# The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his are. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juli-as Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office. April 1, 1864—tf.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business en-trusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. spec-

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Office one door south of the "Mengel Bouse,"

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care clications made on the shortest notice.

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April 1, 1864—tf.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Mave formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors Stuth of the Mengel Mosse.

April 1, 1864-tf.

PUSTICE OF THE PRACE, ROPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also aftend to the sale or reating of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.

April 1, 1864—tf.

JNG. MOWER, ATTORNEY AT LAW BEDPORD, PA.,

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 Judgmen , Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Jessph, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.

Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. apr. 15, 1364—10 m.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS, Bedford, Pan,

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. O. E. SHANNON, F. BREEDICT. apr. 15, 1864-tf.

DANIEL BORDER. FOUR STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD MOTEL Bedford, Pa.

Watchmaker & Bealer in Fewelry, Speciacles, & HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refracd Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings best quality of Gold Pens.

He will supply to order any thing in his line not on apr. 8, 1864-az.

PHYSICIANS, &C.

DENTISTRY. I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist of Wood-

WILL spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the daties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinang, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations war-

Aug. 5,1864,-tf. C. N. HICKOK DENTIST. OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING, BEDFORD, PA.

DR. B. F. HARRY, Respectfully tenders his professional services to the sitisens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. 3. H. April 1, 1864-tf.

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

HOTELS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL. HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

UNION HOTEL. VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa., (Formerly the Globe Hetel.) THE public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodates! I that may favor him rangements to account the standard of their patronage.

Aniendid Livery Stable attached.

Notice.

THE undersigned having associated with himself in the Mercantile Business, his brother, SAMUEL D. WILLIAMS, gives notice that his Books are now ready for set jeacent. Persons having accounts standing thereon, will please call and settle the same without delay. J. B. WILLIAMS.

Efocdy Run, Way 13, 1864-tf.

# Select Loetry.

THOU WILT NEVER GROW OLD.

Phou wilt never grow old, Nor weary nor sad, in the home of thy birth; My beautiful lily thy leaves will unfold In a clime that is purer and brighter than earth. O. holv, and fair, I'rejoice thou art there, In that kingdom of light with its cities of gold; Where the air thrills with angel hosannas, and where Thon wilt never grow old, sweet,

I am a pilgrim, with sorrow and sin Haunting my footsteps wherever I go; Life is a warfare my title to win-Well will it be if it end not in woe. Pray for me, sweet, I am laden with care; Dark are my garments with mildew and mould: Thou, my bright angel, art sinless and fair, And will never grow old, sweet,

Never grow old!

Now canst thou hear from thy home in the skies All the fond words I am whispering to thee? Dost thou look down on me with the soft eyes Greeting me oft ere thy spirit was free? So I believe, though the shadows of time Hide the bright spirit I yet shall behold; Thou wilt still love me, and pleasure sublime, Thou wilt never grow old, sweet, Never grow old!

Thus wilt thou be when the prilgrim, grown gray, Weeps when the vines from the hearthstone are

Fwith shall behold thee, as pure as the day Thou wert torn from the earth and transplanted to

O. holv and fair, I rejoice thou art there, In that kingdom of light with its cities of gold, Where the air thrills with angel hosannas, and where Thou wilt never grow old, sweet, Never grow old!

-Tennyson.

### TENNYSON'S NEW POEM.

The two longest poems are love stories, exquisitely told that peculiar blank verse which Tennyson has made sic that has rarely been equalled. The volume is full of Tennysonian felicities such as these :

"A passion yet unborn perhaps Thy hidden as the music of the moon Sleeps in the pale eggs of the nightingale."

"A dagger, in rich sheath with jewels on it, Sprinkled about in gold, that branch'd itself Fine as ice-ferns in January panes Made by a breath.'

"Far-folded mists, and gleaming halls of morn."

"And champing golden grain, the horses stood Hard by their chariots, waiting for the dawn.'

Third the liberty, thine the glory, thine the deeds to be Thine the myriad-rolling ocean, light and shadow "Illimitable."

> "Far ran the naked moon across The houseless ocean's heaving field." "As thro' the stamber of the globe Again we dash'd into the dawn."

"The rabbit fondles his own harmless face."

"Fairer than Rachel by the palmy well, Fairer than Ruth among the fields of corn, Fair as the Angel that said 'hail,' she seen

"For her fresh and innocent eyes Had such a star of morning in their bitte, Broke into nature's music when they saw her.

## MELANCHOLY.

When I go musing all alone, Thinking of divers things fore-known, When I build castles in the air, Void of sorrow and void of fear, Pleasing myself with phantasms sweet Methinks the time runs very fleet.

All my joys to this are folly, Naught so sweet as melancholy. When I lie waking all alotte. Recounting what I have fill done. My thoughts on me then tyrannize Fear and sorrow me surprise, Whether I tarry still or go, Methinks the time moves very slow.

All my griefs to this are folly, Naught so sad as melancholy. When to myself I act and smile, With pleasing thoughts the time beguile, By a brook side or wood so green, Unheard, unsought for, or unseen, A thousand pleasures do ine bless, And crown myself with happiness. All my joys besides are folly, None so sweet as melanholy. \_Burton

## GENEVIEVE.

Main of my Love, sweet Genevieve! In Beauty's light you glide along : Your eve is like the star of eve. And sweet your Voice, as Scraph's song This heart with passion soft to glow Within your soul a Voice there lives! It bids you hear the tale of Woe. When sinking low the Sufferer wan Beholds no hand outstretcht to save. Fair, as the Bosom of the Swan that rises graceful o'er the wave; I've seen your breast with pity heave, And therefore love I you, sweet Genevieve! -- Coleridge

French Politeness, Skin-deep

The London Review, in a recent issue, endeavers to kill the popular idea of "French Polite ors to kill the popular idea of "French Politeness"—thus:—

"To Englishwomen" it says, "French manners are far from universally agreeable. The French, since the Revolution, are a polite, but not essentially a chivalrous nation. They look upon women, not with the exagerated homage of the American, nor with the exagerated homage of the American, nor with the exagerated homage of the American, nor with the gallantry of a nation that adores without respecting beauty. A lady represents to a Frenchman spacety, pleasure, elegance—in fact, the luxuries and the perfume of life. It is obvious that this is not a species of worship which is calculated to intoxicate Englishwomen. With all a Frenchman's fiftished ease in tensely disagreeable at the bottom of his tope and in the immost recessor of his eye. The tritth is, that the French, with all their idealism, mix materialism in still larger quantities. They are at best divine monkeys; and when Talleyrand tells us that you have only to scratch a Russian to get at the Cossack underneath, he forgets that the maxim might be turned against his own race. Scratch the Parisian and you will find underneath a Graul."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864. to issue an amount not exceeding two hundred edy be found for existing evils. Such restraint millions of dollars in Treasury notes, bearing in- can only be exercised when the government is furterest at a rate not exceeding seven and three- nished with means to provide for its necessities. from date, and to exchange the same for lawful ernment is powerless, for this or any other desirmoney. The Secretary is further authorized to able end convert the same into bonds, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum, payable in issued, ranging from fifty to five thousand dollars, coin. In pursuance of the authority thus confer- place these securities within the reach of all who red, I now offer to the people of the United are disposed to aid their country. For their re-States Treasury notes as described in my adver-

tisement dated July 25, 1864. ed, and your aid invoked, though differing widely from the existing state of affairs three years ago are such as afford equal encouragement and secur ity. Time, while proving that the struggle for national unity was to exceed in duration and se verity our worst anticipations, has tested the national strength, and developed the national re sources, to an extent alike unexpected and remarkable, exciting et ual astonishment at home and abroad. Three years of war have burdened you with a debt which, but three years since, to aid their government in sustaining its cred t would have seemed beyond your ability to meet. and placing that credit upon a stable foundation. Yet the accumulated wealth and productive ener gies of the nation have proved to be so vast that it has been borne with comparative ease, and a peaceful future would hardly feel its weight. As a price paid for national existence, and the preservation of free institutions, it does not deserve a moments consideration.

Thus far the war has been supported and carried on, as it only could have been, by a people re free government bequeathed to them by the great men who framed it. This deliberate and patriotic resolve has developed a power surprising even to themselves. It has shown that in less than a century a nation has 'ariseh, unsurpassed in vigor and exhustless in resources, able to conduct, through a series of years, war on its most gigantic scale and finding itself, when near its close, almost un impaired in all the material elements of power .-It has, at the present moment, great armies in the field, facing an enemy apparently approaching a period of utter exhaustion, but still struggling with a force the greater and more desperate as it sees, the near approach of a final and fatar consummation. Such, in my deliberate judgment, is

Up to the present moment you have readily and cheerfully afforded the means necessary to support your government in this protracted strug-It is your war. You proclaimed it, and you have sustained it against traitors everywhere, with a patriotic devotion unsurpassed in the world's

credit, both at home and abroad. As yet we have asked no foreign aid. Calm and sen reliant, our own means have thus far proved adequate to our wants. They are yet ample to meet those of the wants. They are yet ample to meet those of the present and the future. It still remains for pacticities people to furnish the needful supply. The brave men who are fighting our battles by land and sea must be fed and clothed, munitions of war and sea must be fed and clothed, munitions of war and sea must be fed and clothed, munitions of war and sea must be fed and clothed, munitions of war and sea must be fed and clothed, munitions of war and marshes adds to their value by making them produce more, and by improving the health of neighborhoods.

15. By stabling and sheltering stock through the winter a saving of one-fourth of the food may be effected—that is, one-fourth less food will an another the stable of their value by making them produce more, and by improving the health of neighborhoods. in defeat and disgrace. This is not the time for any lover of his country to inquire as to the state of the money market, or ask whether he can so invest his surplus capital as to yield him a larger return. No return, and no profit, can be desirable if followed by national dissolution, or national disgrace. Present profit, thus acquired, is but the precursor of future and speedy destruction.-No investment can be so surely profitable as that which tends to insure the national existence. I am encouraged in the belief that by the re

be placed upon a sounder and more stable footing.

The present deranged condition of the currency

is imputable, in a great degree, to disturbances arising from the withdrawal of necessary checks. often inevitable in time of war, when expenditures must largely exceed any possible supply of coin. The opportunities thus presented to acquire sudden wealth have led to vicious speculation, a consequent increase of prices, and violent fluctuation. The remedy is to be found only in controlling the necessity which begets the evil.—
Hitherto we have felt the need of more extensive and vigorous taxation. Severe comment has been made upon what seemed to many an undue timidity and tardiness of action, on the part of Congress, in this regard. I deem it but just to Congress, in this regard. I deem it but just to say that very great misapprehension has existed. and perhaps still exists, upon this point. Legislators, like all others, have much to learn in a new condition of affairs. An entirely new system was to be devised, and that system must neces not strange that first efforts should have proved imperfect and inadequate. To lay heavy burdens to inquire to strictly how their children spend the on a great and patriotic people in such a manner as to be equal, and as to occasion the least amount of suffering or annovance, requires time and caution, and vast labor; and, with all these, experience is needful to test the value of the system. and correct its errors. Such has been the work which Congress was called upon to perform. I am happy to say that daily results are proving the Internal Revenue act to exceed in efficiency the most sanguine expectations of its authors. In

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED large the system, as when taken in connection with the revenue from customs, and other sources, to afford ample and secure basis for the national By an act of Congress, approved June 30, credit. Only on such a basis, and in a steady 1864, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and Tgorous restraint upon currency, can a remtenths per centum, redeemable after three years But without the aid of a patriotic people any gov-

The denominations of the notes proposed to be deep, we prepared to this contest, now believed to be near at hand, will largely enhance their value to the holder; and peace once restored, all burdens can be lightly borne. He who selfishly withholds his aid in the hope of turning his available means to greater immediate profit, is speculating upon his country's misorranes, and may find that what seems to be present gain leads only to future loss. I appeal therefore, with confidence to a loyal and patriotic people, and invoke the efforts of all who love people, and invoke the efforts of all who love in their country, and desire for it a glorious future, and their government in sustaining its cred their country, and desire for it a glorious future, and their government in sustaining its cred their government in sustaining its cred their government in sustaining its cred their country, and desire for it a glorious future, as a gingerly, Helen, as if The circumstances under which this loan is ask- to this contest, now believed to be near at hand.

Somebody has got up the following list of "fixed facts" in agriculture, and for once in a conden-sation of that sort, has hit the nail on the head most of them:

1. All lands on which clover or the grasses are ed on, as it only could have been, by a people re-solved, at whatever cost of blood and treasure, to transmit, unimpaired, to posterity, the system of All permanent improvement of land must

look to lime as its basis Lands which have been long in culture will be benefitted by the application of phosphate of lime, and it is unimportant whether the deficiency be supplied in the form of bone dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, or marl—the land needs

lime also.

4. No lands can be preserved in a high state of fertility unless clover and the grasses are cultiva-

ted in the cotrse of rotation.
5. Mould is indispensible in every soil, and a

the present condition of the great contest for civil ized charcoal.

7. Deep plowing greatly improves the productive powers of every variety of soil that is not

8. Subsoiling sound land that is not wet is also

conductive to increased production.

9. All wet lands should be drained.

10. All grain crops should be harvested before the grain is thoroughly ripe.

11. Clover, as well as the grasses intended for

history.

The securities offered are such as should combeen made to shake public faith in our national bridge which live in the grasses intended for have should be moved when in thosom.

2. Sandy learns the grasses intended for have should be moved when in thosom.

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slacking lings, saft vater is better than fresh.

13. the chopings or grindings of grain to be fed to stock, operates as a saving of at least 25 per 14. Draining of wet lands and marshes adds to

of all kinds must be furnished, or the war must end swer than when the stock is exposed to the inclem-16. To manure and lime wet lands is to threw manure, lime and labor away,
17. A bushel of plaster per acre, sown broad-

st over clover, will add one hundred per cent. to Periodical application of ashes tends to keep up integrity of soils by supplying most, if not all

19. Thorough preparation of land is absolutely necessary to the successful growth of crops.
20. Abundant crops cannot be grown for a succession of years unless care be taken to provide an equivalent for the substances carried off the cent legislation of Congress our finances may soon | land in the products grown thereon.

2I. To preserve meadows in their productiveness, it is necessary to harrow them every second autumn, amply top-dress, and roll them. AFE IN NEW YORK.—Rurleigh, the New York prespondent of the Boston Journal, in a late let-

One of the saddest things in New York life is the great number of young girls under the ages of sixteen who throng the streets, fill the low concert saloons, and are found in the low dance cellats in every section of the city. At an early age hese have fathers who are in the war or at sea many of them have brutal parents, who abandon their children to a life of infamy, and live on their their children to a fire of intamy, and live on their earnings; many of the girls are depraved beyond belief, and bid defiance to parental rule: many mothers with more children than they can sup-port, amid sickness and poverty, starving daily while making cloth caps for German Jews at a to inquire to ostrictly now their children spend the night or gain the money which brings gladness to their desolate hearth stones. But the number and audacity of these young girls is appalling.

The worst class among us who breed brawls and riots, commit robberies and burglaries, are young fellows between sixteen and twenty, known as Irish Americans, born in this land of Irish parents; so the great amount of grime is in the

ents; so the great amount of crime is in the hand of mere children of both sexes.

A Brave Girl.—Among the incidents of the guerilla raids in Missouri, the following is told by the Laclede Unionist:

#### WHY I RAN AWAY.

Donald Lean and myself were good friends at fourteen years of age, and we both regarded with little more than friendship pretty Helen Graham, our oldest girl at school. We romped and danced our oldest girl at school. We romped and danced together, and this lasted for such a length of time that it is with feelings of bewilderment that I look back upon the mystery of two lovers continu-ing friends. But the time was to come when jeal-

ousy lit the spark in my bosom, and blew it into a consuming flame.

Well do I remember when the green eyed mon-Well do I remember when the green eyed monster perpetrated this incendiary deed. It was on a cold October evening when Helen, Donald and silence, myself were returning with our parents from a neighboring hamlet. As we approached a ford, where the water ran somewhat higher than ankle deep, we prepared to carry Helen across, as we were accustomed to, with bands interwoven "chair fashion;" and thus we carried our pretty passenger over the brook

"You need na haud sae gingerly, Helen, as if ye feared a fa'. I can carry ye lighter than Donald can carry o' ye."

Surprised at the vehemence of my tone our

Surprised at the vehemence of my tone our queen interposed with an admission that we were both streng and, and that she had no idea of sparing my power. But Donald's fire was kindled, and he utterly denied that I was at all qualified to compete with him in feats of physical courage. On such topics boys are generally emulous, and by the time we reached the opposite bank it was settled that the point should be determined by our singly bearing Helen across the ford in our arms. Helen was to determine who carried her most

singly bearing Helen across the ford in our arms. Helen was to determine who carried her most easily, and I settled with myself privately in advance that the one who obtained the preference would really be the person who stood highest in her affections. The reflection stimulated me to exert every effort, and I verily believe to this day that I could have carried Donald and Helen on either arm like feathers. But I must not anticipate

We suffered the rest of the party to pass quietly along, and then returned to Helen. With the utmost care I carried her like an infant to the middle of the water. Jealousy had inspired a warmer love, and it was with feelings unknown before that I embraced her beautiful form, and felt the pressure of her cheek against mine. All went swimmingly, or rather wadingly, for a minute. But alas! in the very deepest part of the ford I trod on a treacherous bit of wood which rested, I suppose, on a smooth stone. Over I

ford I trod on a treacherous bit of wood which rested, I suppose, on a smooth stone. Over I rolled, bearing Helen with me, nor did we rise till fairly soaked from head to foot.

I need not describe the taunts of Donald, or the accusing silence of Helen. Both believed that I had faller from mere weakness—and my rival demonstrated his superior ability, bearing her in his arms a long distance on our homeward path. As we approached her home, Helen, feeling dry and better humored, attempted to reconcile me. But I preserved a moody silence. I was mortified beyond redress.

yond redress.

That night I packed up a few things and ran exarge. Mx. boyish mind, sensitive and irritated, and prompted me to better results than generally attend such irregularities. I went to Edinburg, where I found an uncle, a kind-hearted, childless man, who gladly gave me a place in his house, and employed me in his business. Wealth flowed in upon him. I became his partner—went abroad—

toned expression indicated a mind of extraordinary power. I was introduced, but Scottish names had long been unfamiliar to my ear, and I could not catch hers. It was Helen something; and there was something in the face, too, that seemed -something suggestive of pleasure and

never before conversed with a lady. Her questions about the various countries with which I was familiar indicated a remarkable knowledge of litera-

a pretty girl while crossing a ford.

I had hardly spoken these words ere the blood

mounted to her face, and was succeeded by a remarkable paleness. I attributed it to the heat of the room, laughed, and, at her request, proceeded to relate my ford adventure with Helen Graham, painting in glowing colors the amiability of my

Her mirth during the recital became irrepressible. At the conclusion she remarked—
"Mr. Roberts, is it possible that you have forotten me?

of ten me?

I gazed an instant, remembered, and was dum-bunded. The lady with whom I had thus be-ome acquainted was Helen Graham herself. I hate, and so do you, reader, to needlessly promg a story. We were soon married, and Helen e approached it in our carriage, I greeted a stout ellow working in a field, who seemed to be a better sort of laborer, or perhaps a small farmer, by inquiring some particulars relating to the neighborhood. He answered well enough, and I was about to give him a sixpence, when Helen stayed my hand, and cried out, in the old style—

The Wheeling Intelligencer has the following:

"We saw yesterday, going up toward the upper
ferry, a team of four animals—a horse, a pony, a
mule and a bull. The horse had the heaves, the
pony was blind, the mule was lame, and the bull
had no provision for fly time. In the wagon,
which was an ordinary one, sat a white man, a
crippled negro and a skunk. The skunk was firmly bound with a wisp of straw. The white man
held the reins, the team held its own, and the
nigger held the skunk."

If parties resided in any State in which the intermal hay state in white in the riangle may have been legally solemnized, the usual
regular may have b

# Vol. 37: No.83. Army Correspondence.

THE EXPLOSION AT PETERSBURG.

Headquarters Co. I, 21st Pa. Caaahry, Front line of Battle, near Petershubb, Va., July 20, 1864.)

To the Editor of the Bedford Inquirer :

The evening is calm, the boys are moving around The evening is calm, the boys are moving around the works as cerelessly as if at a pie nic. The enemy gratified it is spleen by shelling our lines, and now both armies gaze at each other in sullen silence, the stillness only broken by the F. F. V's, a who do not like to see the sable sons of Africs clime, their once "inost humble servants," now with yahkee weapons in their hands, constantly declaring their love to their "former protectors" by sending greetings of powder and lead into their ranks. With this single exception, all is as quiet along the lines of the Potomaz army as was ever in the palmy days of little McNapoleon. Soon, however, rations of picks and shovels were issued and men instructed to make the best use of them until 3 o'clock in the morning, when a ball will be

the armies. Then followed as quick as the tick of a clock a roar all along the lines from right to left. The first crash was caused by the blowing up of a very strong rebel fort, which commanded about a mile of our lines, was well manned and stored with guns, mortars and amunition. The negro troops, under Gen. Burnside, had undermined this fort and its explosion was to be the signal for opening on their works. The destruction of life must have been great, as the whole work arose majestically in the air, where magazine, shells and all arolled.

been great, as the whole work arose majestically in the air, where magazine, shells and all exploded scattering men, arms, limbs, hortars, cannon and shells in all directions, the wifele mass returning to the earth with a crash that caused the earth to tremble, and discouraged every rebel soldier that witnessed the catastroplie. The rufus were immediately occupied by our brave boys and soon the "star spangled banner" waved over the ruins of rebel folly.

The ruphs propagative replied to any seven has The rebs promptly replied to our cannon, but were soon completely silenced, proving the superiority our arms, and science as well as undaunted

What a beautiful sight these Union lines pre-What a beautiful sight these Union lines present. All along the works are to be seen numerous banners, many of which are placed far beyond our works, waving in grand defiance to the rebel missles, while not a single emblem of rebel prowess is to be seen along their lines. Soon as we silenced their batteries, the compliments of the whole artillery was payed to Petersburg, the effect of which was soon manifest by volumes of smoke arising from the heart of the city. "Alas! alas! that great city; in one hour has her destruction come!" A scene presented to the right is worthy that great city; in one hour has her destruction come!" A scene presented to the right is worthy of note. Two bodies of troops confront each other; one the best families of Virginia, whose former fame and present valor is unquestionable; the other are the sable sons of Africa, illiterate and unknown to fame, both placed in battle array.—

The negroes occupy the ruins of the destroyed fort, the position of which is of extreme importance to the Confoderates, so they make desperate efforts to regain it. Accordingly they charge on their former slaves. Both armies, who were hid behind their breastwork, how leap up to behold the dreadful struggle. Hostilities are suspended vance with a yell, and are met by Africs sons.—But soon the rebel lines waver, their ranks are thinned by the unerring aim of the colored troops. where I found an uncle, a kind-hearted, childless man, who gladly gave me a place in his house, and employed me in his business. Wealth flowed in apon him. I became his partner—went abroaderesided four years on the continent, and finally returned to Scotland rich, educated, and, in short, everything but married.

One evening, while at a ball in Glasgow, my attention was taken by a lady of unpretending appearance, but whose remarkable beauty and high-toned expression indicated a mind of extraordinary power. I was introduced, but Scotlish names had long been unfamiliar to my ear, and I could

THE DANGERS OF LUCIPER MATCHES.—A German writer for a New York paper, under the heading of "A Fearful Poison in the Household,"

annihar—something suggestive of pleasure and pain.

We became well acquainted that evening. I learned without difficulty her history. She was from the country, had been well educated, her parents had lost their property, and she was now acting as governess in a family of the city.

I was facinated with her conversation, and was continually reminded by her grace and refinement of manner that she was capable of moving with distinguished success in a far higher sphere than that which fortune seemed to have allotted her.—
I was naturally not talkative, nor prone to confidence; but there was that in this young lady which inspired both, and I conversed with her as I had never before conversed with a lady. Her questions about the various countries with which I was familiar indicated a remarkable knowledge of literature. about the various countries with which I was familiar indicated a remarkable knowledge of literature, and she possessed a large store of useful information.

We progressed in intimacy, and as our conversation turned upon the causes which induced so many to leave their native land. I laughingly remarked that I owed my own travels to falling with a methy girl while crossing a ford. in character.

in character.

Another young woman, twenty-six years of age, swallowed a decoction of matches in coffee. In the course of an hour she received an emetic and threw up a matter of the consistency of the white of an egg, and like it, to the amount of a half a pint, which partook of the order of phosphorus, and was of a bluish tint. By the fourth day she appeared to have recovered, but then her nose began bleeding, she became jauadiced, and spots of blood showed themselves and febrile symptems. She died a week after she took the hoison. ook the poison.

It would be well for parents to be careful that

their children do not play with matches, and get them, as they are very apt to do, into their mouths. The writer alluded to alaborates the subject; we have given a few of the fatal in-stances narrated for the caution and benefit of our

inquiring some particulars relating to the neighborhood. He answered well enough, and I was about to give him a sixpence, when Helen stayed my hand, and cried out, in the old style—

"Hey, Donald, man, dinna ye ken your old freens?"

The man looked up in astonishment. It was Donald Lean. His amazement at our appearance was heightened by its style; and it was with the greatest difficulty that we could induced him to enter our carriage, and answer our numerous queries as to our friends.

Different men start in life in different ways. I believe that hine, however, is the only instance on record of a gentleman who owes wealth and happiness to rolling over with a pretty girl in a stream of water.

The Wheeling Intelligencer has the following:

"We saw yesterday, going up toward the upperferry, a team of four anima's—a horse, a pony, a mule and a bull. The horse had the heaves, the