of loans the rapid contraction of the volume of connect with any road or roads in the Susquehanna Valley or west thereof, and to make such branch- the stringency in the money market and the panic in es as the directors may deem expedient and necessary, in the Southern tier of counties of Pennsylvania," &c.

By the rout contemplated the railroad will pass through Bedford Borough, reaching it from the west by way of Buffalo creek and the Raystown Branch. The capital stock is fixed at ten millions, divided into shares of fifty dollars each with the privilege of increasing the shares. The franchises conferred upon the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad are transferred to the new company.compensation to the old company being provided the franchise by the Pittsburg and Connellaville Company ;- the company under different names, having had an existence of over twenty-five years. During this time they have only constructed about fifty-seven miles of the road. We hope the bill will pass. The long neglected ing the Proclamation of Governor Bradford, aninterests of the region traversed by this road de- nouncing the result of the late election in this State mands such Legislation as will tend to develop its on the question of calling a State Constitutional rich coal and iron resources. on a direct line from Ghambersburg west-points instant, when the delegates legally elected therecertain to take. It would doubtless make the junc- duties .- Baltimore American. tion with the Cumberland Valley at this point, and thus make the Pittsburg and Connelsville a direct feeder to the commerce of our own State instead concerning the draft published in the Eastern papers of leaving the wealth of south-western Pennsylvania to Baltimore. It would at once develop the vast May, and the other that it has been postponed unwealth of the southern counties immediately west of til the first of June. We also see it stated that the us, and give us new and vasily cheaper avenues for deficiency of New Tork City and Brooklyn under all . lumber and coal, besides enhancing the value of everyacre of land in this section of the State. Now that the leading railroads of the State have evinced a determination to construct this road, the legislators from southern Pennsylvania, and all who desire to divert the vast trade of the southern route to Philadelphia, or to Baltimore over Pennsylvania improvements, should promptly give the necessary authority, and three years more will see the iron horse singing his wild song over the Alleghenies by three leading routes-all bearing their commerce to the great emporium of our Stateand rearing new fields and towns as if by magic on their lines. Now is the time to secure this vital improvement for this part of the State, and we of Ways and Means to the House a bill which carnestly hope to record the passage of the bill before the close of the present session.

tion for Sally was by seizing a large basket of cow- | probably be more immediate, though perhaps of |

not introduce any remarks more apropos than the following from a New York paper of Friday. They should open the eyes of some good people who have thought the world was coming to an end just because gold has so recently been up among the eighties.

"Gold is publicly stated to have gone up vester day to 189; but the people ought to understand very clearly that this statement is not true. The The prive of gold is 165, as government is selling it at that. Any quotation of gold above that point is fictious and not in any sense real. But how does it happen that these statements of the high price of gold are made? An answer to this question shows that the newspapers must necessarily confor some minutes, until he came forth from his place of refuge, at the earnest solicitation of Wid-ow Brown, with a fase glowing like the setting sun. The thing was done, however, and Zach, and Sal-ly were married in a fow weeks after ; and we are convinced that if either of them could be induced to talk, now, after the trial of a dozen years, they would say that they are entirely satisfied with that mode of popping the question. **The Bedford Juquiter.** BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1864. Turing the past week we have been absent from our post of duty. We know of nothing fikely to draw us away again very soon. We hope here-after to give greater origipulity, freshness and va-riety to the columns of The Inquiters. We shall endeavor to make each number an improvement

In this connection we also introduce the follow-

ing opinions of the Cincinnati Gazette on the bill that will enable us to carry on our business with of Mr. Stevens, published in our columns on Sat-

"If so, it will contract the our win past, to addy. "If so, it will contract the currency within ayear over \$200,000,000. This would do more to break down the price of gold, and check inflation of pri-ces than all the resolutions intended merely to bear ces than all the resolutions intended merely to bear the market, that Congress could pass in six months. The Eastern banks, and partirularly those of Penn-sylvania and new Jersey, have been issuing their notes at a fearful rate, and the country wherever they are permitted to circulate is fairly flooded with them. The full referred to strikes at the root of the evil. But Congress should not stop here. There is also a necessity for a law suspending the authority of national banks to issue notes. Let ing from a superabundance of currency will disap-

BLUE MONDAY IN WALL-STREET .- Yesterday was as circulating notes by the banks, all tended to increase stocks and merchandise. At the various sessions of the general feeling. the Stock Boards, as well as in the open street, stocks were thrown on the market unreservedly, and prices were depressed-lightly on Government securities, but most fearfully on nearly the whole list of 'fancies." Frincipals were mercilessly sacrificed by their brokers, margins wiped out, contracts repudiated, abusive epithets lustily interchanged, and some lively pugilistic exercise indulged in, much to the entertainment of disinterested and patriotic spectators of "the slaughter of the innocents." At the close of the day's festivities lame ducks were a drug in the market, and the erstwhile much envied stock gam-The forfeiture is based upon the non-use of blers could find none so poor as to do them rever ence. They have sowed the wind and have reaned the whirlwind .- N. Y. Times of Tuesday.

The State Constitutional Convention.

ed almost too horrible to be believed, is confirmed by official advices received at the War Department from Gen. Sherman. Three hundred black soldiers prrendered to the rebel fiends, and were butchered without mercy. Fifty-three white soldiers were killed and one hundred wounded. It is almost certain

curred there, and the Union gunboats were vigilantly putrolling the river.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO. - Three other negroes were KEPORTS FROM CARGO - Infee other negroes were builed alive by the refiels at Fort Pillow, making five in all. All were wounded but one. He was forced to help dig the pits, and was then thrown in and cor-

ered up. Clan Chalmers said to a Federal officer on the Gen. Chalmers said to a Federal officer on the Platte Valley that it was their intention "to show no mercy to home-made Yankees"-thereby meaning

Interformation of the section of the function of the

A dispatch dated Pilot Knob, April 8, from Lient. Col. J. N. Herder, commanding the post, states that Capt. Mills, Third Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, tationed at Farmington, Mo., had just returned from Prairie-du-Racher, Ill., where he was sent, with some Capt. Mills, Third Cavalry, Missouri State Militia. stationed at Farmington, Mo., had just returned from Prairie-du-Racher, Ill., where he was sent, with some members of the Captain's company, after some bandits. He reports a complete success, having had a fight with a notorious gang of robbers, killed three and wounded several among them the notoriand wounded several—among them the notori-ons bushwhacker and guerrrilla chief. John Highly. who had loss been the terror of this part of the

The Third, Seventh and Eighth Kentucky Regiments are overrunning Western Kentucky with im-punity; and the inhabitants are in a constant state of tracts in violation of the act are void. The pen suspense, not knowing at what hour they may be at alties for such violation are a fine of not more than tacked. Everybody has slept in their clothes for the notless than three months nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court. The past two nights, ready to defend themselves or decamp, as circumstances might require.

The gunboats are constantly "patrolling," and taking every precaution to prevent the rebels from crossing the river here, by destroying all the skiffs REPORTS FROM MEMPHIS.—There is not much said, REPORTS FROM MEMPHIS.—There is not much said,

but there is a general gritting of teeth among the Offi-cers here when the massacre of the brave garrison at Fort Pillow is alluded te. Several officers have been heard to say that unless the Government takes retri-butive steps, they will consider it their duty to shoot

butive steps, they will consider it their duty to shoot every man of Forrests command they meet, and take no prisoners. The soldiers threaten to shoot Forrest's men now in Irvin Prison, if they can get a chance. This is the general feeling. General Stuart, in his report to the President on the gunboat canal between tidewater and the lakes, estimates the cost of a ship-canal around the Falls estimates the cost of a ship-canal around the Falls of Niagara, one hundred and five feet wide on the surface, and ninety-five feet wide on the bottom, with twelve feet depth of water, having locks two hundred and seventy-five feet long, by forty-five feet wide in the chamber, capable of passing a gunboat of one thousand two hundred and fifty tons burthen, at \$5,058,947, with single locks, and \$7,538,529 with double locks. This is the average cost of five lines estimates the cost of a ship-canal around the Falls or one unscale at \$5,058,947, with single locks, and \$7,538,529 with double locks. This is the average cost of five lines surveyed last year; the average length of lines is eight miles and three thousand and seventy feet.— In the brief synopsis recently given of this report, In the brief synopsis recently given of this report, the cost of this canal was erroneously printed at from \$10,000,000 to \$13,000,000.

"We have good reasons for believing Virginia to be were intended, he had better proceed with his rethe scene of the next hostile engagement of a gener-al nature. The enemy's movements are pointing to did not want to delay, but they thought on a this conclusion, and we need not be startled at any time to hear that General Lee has fallen back to the environs of the carital and these studied back to the ordered, Yeas, 75, Nays, 71. Mr. Colfax then of Virginia are being arrested by the enemy. This has been the usual prelude to general movements, Long incited ridia in New-York and Illinois, and and may, in the present instance, be intended to cover designs looking to a change in the present position of Meade's (now Grant's) army.'

hundred, only two hundred remained alive. The

In the U. S. Senate, on Monday, the Finance hundred only two hundred remained alive. The steamer Pictic Valley came up at about half-past 3 o'clock and was hailed by the rebels under a flag of truce. Men were sent ashore to bury the dead, and take aboard such of the wounded as the enemy had were adopted.

were adopted. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Kasson introduced a bill to extend the western boundry of Iowa to the Missouri river. A resolution to hold night session was agreed to. Resolutions declar-ing that in the present condition of the country and its finances it is the imperative duty of Con-gress to raise the taxes so as to largely increase the revenue of the government, and for this purpose a much higher rate of duties should be imposed on all luxuries imported from abroad, and on all luxuries produced in the United States, and that the issue of State banks should be taxed, were adopted. Mr. Holman, of Indians, effered a res-olution that "the present deranged condition of

adopted. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, offered a res-olution that "the present deranged condition of the public finances can ouly be effectually remedied by reducing the amount of paper currency-" which was laid ovor. Mr. Stevens-submitted a resolu-tion that for sixty days after its passage all dutie on imported goods, wares and merchandise, nor provided by iaw, shall be increased by the addition of four days in the part of the termination. Appropriation bill repealing the finding bounties, but afterward withdrew it. The bill was then passed, the amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whole on Tuesday being retained. The bill to earry into effect the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the final setof fifty per cent. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The Na-tional Bank bill was passed—yeas 78, hays 63.— The People's Pacific railroad bill was debated.— Mr. Stevens again offered his resolution to increase the present foreign duties, but a suspension of the rules for its consideration was refused. Mr. Morrules for its consideration was refused. Mr. Mor-rill offered a somewhat similar resolution but no ouorum voted and the House adjourned.

Confederate Civilization.

Confederate Civilization. We have another confederate "victory" to re-ord—another evidence of the chivalry and civili zation of rebellion to chronicle. It harmonizes with the past, and is attuned to that butchery and with the past, and is attuned to that butchery and

with the past, and is attuned to that butchery and murder which, if all else were blotted out, has made the present war eternally memorable. The rebel General Forrest, with about six thou sand men, attacked Fort Pillow, on the Mississip pi river, near Memphis, on Tuesday morning, the 12th inst. The fort was held by Major Booth, of the 3d Tennessee U. S. artillery, with a garrison of six hundred men, largely composed of negro soldiers. A flag of truce preceded the attack, but was not received. A second flag was sent, and similarly refused. In despite of the rules of war the rebels employed both flags to improve their was not received. A second flag was sent, and similarly refused. In despite of the rules of wat the rebels employed both flags to improve their position. The fight continued until 3 o clock and even dead bodies were the afternoon, when the commander and his chief officers having been killed, the rebels carried the works by storm. This, though in behalf of wrong was unfairly fair, and precedented in a few con-demned instances of war. But when the last flag was denied, when the rebels had stormed the works, and with overwhelming numbers carried them, they manifested a spirit and showed a de pravity which would have disgraced the court of Beelzebub. When the white officers yielded, the reder of battle and rushed to the rear. It was an opportunity not often enjoyed by the rear. is, They improved it in a manner worthy of the censors of 'Beast Butler.'' Their overwhelming numbers caused a surrender. So soon as the sur-tere diver dreports are correct, would have augment-ed the villany of the savage assassins of Miss Mc Crea, and depened the shame of Fejee Islanders. Read it, weigh it judge it; and then, if what is now reported as veritable and authentic provesto b fuells were spiked teore falling into his hands. The others were spiked teore falling into his hands. Several of the guns captured by Terrest at Fors Flice were spiked teore falling into his hands. The others were spiked teore falling into his hands.

eally such, estimate the character of siave rebel-hundred rounds, was compelled to withdraw. Al-though only tin-clad, she received but slight inju-Numbers did the work and won the ground,— Numbers did the work and won the ground,— When a similar result had been reached in the Malakoff or the Redan, the conguered heroes were as tenderly treated as though they had been wo-men. Even Hyder Ali, when he swept the Car-natic with a besom of destruction, spared the brave and honored unfortunate heroes. Soult, receiv-ing his forman's eward complimented him and TV. ing his foeman's sword, complimented him upon the desperation with which he had held it. Indian warfare abounds in instances where savage no-bility acknowledged and paid tribute to resolution. The confederates commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of their prisoners, regardless of color, and assassinated those whom they found wounded Dead and maimed negroes were piled together and burned in heaps! Loyalcitizens, who had joined the forces of the Union for protection, were attack-ed and killed. Is this war or-murder? Is this civilization or barbarism? Is this chivalry or pa-The questions can be left to the calm verdict of history and the general judgment of mankind.

But mere murder is not all. We can find an excuse for many excesses of hot blood wreaked upon opponents. The savages of southern insti-tutions shot, sabred and bayoneted their white white the savages of southern instiand black opponents indiscriminately, even after urrender Whosoever vielded was killed, and the very bodies of the dead were torn wich a jack-al's ferocity. Negro women were murdered; chilchil dren not eight years old were butchered; soldiers gasping in their gore were pierced with fresh wounds, and their maimed bodies thrown into the river. Two-thirds of the entire garrison was kill ed; and all of this was done by "our misguided southern brethren !"-by those with whom so many northerners are willing to fraternize. southern brethren !"—by those with whom so many northerners are willing to fraternize. A passing steamer was signailed by the rebels and fity-seven wounded men were put on board, of whem eight died before reaching port. The at-tack cost us many lives, two ten-poundr Parrotttack cost us many lives, two ten poundr Parrott-rifles and two twelve pound howitzer. The stores were destroyed or transported, and the manly heroes of civil war waged for alavery marched away ith laurels colered by the butchery of their wounded opponents, and signalized by the murder of inoffensive women and children. Their victory however, was like that won against Rome, of which the victor said, "such another conquest would be our defeat We allude to this as an instance and exemplification of the ferocity of that treason which grew frantic over Mumford's just execution, and the milder punishment of his abettore. It is notgrateful to record such crimes against our very foes.-But if the characteristics of the war are everto be known, and its nature to be justly appreciated these proofs cannot be ignored. Can too much be one to prevent and to punish such excessive bar-parism in behalf of such excessive wrong?—North American.

for one. He was for retaliation in the promptest and the severest manner. Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union.) agreed with the objects of the resolution, but it did not go far enough. This was not the first time a small garrison had been left to be sacrificed. It had been done at Paduesh, Kentucky. Those in command in that region should know their responsibility te he for eventuent, and should know that there is now in the rebel ranks a feeling instigated by their officers equal to that of savages. The Govern-ment must act. As the life of a solder under our lag is as dear as that of any rebel, nothing less than life is dictated by our reputation and our duty. But he wanted to know why these disasduty. But he wanted to know why these disas-ters had been brought against our flag, while we appropriated money witcout stint. He moved to amend the resolution by directing the Committee also to inquire whether Fort Pillow could not have been reinforced or evacuated. Which was agreed to. Mr. HowARD then withdrew the clause requiring

Mr. Howard then withdrew the clause requiring the committee to send some of their numbers to the spot, and as thus modified, the resolution was

THE MASSACRE AT FORT PILLOW.

Barbarities of the Rebels.-Soldiers Massacroed. -Negro Soldiers Buried Alive.-They work Themselves out of the Ground and are Saved

On Tuesday morning the 12th inst. the rebel General Forrest with some six thousand men, at-tacked Fort Pillow. Soon after the attack, Fortacked Fort Pillow. Soon after the attack, For-rest sent a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the fort and garrison, in the meanwhile dispo-sing his force so as to gain an advantage. Major Booth, of the Thirteenth Tennessee (U.S.) Heavy Artillery, formerly the First Alabama Cavahy (colored) refused to receive a flag of truco, and lighting was resumed. Afterwards a second flag came in, which was also refused. Both flags gave the Rebels the advantage of gaining new positions. The battle was kept up till three o'clock P. M.

Gen. Lee arrived and assumed the command as the beginning of the battle, previous to which Chalmers directed the morements. Forrest, with the main force, retired after the

fight to Brownsville, taking with bim the funds he had captured.

had captured. While the steamer Platte Valley lay under a flag of truce, taking on the wounded, the rebel of-floors, among them Chaimers, went aboard, and some of our officers showed them great deference, drinking with them, and showing other marks of urtesy

ST. LOUIS. April 15.—A correspondent of the Union of this city, who was aboard the Platte Val-ley, at Fort Pillow, gives an even more appalling de cription of the fiendishness of the Rebels than our Cario despatch. Many of our wounded, he says, were shot in the

hospital, and the remainder were driven out of the buildings, which were burned

After the battle the rebels went over the field

prisoners of war, as the rebels said, were ordered

GOLD.

The United States Senate was engaged on Friday last in a warm and protracted discussion of the merits of Senator Sherman's gold bill, which probibits speculative transactions in gold, making the participants in such transactions liable to sever punishment. During the discussion, Mr. Sher man presented the following letter on the subject from the Secretary of the treasury. In a letter to Mr. Fessenden, Chairman of the Finance Committee, under date of the Treasury Department. April 12, 1864, the Secretary of the Treasury says :

in : Notwithstanding the diminished amount

We publish in our advertising columnathis morn-Convention. The Governor states that the whole

conclusively to the rout the main road would be to will assemble and enter on the discharge of their has been the usual prelude to general movements,

THE DRAFT-There are two conflicting statements -one that it has been postponed until the first of calls is not over five thousand, and that Pennsylvania is only behind in her quota under all calls some fifteen thousand. It is evident that the Government. is disposed to avoid a draft if the people will only manifest a disposition to promptly fill their quotas by volunteering.

PARDONED .- Joseph Moore, convicted in Cambria county of killing Jordan Marbourg some time since, has been pardoned by the Governor. Moore, t will be recollected, was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentensed to the penitentiary for a period of six years.

Mr. STEVENS has reported from the Committee taxes all Bank notes issued for circulation at the Mississippi rebels cannot join, or be joined by any rate of three per ernt. per annum, and prescribes that no such notes shall, after one year from the line of retreat lies towards Mexico, or in the direcdate of the passage of this act, be issued, unless tion of the setting sun. The prospect is that the such issue should hereafter be authorized by act Confederate force in that quarter, if not captured, of Congress.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. Hinks made an expedition into Virginia, from Point Lookout, during the earlier portion of the worth of tobacco, taken in transilu from Richmond to Baltimore, and a gang of blockade runners.

A Lieutenant and fifty-two men, deserters from the rebels, arrived on Friday night at Chattanooga,

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI MILITARY MOVEMENT.-The St. Louis Republican, of Thursday, thus sums up

St. Louis Republican, of Thursday, thus sums up the military movements in the sonthwest: There seems to have been a general concentration of troops west of the Mississippi for the campaign in Louisiana and Texas. There are now on the move General A. S. Smith's troops from Vicksburg, General Franklin's from Opelousas, General Steele's from Little Rock, und the troops composing the ar-my of the Frontier from Fort Smith under General my of the Frontier from Fort Smith, under General Thaver. The Second and Sixth Kansas cavalry, the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Eighteenth Iowa, and Second Kansas, A. D., received orders on the 19th to move next day, from Fort Smith. Altogether there can hardly be less than forty thousand thus put on the march against Price, Taylor & Co. The rebels, of course, cannot bring into the field any such number as this, and must either fight at The preamble was then agreed to, 78 to63. great disadvantage, surrender, or attempt to elude pursuit by rapid travelling. The latter course is probtroops on the eastern side of the "big drink," their will be routed and dispersed, and the rebellion "cleaned out" pretty much in all of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. Dispaches from Cairo bring us a story almost too

comes with such directness to leave no doubt of its to. week. He returned on Thursday with \$50,000 worth truth. The attack on Fort Pillow by the ceeded to the consideration of the bill prohibit rebels under Forrest, was followed up speculation in gold and foreign exchange, which by frequent demands for its surrender, after discussion, was passed by a vote of 23 agains which were refused by Major Booth, who commanded the fort, but while these flags were being sent For-

Poor Copy

The question was stated, Shall the main question be now put? Mr. Cox demanded the Yeas and VIRCINIA .- The Columbus Sun says: Nays. Mr. Colfar remarked that if no delays Long incited rids in New-York and Thinois, and encouraged the enemy at Richmond and elsewhere, gladdening their hearts and strengthening their the dente was continued by Mr. Long gladdening their hearts and strengthening their hands. The deate was continued by Mr. Long and Mr. Colfar until a late hour, when a vote unanthe first resolution, viz: "That was taken upon the first resolution, viz: "That the said Alexander Long be and he is hereby de

allowed to live. Fifty-seven were taken aboard, in

cluding seven or eight colored. Eight died on the

way up to Cairo. Six guns were captured by the reb-

els, and carried off, including two ten-pound Parrots

CONGRESS

SENATE, April 14.- The bill to enable the peo

or broker or other person to make sale of gold coin or bulker or other person to make sale of gold coin or bulken or foreign exchange, or to make contract for any such purchase or sale at other

\$10,000 noriess than \$1,000, or imprisonment for

Senate went into executive session, and shortly

afterward abjourded. HOUSE. +Mr. Willson asked leave to offer a rea-

olution that unless otherwise ordered, this House willeach day take a recess from 4½ until 7 o'clock,

Eliot, English, Fenton, Gerald, Hale, C. M. Har-Eliot, English, Fenton, Gerald, Hale, C. M. Har-ris, A. W. Hubbard, Hurburd, Le Blond, Lit-tlejohn. Long, McAllister, Middleton, Moorhead, Scofield, Spaulding, Stiles, Tracy, WADSWORTH, Williame, Ben. Wood-in all 32, of whom one is Border State, 11 are Democrats, and 20 are Re publican Unionists. publican Unionists. It was moved that the other resolutions be adopted. Mr Colfar was willing to withdraw them, but Mr. Chanler of New-York objected. The resolution was finally laid on th table, 71 to 69-the Democrats voting "Nay."objected. Ad-

In the Senate Saturday, considerable interest was taken in the news of the massacre of troops at Fort Pillow; and, on motion of Senator How ARD, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into it, and whether Fort Pillow could have been inforced or evacuated, and that said Committee be instructed to report at as early a day as possible. Earnest speeches were made by Messre. Howard, Wilson, Johnson. Conness and Grimes, in favor of strict measures of retaliation, man for man, or two for one. The Senate then took up the bill to

horrible in its details for human belief, but which provide for the collection of direct taxes in the Ju-The amendments were agreed diciary Committee. The bill was laid over, and the Senate pro-

Su: Notwithstanding the diminished amount of the United States notes in directation, and our gradual withfarwal from use, as currency, of the tander for the second will tander for the second. The first bill intended sax remedy for the second. The first bill if it he as a remedy for the second. The first bill if it he tands for the second will targe to an exposition is that the rebels designed to targe to an exposition is t

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE.

DEBATE IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) offered a resolution that the Committee on the Conduct of the war inquired into the expediency of sending such of their number as they may depute to Fort Pillow, Tenn., inquire into the late massacre of Union troops, and report as possible.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) thought that, unless in cases of extreme urgency, it was hardly worth while for members of Congress to moke these inquirise at a distance. Their place of duty was here. We are coming to a period in escaping captives, we have had reason to know the session when it was very important to have all the members present for the dispatch of business. It was the duty of the War Department to look into these matters, and it was presumed it would

duly discharge that duty. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said that he had called at the War Department this morning, and the Secretary had told him he had a dispatch from Gen SHERMAN, saying that about three hundred of our soldisrs had been massacred at Fort Follow and he intended to make inward

Mr. HOWARD said he wished to get the original alive, -N. Y. Evening Post.

apr. 22, 1364-0.

down. Of three hundred and fifty colored troops, not more than fifty-six escaped the massacre, and not an officer that commanded them survives.

Chalmers told the correspondent of the Union that although it was against the policy of his "Government" to spare the negro soldiers and their officers, he had done all in his power to stop

belief. An affidavit, made at Cario by a wound-ed soldier, declares that the Quartermaster of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry was, while living, nailed to a board by the rebels and thrown into the flames of a burning building at Fort Pillow.

Rebel Barbarities.

We have often argued that the whole tendency of the slave system was to harden and barbarize the persons coming under its influence. Thomas Jefferson, whom the "anti-abolition democrats" profess to reverence and respect, remarked this effect years ago with characteristic discernment and humanity, "The whole commerce between mas-ter and slave," he said, "is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions, the most unremitting despotism on the one part and degrading sub-missions on the other." "The man must be a missions on the other." "The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and morals under such circumstances." Indeed, we might quote a dozen other passages from a dozen other authorities to show the cruel nature of sla-

But they who have watched the course and progress of this war need the observations and opin ions of no men as to the effects of slavery upon human character. They now see it with their own runant character. They how see to what their own eyes. It is malignant, diabolical, fiendish. From the day on which it was shown, in report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, how south-ern soldiers could make keepsakes of the bones of

period in escaping captives, we have had reason to know have all the utter and brutal cruelty of those who have been trained in the school of slavery. To these evidences the despatches of the morn-

ing adda horrible cumulation in the doings of the rebel captors of Fort Pillow, near Memphis, Ten nessee. Enraged by the stubborn registance of fered to them by its heroic defenders, when they were enabled to seize it at last by or numbers, they fell upon their victims without mer-oy or quarter. Our brave troops, white and black, were put to death in cold blood; tender women speculation in gold and foreign exchange, which, after discussion, was passed by a vote of 23 against 17. In the House the consideration of the Bank bill of the range of the specific exchange of t of six hundred men scarcely one-third remain

BEDFORD HALL ASSOCIATION.

The Stockholders of the Bedford, Hall Association, are The Stockholders of the Bedford, Hall Association, are hereby notified that the annual election for five trustees of said association will be held at the Odd Fellows Hall in Bedford Borough on Monday the second day of May, 1864 helween the hours of one and three o'dolock, P. M., of said day. Notice is also given that the trustees of said asso-ciation have declared a sami annual dividend of five per centum upon the capital stock which the atockholders can receive by calling upon the Treasurer John R. Jordan. Screeting

Secretary: