A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1864.

Vol. 37: No. 23.

The Bedford Juquirer

IS PUBLISHED Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street, OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE,

TERMS: \$1.75 a year if paid strictly in advance, 32.00 if paid within six months, \$2.50 if not paid with

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juli-ana Street, two doors north of the Inquirar Office. April 4, 1864—it.

> ESPYM. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. specdily collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.

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Having, also, been regularly beensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Rounty, Bounty Loans, &c. Bedford, apr. \$, 1864—if.

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Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Monge House. April 1, 1864-tf.

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April 1, 1864.-tf. JOSEPH W. TATE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD PA. WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgments, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St Joseph, son Bedford Railgoad. Farms and unim-Joseph's on Eedford Railroad. Farms and uning proved land in quantities to suit purchasers. Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,

Bedford, Pa., BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North a South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittance acted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remitt promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. F. BENEDIC O. E. SHANNON, G. W. RUPP, apr. 15, 1864-tf.

PHYSICIANS, &C.

I.N. BOWSER,

Permanently located in Woodbetry, will carefully and punctually stiend to all operations entrusted to his care.—Teeth inserted from one to an entire sett, in the latest and most approved style, and at rates more reasonable than ever before offered in this section of country. Coil and see specimeus of work. All operations warranted.

Woosbury, April 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY, spectfully tenders his professional service as of Bedford and vicinity. Office and res Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. April 1, 1864-tf.

> C. N. HICKOK DENTIST. OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING.

BEDFORD, PA. April 1, 1864.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vi-cinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864-tf.

DANIEL BORDER.

PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL Bedford, Pa. aker & Dealer in Jewelry, Sp

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD
AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebbl Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Ring est quality of Gold Pens.

He will supply to order any thing in his line not or apr. 8, 1861—zz.

HOTELS.

THE MENGEL HOUSE. Three Doors North of the Public Square, Juliana S Bedford, Pa.

THIS HOUSE so well known to the traveling public, continues under the charge of Isaac Mengel. He spares no pains to supply the wants and comfort of all who favor thin with their patronage. His table is spread with the best the market affords. His chambers are handsomely furnished. A convenient stable is attached to the House, attended by careful hostlers.

apr. 8, 1864—52.

UNION HOTEL.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR. West Pitt Street, formerly known as the Globe Hotel.— The public are assured that he has made ample arrange ments to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage. A splengid Livery Stable attached.

EXCHANGE HOTEL. HUNTINGDON, PA. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

April 20th, 1864.-- 1.

Select Poetry.

BETTER THAN GOLD.

Better than grandeur, better than gold, Than land and titles a hundred fold, Is a healthy body, a mind of case, And simple pleasures that always pleas A heart that can feel for a neighbor's woe And share his joy with a genial glow, With sympathies large enough to unfold All men as brothers are better than gold,

Better than gold is a conscience clear Though toiling for bread in a humble sphere, Doubly blest with content and health, Untired by the lusts or cares of wealth Lowly living and lofty thought Adorn and ennoble a poor man's cot, For mind and morals on Nature's plan, Are the genuine test of a gentler

Better than gold is the sweet repose Of the sons of toil when their labor close; Better than gold is the poor man's sleep, And the balm that drops on his slumbers deep Bring sleep in draughts to the downy bed Where luxury pillows his aching head, His simpler opiate labor deems A shorter road to the land of dreams

Better than gold is a thinking mind, That in the realms of books can find A treasure surpassing Australian ore, And living with the great and good of yore, The sage's lore and the poet's lay, The glories of empires past away; The world's great drama will thus unfold And yield a pleasure better than gold.

Better than gold is a peaceful home. Where all the fireside chattles com-The shrine of love and the heaven of life, Hallowed by the mother, or sister, or wife. However humble that home may be, Or tried with sorrow by heaven's decree The blessings that never were bought or sold, And centre there, are better than gold.

"WHEN OUR SHIP COMES IN."

A little child dwelt by the flowing sea, And her home was the home of poverty; She ran with bare for our the golden sands And gathered shells with her small brown hands.

Gay strangers came in rich robes dight, But the little maiden shunned their sight; And shaking her curls o'er her blushing face, Fled away like a fawn that flies the chase.

When the strangers were gone, said the mother mild, "What was it dismayed thee, my darling child?" 'O, mother! my feet were bare and brown, I had no bonnet, and then—this gown !"

She held up the skirt of her faded frock, Sadly rent by the jagged rock, And she said, with a deep and a long-drawn sigh, "Will I have such dresses as they, by and by ?

Her mother smiled with a grave sweet grace, As she smoothed the curls from the half grieved face And said : "When our ship comes in from sea, You shall have garments and all things free." When our ship comes in !" said the little one,

And away to the highest rock she run, And watched till night-shadows dimmed the shore, For the freighted ship and its treasured store. Long and often she watched in vain.

No ship for her sailed over the main, How many watchers in life there be For the ship that never come over the sea!

WIT AND WISDOM.

A PREACHER's word should be law only when it is Many a woman would rather have a tubercle in her lungs than a pimple on her nose.

Wirm faint hands we hold the drained cup of joy, which, when empty, weighs heaviest.

THE EXCESSES of our youth are drafts upon age, pay ble with interest some years after date THE TRULY great are humble, as those ears of corn and boughs of trees that are best laden, bend lowest.

THE MAN who has good judgment in perfection is naster of his companions without letting them see it. To BE in company with one who has no opinion ut your opinion, is as had as being caged with a ma-

It's opp how folks will force disagreeable knowledge upon us—crab apples that we must swallow and defy the stomach-ache. THE BLOOMING of the renovated earth is the best

balm for sorrow over that lie under it; graves are better hig by blossoms than snow. As THE best tempered sword is the most flexible,

so the truly generous are the most pliant and cour-teous to their inferiors. A man thanks you the less for presents, the more

inclined he is to give presents of his own; the benefi-cent is rarely a grateful person. A case of starvation in the streets of London is called by a high-toned English paper, death "from a morbid antipathy to the workhouse."

WRITE your name with kindness, love and merc on the hearts of the people you come in contact with year by year, and you will never be forgotten.

When you are trying to sleep, it is not pleasant to near two dogs, half a mile apart discussing a dogmatical difference of opinion.

AN IRISH girl at play on Sunday being accosted by the priest, "Good morning, daughter of the Evil One," meekly replied, "Good morning, lather.

MR JONES called upon the gentleman who advertised to restore oil paintings and requested him to restore a valuable landscape which was stolen from him two

A young married couple may well be content with a mere martin's box of a house if it will hold two-so; no matter how humbly furnished if there is hop in it.

A BEAUTIFUL woman is like a great truth or a great happiness, and has no right to cover herself with a green yell, or any similar abomination.

TALLEYRAND was one day leaving a council of min-FALLETRAND was one day leaving a council of min-isters when he met a courtier distinguished for his im-prudent gossiping. "Well, M. Le Prince," he cried, "what has passed in council to-day?" "Four hours have passed," replied the prince, gravely.

A man with a lookinglass under his arm met a boy, and thought he would be witty at his expense.—
"Here, boy!" said he; "just come and look in thi
glass and you will see a monkey." "Ah! indeed,'
said the boy; "how did you find that out?" Solitude, says Seneca, makes us love ourselves

sontude, says seneca, makes us love ourselves, conversation others. The one to comfort, the other to heal; the one allays, the other whets and adds new vigor. Nothing pleases always, and therefore God who built us for labor, provides us also with refreshments, The Land

To all letters soliciting his "subscription" to anything, Lord Erskine had a regular form of reply, namely—"Sir, I feel much honored by your application, and beg to subscribe" (here the reader had to turn over a leaf) "myself your very obedient servant,"

kings of the Island Ceylon, on a pleasant, cool December evening, three strong men were sitting in a rest-house, or amblemmay—that is, a small open building raised for the benefit of travellers by some pious rasses, in a grand or a strong raise. by some pious person, in accordance with the sayings of Budha, that the gods reward such works

del-aged widow, in deep mourning, came by. The three men rose and bowed to her. She also made

"That bow was for me," said one of the men.
"No," said the second, "it was mine," "No," said the third, "it was to me she bowed." They quarrelled over the matter for some time, but at last agreed that it would be better to run as fast as they could after the widow, and ask her to which of them she bowed. They did so, reached her out of breath, gasped at her their question, an'i the only answer they got was, "To the greatest simpleton among you."

Then they returned to the rest-house calmly, but only to quarrel again.

"Did I not tell you," said one, "that she bowed to me? I am the greatest simpleton here." "No," said each of the other two, "I am more of a simpleton than you." They quarrelled this for some time, and, from words coming to blows, they quarrelled till they were stopped by the police, who looked them up in separate cells, and carried them next day before a Judge. The Judge, having heard the cause of dispute, called upon one of the men to produce evidence for his claim to be so great a simpleten.

"My lord," said he, "when I was about eighteen years old, my father and my mother set eyes on a young woman whom they chose to be my wife. They thought she would be faithful, industrious and thrifty. She was expected to inherit a few fields. She was of the same caste as ourselves, and of good family. Proposals, therefore, were made and accepted, and, soon afterwards, according to the laws of the country, I had to visit my future mother-in-law, at whose house, though not allowed to do so by the strict rules of society, yet by some contrived chance, my intended wife would show her face to me. I had far to travel, and, starting at mid-day, arrived late in the evening, when I was most cordially received, and most kindly requested to stay for the night, and return home next day. To this I consented, with all seeming reluctance, although it had been the object of my journey, and I was fully persuaded that a glance at my future partner in the cool of the seeming reluctance, although it had been the object of my journey, and I was fully persuaded that a glance at my future partner in the cool of the morning would be better than one in the dask of the evening. I had an excellent dinner, and slept soundly under a roof which I already regarded as my own. In the morning I awoke refreshed, and went out of doors to wash myself as usual.—
I found, of course, awaiting me, a brazen pot full of water for washing my face, hands, and feet, as well as a piece of charcoal for cleaning my teeth. I fluished my ablutions soon, and, on looking back, observed a beautiful young woman, who sat at some distance from me, washing rice for our morning meal. Her embarrassed air, and some smiles in defiance of our customs, quietly went near, and spoke to her, as there was nobody in sight. She was not so, shy as to leave her work and run away, but stayed, and returned short modest answers to my questions. At length I went very close to her, targed the root which cost fifteen dollars; her lace-covered paraspile to the root where the company were assembled, the root where the company were assembled, the root where the company were assembled, and the remaining meal and the collar of real point, which to set twenty-five dollars; her lace-covered paraspile to the root where the company were assembled, the root where the company were assembled, the root may be a considered to the root where the company were assembled, the root may be a constant of the marriage was fixed for yesterday the 23d of April.

Lieutenant DeRochelle was on duty at Fort Sunpter in the morning and it was determined that the ceremony should take place at the residence of Gen. Beautering the wounder, and the morning and triming meal. Her embarrassed air, and some smiles well as a piece of charcoal for our morning meal. Her embarrassed air, and some smiles well as a piece of charcoal for our morning meal. Her embarrassed air, and some smiles well as a piece of charcoal for our morning meal. Her embarrassed air, and some smile

''Ah! how are you this morning?' said she.— 'You have got a gum-boil.' Yes,' answered I, You have got a gum-boil. 'Yes, answered I, 'but it does not give me any pain at present, so I intend to leave it alone till it forms matter.' You should not do that, child,' continued she; 'you should get it cured immediately. I shall send for a doctor.' 'No,' said I, in bitter desperation, 'we have a very good doctor practicing near our yillage. I shall, as soon as we reach home, put myself under his care.' But my evasions and excuses could not baffle her officiousness. The doctor was pursuing the country of t sent for, and, until he came, she lectured me the evil of permitting any sickness to come to a head, and, now and then site felt my gum-boil. the doctor at length arrived, and he also examined He pronounced it to be one of a very malignant sort, but curable. Now, during all this time, my officious mother-in-law had her eye on my cheek, and I had committed myself so far that I could not deceive her. Shame at confessing falsehood, as well as the fear of exposing my pre vious indiscretion, alike kept me silent. I sat mute with astonishment at the position to which I had reduced myself, until the doctor, who had I had reduced myself, until the doctor, who had been busy in the kitchen, suddenly came out, and, before I had time to avoid him, put a red-hot hook into my gum-boil. I howled and jumped, but he had made a deep wound, and out of it came the nice I had inside. All present now saw the truth, and the doctor, picking up the rice, cried at me. 'You big simpleton, when you had only rice in your mouth, why did you not say so!' I made no answer, but took to my heels and ran home.—Thus I lost a good wife, and the prospect of a good fortune, and have ever since believed myself the greatest simpleton yet born.''

Having laughed heartily at this story, the Judge turned to the second man, and asked, "What evidence have you, sir, of your right to the bow you

turned to the second man, and asked, "What evidence have you, sir, of your right to the bow you

'My story is short," he answered, "but it will "My story is short," he answered. "but it will man, I married early, and tried to be happy, but I found that my wife could not manage the house without help; so I married another wife. (polygomy being allowed in my country.) and thought that all would be well managed by the two, and I should get my rest after my day's labor in the fields. But, alas! I was mistaken. I had no more rest at home. If I spoke to one wife for a few minutes, the other complained that I did not speak to her. I was not able to bestow on one the least attention or kindness by deed, word, or even least attention or kindness by deed, word, or even by a look, without suffering from the other's jealousy. Thus I lost all peace at home and was quite miserable whenever bad weather or any other cause obliged me to stay in doors. I was harrassed in this manner until I lost all patience, and told them there was only one thing to be done, and that was, they must take me each by a leg and pull away till they divided me between them. and pull away till they divided me between them. I had no sooner spoken, than they took me at my word. They siezed me by my feet, and began to pull away with all their strength, each trying to out-pull the other. In this extremity I could only scream for help. The neighbor's rushed in and I was extricated; but such was the laughing and jeering, and hooting at the simpleton who had thus given himself up to his wives, that I had the feeting my country, and now I am here a feeting the second product of the supplementation. to fly from my country, and now I am here a beggar. My countrymen have ever since, even up to this day, spoken of me as the Great Simpleton."
This story having been told, the third man, at the request of the Judge, related the following:

"I married. at about the age of twenty, a rich I married, at about the age of twenty, a rich young woman; but, instead of adding to her wealtu, by trading, or following some lucrative course of life, I did nothing until our money was all gone. Then being compelled by hunger, and touched by the position and entreaties of my wife, I went to work. I labored all the day in a rich man's garden, and with my carnings bought a small wife.

THREE RINGLE MEN OF THE EAST.

A NOW YOUR A WORLL CUT BE EAST.

The filleding days was local by the present according to the control of the c

A lady, at present present for an ordinary man to contemplate; attached plainly to her making up and adornments would frighten any man who did not possess a a printing-press of his own that could turn out an unlimited number of greenbacks.

The Yankees, from tuning into the city, and nobody seems to minot the city, and nobody seems to missortune willed that yesterday a shell should throw the entire community into mouring.

Miss Anna Pickens, the daughter of our former Governor, never consented to leave the city—Despite the the presentation of Gen. Beaure-gard, she remained, oraving shells and Greek fire, tending the wounded offices under her presence. Among the wounded offices under the presence. Among the wounded offices under the liverage of the noblest Hugenot families.

Dress, including trimming and making...

following aggregate cost of an outfit actually pur-chased in New York recently, which we give without adding to or detracting from a single figure.— The bill of a lady's furnishing establishment for supplying six plain and six elegantly trimmed and embroidered under-garments of each kind, including a puffed "corset cover," was nine hundred and twenty-five dollars. Add to this sum fifty for two morning-wrappers, one woollen, the other buff cambric, with ruffles; one hundred and seventyfive for white waists, three trimmed with lace an nve for winte wasts, three trimined with face and insertions, and three plain; sixty for shoes, which gives two pairs of 'imules' or dressing-room slip-pers, two pairs of kid breakfast slippers, trimmed with ribbons and jet, two pairs of walking-boots, and two pairs of embroidered "dress" slippers.

one hundred and sixty dollars for four hatsone a white lace evening bonnet, another a "dress' Neapolitan, the third a straw for "demi-toilette," and the fourth a "round" country hat. Forty and fifty dollars is now considered a moderate sum to pay for a French bonnet. Leghorns, trimmed with real lace and plumes, sometimes mount as high as one hundred and fifty.

igh as one nunared and nity.

The dry goods bill from a single large establishment was fourteen hundred and fifty dollars, and includes an embroidered white satin robe, one hundred white satin robe, one hundred white satin robe. dred and fifty dollars; a very handsome new style silk robe, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; black silk for a dress, forty dollars; violet and gold changeable silk for dress, also seventy-five dollars; two organdie robes, fifty; a cambric robe,

The dress maker's bill for making eight dress The dress maker's bill for making eight dresses, and finding linings, thread and the like, was one hundred and fifty dollars. Trimmings of every other description were supplied by the lady herself, which brought in another bill with the details of which we will not weary the reader. We must not omit a simple lace evening dress, which cost one hundred and fifty dollars, including garniture, and the state of the state o nor three head-dresses, the aggregate cost of which was seventy-five dollars. Now add the following figures:

Lace evening dress... Dry Goods..... nuker's bill... 150,00 75,00

The total here presented was much more alarming to the young lady principally interested than it can possibly be to the reader. She had come to New-York with a check for three thousand dollars New York with a check for three thousand donars to purchase an outfit, exclusive of a watch which she possesed, and jewels which were to be presented by her lover. To her astonishment she found herself one hundred and ninety-five dollars ahead of her cash-book, and sundry articles, such as veils, furs, searfs, fancy combs, collarettes, handker-chiefs, and the like, still unpurchased. She could not charge herself with extravagance. A Paisley shawl and a real lace shawl had been among the

but stayed, and returned short modest answers to my questions. At length I went very close to her, tapped her on the shoulder, and playfully taking up a handful of the rice she was washing, had just put it into my mouth, when, to our utter confusion, her mother made her appearance. I quickly removed myself to a respectful distance, but had not time to bite or swallow the rice, and so was obliged to "keep it between my gums and cheek. This showed as a lump, which my mother-in-law who was to be, most unfortunately mistook for a gumbell."

which cost fifteen dollars; her lace-covered parasol, which cast twenty-five dollars; her lace-covered parasol, which cost twenty-five dollars; her lace-covered parasol which co was weeping bitterly and trying to stench the blood that welled from a terrible wound under her left breast. A surgeon came and declared that Miss Pickens had not longer than two hours to live. We will paint the general despare.

When the wounded girl recovered her consciousness, she asked to know her fate, and when they hesitated to tell her—"Andrew." she said, "I beg you to tell me the truth. If I must die, I can die worthy of you." The young soldier's tears were his answer, and Miss Ahna summoning all her strength, attempted to smile. Nothing could be more heart-rendering than to see the arony of her strength, attempted to smile. Nothing could be more heart-rendering than to see the agony of Pursuing the subject still further, we find the Pursuing the subject still further, we find the pursuing the subject still further, we find the subject still further and against a terrible mortal pang. Governor Pickens, whose courage is known, was almost without con sciousness, and Mrs. Pickens looked upon her child with the dry and haggard eye of one whose reason totters. Lieut. De Rochelle was the first to speak. "Anna," he cried, "I will die soon, too, but I would have you die my wife, there is yet time to unite us." The young gril did not reply: she was too weak. A slight flush rose for an in-stant to her pale cheek; it could be seen that joy and pain were struggling in her spirit for the mas-tery. Lying upon a sofa, her bridal dress all stain-ed with blood, her hair disheveled, she had never

been more beautiful.

Helpless as she was, Lieut. De Rochelle took her hand and requested the Rev. Mr. Dickerson to proceed with the ceremony.—When it was time for rhe dying girl to say "yes," her his parted several times but she could not articulate. At ted several times but she could not articulate. At last the word was spoken, and a slight foam rested upon her lips. The dying agony was near.—
The minister sobbed as he proceeded with the ceremony. An hour afterward all was over, and the bridal chamber was the chamber of death.—Lieutenant De. Rochelle has sworn to perish in battle against the Yankees, and we are sure he will keep his oath. He has now a double motive to hate them and his own existence.

Our entire community share the grief that af-

to hate them and his own existence.

Our entire community share the grief that afflicts the family of Governor Pickens. The obsequies of Miss Anna will occur to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Governor Pickens and Lieut. De Rochelle will be chief mourners. Our ex-Governor desires that there shall be no military parade. The funeral cortege will be composed of all our ladies, all our magistrates, all our generals, and the wounded soldiers, many of whom owe their lives to the devotion of the deceased. Never has woman been followed to the grave by so many regrets—never has one left sadder remembrances in the hearts of Charleston. hearts of Charleston.

THE FEELING IN RICHMOND BEFORE THE OPEN-ING OF THE CAMPAIGN.—The present time in the It seems by common consent, among us and our enemies, to be regarded as a crisis. Of course, all may be mistaken; but it does not appear as if we had reached that point in the struggle, when a great victory, one side or the other, will do much toward ending the war. If Gen. Lee meets with disaster, and Johnson is overcome, we may reach the conclusion that longer strife, on our part, is useless and vain.

The battles may be virtually drawn battles; no such success granted to either side as that either

be able to accomplish anything great. will only prolong the war; and, with the resources of the United States, must prove disadvantageous tous. Or, the victory may be with the enemy and they may be able to press us to the wall. Or the victory may be ours, and we may be able to drive

the enemy in shame and confusion .- S. Churchman. A MORMON SEITLEMENT IN WESTERN VIRGIN-A MORNON SETTLEMENT IN WESTERN VIRGIN-TA.—The Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer says:— "We learn that there is in the town of South Wheeling a society of Mormona who practise all the doctrines of that sect except that of polyga-my. We have had a conversation with an En-glishman who belongs to the society, and who firmly heleves in all the necessary potions of the the position and entreaties of my wife, I went to work. I labored all the day in a rich man's garden, and with my earnings bought a small quantity of rice and returned home. My wife baked three cakes of the rice, and we sat down to eat them, when a dispute arose between us as to which had a right to two. I said I ought to get which she had imagined capable of buying all are cured by anointing and by laying on of hands.

and glides to the landing, while occasionally an scon-clad thrust its onniverous, turtle-shaped presence into the harbor, looking for torpedoes, and keeping a fatherly watch over the brood of wooden craft. Added to allthis, you see flatboats and dug-outs darting here and there, mostly propelled by the strong arm of muscular negroes, the boats carrying officers to and fro, or hurrying with despatches to the little vessels employed by the government to carry is delligence. This is what you see at Belle Plain—as busy, bustling, populous a place, considering it has neither houses, streets nor citizens, as any you will find out of streets nor citizens, as any you will find out of

FREDERICKSBURG

FREDERICK SBURG.

Fredericksburg lies on the Rapahamock river, nine miles from Belle Plain, with which it is cennected by two main roads, and just now by a score or so of avenues constructed for existing emergencies. The country all the way between those points is stripped entirely bare of fences, stock and products of whatever description; and in the entire distance I do not remember to have seen more than six houses. The country is rolling and uneven, with deep ravines and wooded heights; there is not anywhere in all that region a space of half a mile of level land. Between the Plain and half a mile of level land. Between the Plain and Fredericksburg, a breadth of half a mile or so has been swept entirely clear of trees, and is now pierced by roads—roads running in all manner of fortuous, winding angles, loking at a distance like so many great white serpents winding in a reckless tongle over the bald hills—roads with three and four tracks running abreast, and roads so narrow steep, and one sided as to be alfnost impassable for a single team. It is over these roads our immen a single team. It is over these roads our immense trains make their way, and thousands of wounded also, at risk of life and limb, have been principally transported to Belle Plain. The main road is strongly guarded with strong pickets at every important point, but small gangs of guerrillas have nevertheless, managed to make one or two success ful dashes, capturing a few mules and frightening

rui casnes, capturing a few indies and rightening some timid pedestrians.

The population of Fredericksburg was formerly about six thousand; at this time there are only two or three families remaining in the place. Immediately back of the town are the celebrated Heights which Burnside so gallantly attacked over a year ago, and along which the fortifications created by the rebels still extend. The railroad bridge over the Rappahauncek is still broken down, and passage is effected on a pontoon bridge at the lower end of the town. Last Sunday several additional pontoons passed through here; does that mean that there are streams beyond our present position that Grant means to cross!

THE WILDERNESS.

The "Wilderness," in which the first battle of the present campaign was fought, embraces fifteen miles of timber land, thickly studded with undergrowth, making it at some points utterly impassa-During the battles our men were often una ble to see any object twenty-five feet distant from them. Of course, operations under such circum-stances were attended with the greatest disadvan-tage, especially as the enemy knew every nook and lurking-place, while our soldiery in loading and firing necessarily, exposed themselves above the underbrush to a greater extent than would the underbrush to a greater extent than would have been necessary had they been acquainted with the ground. The Wilderness is from twelve to fifteen miles from Fredericksburg.

The road from this point to General Grant's present position was formerly a plank causeway, but the planks having been broken by our artillery, the thoroughfare is now in worse condition, if possible, than that uniting Fredericksburg and Belle Plain

There have been fresh arrivals of troops since I last wrote, aed Genaral Grant is stronger to day, by at least twenty thousand men, than when he crossed the Rapidan. Some of the slightly wounded will be returned to the front within a few days, still further increasing his effective force. All the wounded who can safely be removed have been sent from this place and Belle Plain to Washington, and the wants of those who remain will now be adequately supplied,

INCOME FROM ONE SHEEP.

Three years ago I took a twin lamb from a sheep in my flock, and put it with the calves. Fed it with milk until three months old. Since then she

with milk until three months old. Since then she had no extra care until last spring.

The first year she sheared 6½ lbs. of wool, which was sold at 44 cts. per B. \$2.16. The second year she raised three lambs, and sheared 9½ pounds of wool. The wool was sold for \$4.18—44 cents per pound. The third year she raised four lambs, and sheared 7½ pounds of wool, which at 65 cents per pound, brought \$4.87. These lambs sheared at a year old—three of them—13½ fbs. of wool, which at 65 cts. brought \$8,62. I have sold the old sheep and three of her lambs for \$55,00. I have four of her lambs left, which are worth \$50,00.

From the above account, it will be seen that I sold lambs and wool to the amount of \$75,53. If to this is added \$50,000, the amount I consider the lambs on hand worth, I get \$125,53, as the in-

lambs on hand worth, I get \$125,53, as the income from one sheep in three years!

Thos. W. WORTHLEY.

ANTRIA, New Hampshire. NOTE. -Mr. Worthley exhibited the above sheep with her four lambs, at the Milford Fair. We

think them a cross between the South Down and Cotswold.—Iowa Ag. A widow was burnt in Ultour, India, in December last, on the funeral pile of her husband. She tried to escape from the fire, but was driven back by the sword and consumed. All the parties conby the sword and consumed. All the parties con-cerned in it were punished, some condemned to ten years imprisonment.