The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 27, 1865.

TAXATION.

The New York *Tribune* thus cries loudly for more tax:—

"Let us have a twenty-five per cent. income tax, if necessary, with a searching inquiry into every man's business and receipts, which double the present taxes on all luxuries and superfluities."

"Well, there is a consolation in the fact that a 25 per cent. tax would only come four times. But wouldn't it be better to take all the property at once, and allow a fellow so much per week, to live on?—*Reading Gazette. 21st inst.*

The Gazette's arithmetic is sadly at fault. If an income was derived from itself, a fixed tax of any amount would diminish it from year to year, but never exhaust it. Nor would a fixed tax ever exhaust a fixed principal. In order to exhaust a principal in four years, commencing the first year with 25 per cent. the second year the tax would have to be 33⅓ per cent. the third year 50 per cent. the fourth year 100 per cent. But, of course no such tax is proposed. The idea so extensively and persistently propogated by the Democratic press, that taxation will impoverish and exhaust the sources of wealth, is thoroughly false. A taxation of any amount by a Government, to carry on its own operations, or to pay a debt contracted to its own subjects, *could* not impoverish its wealth to the extent of a single dollar. But an income tax is the most easily borne of any form of taxation. It does not touch the principal it only effects *profits*. If a coal dealer in Reading makes a profit of a thousand dollars a year by his sales, and pays an income tax of over 25 per cent., it is not easy to see how it will effect the profits on his sales of the following year, or if the editor of the Gazette pays an income tax of, 250 dollars on the *profits* of his paper, how will it curtail his business, or *reduce* his profits of the following year? It is not necessary from the context we have taken, to to take into account the *increase* of profits, to be derived from employing the total accruing profits as capital.

The whole system of taxation so far as it effects the ultimate resources of the country, does not seem difficult to comprehend. The Government is not a miser, it does not hoard its treasurer: it is only a transfer agent at most, immediately paying out the money it receives, back again to the sources from which it came.

"We have but one fault to find with the management of that paper, and that is, that it permits the Harrisburg *Telegraph* to outstrip it in circulation on the railroads and through the hands of news dealers. Democrats, when traveling, would like to buy democratic papers, but when none are to be had, they are compelled to resort to the enemy's journals for news. The injury done to the cause, in this way, is incalculable.—*Gazette.*

The important fact that about nineteen twentieths of the circulation of the principle dailies in the country is Republican Union, is a pretty strong argument in itself, in favor of the "cause" they sustain. If the editor of the *Gazette* were an honest and discerning inquirer after the truth he would look a little further into this significant circumstance, than the above paragraph, indicates his wont to look. He would ask and honestly answer in his own mind, how it is that nineteen twentieths of the reading, reflecting, moral and influential part of our citizens, do *not* like to buy "Democratic" papers.

There is a report current that Fort Fisher has fallen. We cannot vouch for its correctness.—*Gazette.*

The "report" alluded to above was the *official* announcement of Admiral Porter, Gen. Terry and Assistant Secretary of War, Dana, giving the details of the fall of Fort Fisher, received in this place in the daily papers of Wednesday about twenty four hours before the *Gazette* went to press. Wonder if the readers of the *Gazette*, who get no otherpaper and who want to see the important News, are satisfied with such "reports."

The Fall of Gold.

When the flag goes up, gold goes down. On Thursday afternoon the sales closed at 210 and yesterday the lowest point was 195. This was fifteen per cent. gained for greenbacks in twenty-four hours. The last quotation was 205, a decline of seventeen per cent. in one week. There can be but one reason for this rapid aud remarkable fall; it is the conviction that the rebellion is near to its death. The price of gold has been for weeks undermined; it has hung like an icicle, that, melting imperceptibly, falls suddenly, without apparent cause. Yesterday we had no startling news or rumors of Union victories to bring gold down so far. Its fall was the result of a profound growth of confidence in the ability of the United States to make speedy and honorable peace. This faith expresses itself forcibly in the present panic of the gold market. It will be more emphatic in a few weeks.—*The Press of Saturday.*

WILMINGTON.—The naval and merchant service of the Confederacy suffered severely last week. Admiral PORTER sends word that the rebels have not only blown up Fort Caswell, but the pirates *Tallihassee* and *Chickamauga* as well. And a late arrival at Philadolphia with Wilmington dates to the 20th, brings thesatisfactory news, that on the night of the 18th five blockade-runners ran into Old Inlet and were captured by our fleet. It may be doubted whether these successive losses will be felt most severely at Richmond or at Liverpool. At the present rate blockade-running does not promise to be a paying business for any great length of time.—Naussau, Halifax and Bermuda will all feel the shock of these events in Cape Fear River before long, and altogether the Anglo-rebel mercantile interest seems to be in anything but a flourishing condition.

SHERMAN AND CHARLESTON.—Now that Gen. Sherman is so near Charleston, it will be seen by our rebel extracts that the *Mercury* of that city pronounces a glowing and elaborate eulogium upon him and his army. Its admiration is unbounded. But it is very severe upon the rebel troops there abouts, whom it describes as a lawless mob, and characterizes it as "ruffians." We find articles in the *Courier* to the same effect. Both these journals are in a terrible rage with their leaders and their so-called soldiers; and will doubtless be greatly rejoiced when Sherman, whom they greatly admire, pays them a visit with his army, which they so profoundly worship. Is this really South Carolina?

INCREASED PAY.—A move has already been made to increase the pay of members of the Legislature. A bill has been introduced providing that the annual compensatson be 1200 and mileage.—It is very likely that the salary will be raised at this session. In olden times the pay of a member of the Legislature was three dollars per day.

The Richmond Press.

Now that the rebels have lost all their seaports of any consequence, their newspaper editors are taxing the utmost extent of their ingenuity to prove that these disasters are really a blessing, and that, instead of having a depressing effect on the fortunes of the confederacy, they will only tend to develop its innate and latent resources. They argue that the loss of these places only puts them in the position that they should properly have assumed at the beginning of the war when their abandonment, it is said, was advised by some very wise rebel statesmen. The fox would have us believe he is much handsomer without his tail. A blockade running is brought to an end, the rebels say that war must be their sole business; the conscription must be more vigorously enforced, and eveay one who can must be made to fight. It is claimed that when Jeff. Davis said that at least one-third of his men belonging to his armies were absent without leave he was far below the mark, and that there are enough of these deserters "to make an army which would sweep both Sherman's and Gran's inte the Atlantic Ocean." The Richmond *Whig* believes that negroes in the prime of life will make better soldiers than white men over fifty years of age. General Joe Johnston, in a speech lately to some soldiers at Columbia, S. C., told them that he was "out of service," and "regretted that he could not serve with them." Mr. Henry S. Foote refuses to be released from arrest, and insists that his prosecution shall go on, and the Provost Marshal of Fredericksburg be compelled to show cause for taking him into custody. Captain Semmes has arrived in Richmond.

A very significant article appeared in the Richmond *Enquirer*, of last Thursday 19th inst., which would seem to be designed to break the inevitable and now plainly foreseen fall of the rebel confederacy. Admitting that "after every manly effort," they may fail to achieve their independence, it asserts that policy and interest, as well as feeling, would incline the rebels to submit to the United States rather than to England, France or Maximilian.—Joining their military forces to those at present constituting our national armies, they would "endeavor to extend the power and influence of that (this) nation from pole to pole, and, uniting every country of America by alliance, seek to make this continent a unit against the world." "With the wealth and population which peace and union would develop in a few years," it continues, "we might find at least a hiding place for our shame, and perhaps some consolation in the fact that America would become the colossal Power of the world."

The Anti-Davis Feeling in the South.

Since the Southern papers have found courage to speak out against Jeff. Davis, they have grown bolder and bolder, and if the press is any indication of public feeling, there is a terrible storm gathering about the head of that Southern autocrat. The Charlotteville (Va.) *Chronicle* says that "if Davis and the Court were only going to dash their brains out, we might rally from the calamity; but they are dragging the whole secession fleet after them;" and denounces Davis in round terms for all the calamities that have come upon the Confederacy. The Charleston *Mercury* is furious. It says:

Patent follies and their disastrous consequences have brought despondency upon the people, and license has thinned the ranks of the defenders of the country.

Instead of aiming at radical changes in the causes of the effects under which we suffer and are endangered, men are found who propose the mad remedy of driving out negro producers into the war, and forcing them to fight. They are to understand that the Yankees are getting the upper hand of us, and their time of immunity from war is over; they are to choose between fighting with us, the weaker party, or with the stronger party, our enemy. They are to fight for slavery (or for individual freedom) on our side, or on the side of the enemy, for total and general emancipation of their families, race and people allured by all the fancies and luxuries of nothing to do. Independence of law, independence of principle, independence of our institutions, the proposition appears to us as desperate in its absurdity as it is reckless of everything else. Can Congress find no remedy for the incompetency and mismanagement which is riding us down to ruin?

In another article the *Mercury* says that there are 100,000 effective men absentees from the rebel army, and who are kept absent because they have lost faith in Jeff Davis. It adds:

It is the incorrigible, intermeddling, mischievous, dictation, malignant prejudices, and petty partizanship, which make sacrifices apparently endless and useless. It is these things which weigh like a pall upon the heart of the country. It is these things which infuse inefficiency everywhere, and inspire selfeshness and indifference. It is these which are destroying us, and which must be eradicated by the action Congress.

In the following sketch it presents a sad picture of the Confederacy:

The path we now are traveling leads straight to destruction. The crisis of the Confederacy has arrived in fatal earnest. *The result of the next six months will bring the Confederacy to the ground*, or will reinstate its power. Without reform we are doomed. There is more than one department of government in which reform is important. But reform in our armies is essential, is vital. Without it the death-knell of the Confederacy is already tolled. *We want no more Jeff. Davis foolery;* we want one atom of brains, one spark of nerve; we want no more of Buhamism; we want no mermaids with heads of monkeys and fishy attachments at neither extremities—we want men, real men, earnest—*North Carolina, Georgia and South Carolina are in no mood jor trifling.* They have had enough of this sort of thing. They don't intend to have much more.

A most onerous but imperative duty devolves upon the commander of this department, whoever he is. That duty—this first and most essential duty—is to eashier and shoot. Without it nothing can be done, and Sherman conquers us. With it, he is a coward who succumbs at heart. Everything is at stake—everything that is in the way must be faced, and trampled upon. The man who commands here must put his heart in his pocket, and his sword in his hand. He must know nothing but the good of the Confederacy.—That he must do regardless of official weakness.—The end must be radical reform. It is folly to talk of red tape now—we want the thing—we must have it—reform, shooting, cashiering, order, subordination, soldiers—not runaways, ragamuffins, ruffians. We want, and we must have, brains and pluck in commanders, and implicit obedience and order in subordinates and soldiers. Six paces and a steady aim will do the business if repeated sufficiently often, especially among the commissioned officers.

If, however, commanding officers will not do their duty in this matter, let all men shut their books, for the end will have well nigh come.—The time is short, will it be improved?

GEN. GRANT, in a recent communication, thus refers to Gen. Sherman: "*The World's History gives no record of his superior and but few equals.*" To this sentiment we may justly add that the world never witnessed in any military chieftan more the elements of geneoous candor and unselfish apprtciation of the good qualities of those by whom he is surrounded and who are necessarily his competitors for fame, than are daily exhibited by Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant. His justice is as inflexible as his valor is invincible.

The Richmond papers complain bitterly of "the decay of public spirit" in the South, and argue that if those in authority would exhibit a little more manliness, common sense and pluck, there would yet be some hopes for the Confederacy.—This looks to us like surrendering at no distant day.

Peace Mission.

Mr. Francis P. Blair retnrned to Richmond again last Friday on the Government Steamer Don, specially detailed for the use of Mr. Blair. A special dispatch dated Friday, to the New York *Tribune* furnishes us the following information on the subject.

"The President has this evening stated to leading Representatives in Congress, that this mission of Mr. Blair is upon his own personal motion, and is his own affair, that he has no idea that it will have any other or better result than his first visit to Jeff. Davis had, that he had no confidence in its profitableness at all, but that Mr. Blair wanted to go and he was willing to let him go. He added that the mission in his judgement had no significance whatever.

One of the Representatives remarked, after this interview with Mr. Lincoln: "The President has much more confidence in the present and prospective combinations and battles of Grant Sherman and Thomas than in any peace embassies." Notwithstanding these protestations, it is the general sentiment here that the President is more than willing that Mr. Blair, skilled in negotiation and powerful in his personal and family influence, should make any number of efforts at pacification, being careful, as he was in the case of the mission of Col. Jaques and Mr. Gilmore, to keep himself where he can repudiate the envoy and his errand if unsuccessful, and reap benefit and credit from both if he succeeds.

A dispatch of Friday to the *Times* states.—

The cabinet were in session several hours to-day, and it is understood that their conference related to the movements of Mr. Blair. Nothing, however, is known of the powers, if any, with which he is clothed, or the precise objects, which it is expected he will accomplish; but the facts of his return a second time to Richmond would seem to authorize the conclusion that the paesent visit has, if not a more serious, at least a different aim from that which prompted his first mission.

The Herald's dispatches supply some characteristic particulars.—

"There has been no little amusement in court circles over the statement that It is said Mr. Blair boastfully made in regard to his reception at the residence of Jeff. Davis. This is, that he was not only cordially but enthusiastically received there; that Mrs. Davis went into ecstacies the moment that she saw him; threw her arms around his neck, and kissed him again and again. He never was received so cordially in any place before. The peace democrats declare that Mr. Blair brought from Richmond a manuscript letter from Jefferson Davis to Mr. Lincoln, in which Mr. Davis says he is willing now, as he always has been, to send or receive commissioners to treat for peace in order to spare his country from the horrors of war, and to advance all its interests. They also assert that Mr. Blair returns to Richmond with a letter from Mr. Lincoln, saying that he is willing to send or receive commissioners to treat for peace upon the basis of an undivided country. This, the peace democrats hold, is the wuole story in a nutshell."

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—The structure of the Southern Confederacy has been tottering and tumbling ever since first it was reared by rebel hands. Its original cornerstone of slavery was a rotten affair, and neither the materials nor the workmen were of such a character as to insure its permanency. It had hardly got itself erected, when the fire of our artillery and the force of our steel were brought to bear upon it. Wall after wall was brought low, pillar after pillar was tumbled into ruins, and, with the fall of each, fell hosts of its builders and defenders. The aspect of it now, is one vast wreck and ruins with but here and there a blackened column still standing. Even of these we begin to see signs of the speedy fall; and when they do fall, they will carry down with them the guilty men who have insulted earth and Heaven by attempting to rear in our fair land a temple of human slavery.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

MISSOURI FREE.—The work is done. After a struggle extending through long years, and contested with all the force and bitterness which slavery could muster beneath its banner, Freedom has triumphed, and Missouri, the battle-ground, is redeemed. The eleventh day of January, A. A. 1865, is made memorable in the history of the State forever. Through the bright period of prosperity which, we believe, has now dawned upon our Commonwealth, long dishonored by oppression and injustice, and repressed in its development by the cruel and ruinous system of slavery, the anniversary of that day will bring gladness to the hearts of thousands and of millions. It has introduced a new era, the brightness of whose glory will extend through all time.

We have so long labored to impress the advantages of emancipation upon the people of Missouri; so long urged the arguments of freedom, that we do not deem it necessary to go over the entire ground, and gather up the trophies of the victory won. It is enough to know that liberty and right have triumphed. Missouri takes her place in the ranks of the free States, and as the long line moves on in the grand march of progress, of civilization, and loyalty, her steps will be with the foremost. The chains, the lash and the shackles of slavery no longer belong to Missouri. They were carried out of sight yesterday—*the eleventh day of January*, 1865.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.—A movement is on foot among prominent Philadelphians, of both political parties, to give a handsome dinner to those democratic Congressmen who shall vote in favor of the proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery. So far the list of such members embraces the names of George H. Yeaman of Kentucky, Austin A. King and James S. Rollins of Missouri, Moses F. Odell and John A. Griswold of New York, Myer Strouse, Josiah Bailey and Archibald McAllister of Pennsylvania, and Ezra Wheeler, of Wisconsin.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—A number of the radical republican Congresssmen at Washington (including such prominent men as Geo. W. Julian of Indiana, Wm. D. Kelly of Philadelphia, and Schuyler Colfax of Indiana,) favor negro sufferage in the seceded States, while not advocating it in the loyal portion of the country. Senator B. Gratz Brown and Representative Henry T. Blow, of Missouri, favor universal sufferage throughout both North and South.

HON. CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS.—The London correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* says:

The United States have never been represented in this country by a man who has performed the most difficult duties with more talent and ability than Mr. Adams has done. He mixes so much in society, he is so acute in his knowledge of character, and he watches so closely every turn of opinion, that he must be able to render invaluable service to his own Government.

Mr. Everett had a family of three children—two sons and a daughter. The latter is the wife of Commodore Wise, chief of the ordinance bureau of the Navy Department.

Hon. A. A. Baker, Member of Congress elect, has been re-elected President of the Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad Company.

The death of one of the democratic members of the New Jersey Legislature gives the republicans a majority of one in the House, which has not hitherto been able to organize on account of the political tie.

Alexander Dumas is coming to the United States to write a work on the administration of Mr. Lincoln, to benefit the cause of the North abroad, and also to deliver lectures on Garibaldi.

Ladies' and Children's Hats.

The latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

WAR SUMMARY.

We have again the report that the rebels have evacuated Wilmington, and that it has been taken possession of by General Terry's troops; but it still needs confirmation. This time the report comes from Anapolis, Md., and it is added that before the rebels left the town they set fire to about thirty million dollars' worth of cotton, but that the national forces, being close at hand, extinguished the flames before much damage had been done. Admiral Porter's entire fleet was in Cape Fear river on last Wednesday. On Wednesday night it captured five blockade runners which were coming in, wholly ignorant of the changed position of affairs there. A large number of the vessels of the Admiral's fleet have since arrived in Hampton Roads. Thirteen hundred of the rebels captured in Fort Fisher and the adjacent works arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday and Saturday last, *en route* to prisons in the North.—*Herald.*

Richmond papers report Gen. Sherman's army to be marching in the direction of Charleston, South Carolina. Whilst the 15th and 17th Corps advanced from Beaufort to Pocotaligo, with but little artillery or baggage wagons, General Sherman it is stated, with the remainder of his forces, artillery trains, etc, was moving by the railroad. On the 16th some of the Union troops advanced to within two miles of the Coosawatchie and retired. According to the latest advices contained in the Southern papers of Friday, a movement had been made by the Union forces towards the Combahee river on Tuesday last which they considered as a feint, and express the belief that General Sherman was concentrating his forces above McPhersonville.

An important letter from Jeff. Davis, is published on the subject of reconstruction, in which he argues that a convention of the States is impracticable, and that peace movements on the part of individual States tend only to the creation of discord in the confederacy. He says that the only plan by which peace can be attained is provided for in the rebel constitution. Richmond has been for the past few days luxuriating in rumors of cabinet changes, among which is one that General John C. Breckinridge is to become rebel Secretary of War. Some funny fellow or would-be swindler advertises in the Selma (Ala.) *Dispatch* that for the sum of one million dollars in rebel paper he will by the first of March next effect the death of President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, and Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, and thus "secure peace."

The cavalry expedition of 500 men, consisting of detatchments of the 8th Illinois, under command of Col. Clendenin, and the 13th and 16th New York, under Col. Gansevoort, which started from Prospect Hill, Va., has returned, having scouted through Fairfax and Loudon counties as far up as Warrenton. They found no large bodies of Rebels in arms, but brought in 52 horses and 11 prisoners. During Friday Col. Clendenin, with his commaud, dashed into Leesburg and captured a mailcarrier with letters from men Rosser's division of Rebel cavalry now stationed in the Shenandoah, to parties in Loudon county. In this expedition the Union troops did not loose a single man.

GIVING THEMSELVES UP.—We learn from members of the Legislature, and others, from the border counties, that large numbers of rebel soldiers are coming in and giving themselves up at the various outposts in this Department. Lieut. Samuels, brother of Judge Samuels, formerly Adjutant Geueral of this State, recently came into Wayne county, accompanied by a dozen or fifteen other rebel soldiers, all of whom took the amnesty oath. They say they are tired of fighting for nothing and freezing to death.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

THE JOHNNIES COMING!—Captain Alfred Hicks, late of the 76th Pennsylvania regiment, has just arrived here from the front of Petersburg. He reports that on Tuesday last *five hundred* rebel deserters came into our lines in a body. Upon their arrival a tremendous cheer went up from the Union boys, but when the rebels obtained a glimpse of the stars and stripes and found themselves receiving a hearty reception, they set up a continuous cheering such as has seldom, if every, been witnessed.—"The Johnnies are coming!"—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Forty guerillas under Pratt and McGregor, on Tuesday, made a dash into Bardstown, Ky., for the purpose of recovering one of their men confined in the jail of that place. The guerillas set the depot on fire and it was burned to the ground. They were finally routed and driven from the town. The pursuit was continued till dark.

A band of mounted guerillas attempted to invade Illinois at Metropolis on Monday night. Only a few succeeded in crossing the Ohio river. A boat from Paducah shelled the woods and dispersed the marauders.

GENERAL NEWS.

HOTEL INCENDIARIES ARRESTED.—Four of the persons who are believed to have been engaged in the attempt to burn the hotels, some weeks since, have been arrested and will be tried by a military commission sitting at Fort Lafayette. The first is one of the leaders of the raid on Lake Erie. The name under which he was known at the time of his arrest is Baker; but he has been ideetified as Captain Bell, of the rebel service. He is a man of education, from the neighborhood of Richmond, and perhaps the most able and dangerous of the rebel officers in Canada. He was arrested near the Niagara Suspension Bridge, with a confederate, who is also in the rebel service. They had just come from Buffalo, and had in their hands a carpet bag, with half a dozen candles. Their arrest was made a few days after information had been received at the department headquarters that Buffalo was to be burned by a party of incendianies from Toronto. Both are to be immediately tried as spies. The third is one of the New York incendiaries. The name by which he is commonly known is "Staunton," but his real name is known, and he is a captain in the rebel service. He was arrested near Detroit some ten days ago, having come across the line from Sarnia. He also is to be tried as a spy. The fourth is also in the rebel service, and was arrested on the Hudson river. It has been satisfactory ascertained that the number of persons engaged in attempting to fire the city of New York did not exceed six or seven, and that one person set fire to two hotels and another to one hotel and Barnum's Museum.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—A letter from George Seward, Secretary and General Superintendent of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to Cyrus W. Feild, after alluding to the electrical perfection of the new cable, says, that the amount completed up to the 30th of December was seven hundred and fifty miles.—The cable is now being manufactored at the rate of eighty miles per week, without hurry and without nightwork. It will be finished by the end of the first week in June. Two tanks on board the Great Eastern for the stowage of the cable, are constructed, and the third is rapidly going on. There is no reason to doubt that the cable will be all on board, and the ship ready for sea, with every appliance of the best kind, and in the best order, during the month of June.

THE GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE BURNED.—Long before daylight on Wednesday morning, the 11th inst., the Galt House, at Louisville, Ky., one of the most celebrated hotels in the country, was discovered to be on fire and was soon a heap of ruins.—Very little of the furniture was saved, and the most sad part of the occurrance was that two bodies of persons who had perished in the flames were found in the ruins. They could not be identified; but William Hanna of Shelby county, Ky., is known to have perished. Many narrowly escaped. A warehouse on the east side of the Galt House, occupied by O. W. Thomas and Andrew Buchanan, was also destroyed. The aggregate loss is nearly a million of dollars. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ARRIVAL OF TWO THOUSAND BALES OF COTTON.—The steamships Morning Star and Continental, which have just arrived from New Orleahs, brings two thousand bales of cotton. This is the largest shipment of cotton received here since the beginning of the war.—*N. Y. Post.*

A Nevada paper says that a large extent of country in Humboldt county, Nevada, is saturated with petroleum. The liquid streams spontaneously through the surface, rises wherever a hole is dug, and coal gas rises everywhere.

The New York Post says Southern men in that city are constantly making application to take the oath of allegiance, but desire the fact to be kept secret, in order that their families and property at the South may not be molested by the rebel leaders.

The Winstead (Ct.) Herald says:—"Old Mr. and Mrs. Walter, the one deaf as a crowbar and the other bedridden by a railroad accident, after a year or two of experiment have found themselves uncongenial, and have obtained a divorce.

A New Yorker, who had made a fortune in oil speculations, put $10,000 in his pocket the other day and started West to make his daughter a present of that sum. But his pocket was picked in the cars.

SPOTTED FEVER.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* learns that a disease of an unusual character prevails in Lykenstown and Wisconisco. Thus far every case has baffled the physicians, and it seems they do not fully understand how to treat the patients, who, being seized with convulsiont, generally die in less than twenty-four hours. A Mrs. Kunselman was stricken by the disease, her husband being in the army, and four children at home, with no one but the mother to care for them. Her last words were, "What will become of my poor children?" Spotted fever is the term used by the people in speaking of the disease, but this may not be the proper title.

CURIOUS.—The citizens of Mansfield, Ohio were aroused at an early hour on Wednesday morning 18th inst., by loud reports seeming like thunder.—Several houses were perceptibly shaken, and in some cases windows were broken. The citizens, in the absence of any other cause, conclude that they have experienced the shock of an earthquake.

A Mr. Rhinehart, of South Coventry township, Chester,. Penn., purchased a condemned Government horse recently, and discovering a wound or sore on its thigh, which showed no sign of healing, made an examinatien of the wound, and finding some hard substance in it, extracted it, and found it be a lady's pocketknife, with the blade shut.

PRESENT TO THE CREW OF THE KEARSAGE.—A few weeks since a committee of the Board of Trade obtained by subscriptions of Boston merchants the sum of twenty-one thousand dollars, which has been judiciously distributed among the officers and crew of the steamer Kearsage, as a recognition of their services in the destruction of the Alabama.—*Boston Journal.*

MORE MINING DISCOVERIES.—The last advices from Puget's Sound, contained in the Washington Territory papers say the country is in a state of excitement, growing out of the discovery of gold and silver-bearing quartz ledges forty or fifty miles from Olympia, and within twenty or thirty miles of water navigation. Assays had been made at Victoria, and the specimens having been found to be very rich, a free rein was given to speculation, and some four or five hundred claims, up to last accounts, had already been located.

Army Correspondence.

COMPANY K. 208th REG'T. P. V. NEAR PETERSBURG VA., Jan. 15th 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—

The grand Army of the Potomac is now lying inactive in front of the rebel lines, with an occasional rumor of peace negotiations to cheer the monotonous hours of camp life. The late victories of Sherman and Thomas has given a silvery lining to the tempestuous impendiag clouds that hung with such threatening aspects over our martial horizon.—Mars and his satellites now seem to be superceded by the onward march of Luna, and ere long we hope to see the olive branch gracefully playing in in the breeze of tranquility. In anticipation of this result the Bedford county boys—of whom there are many in this army will once more rejoin their friends in their old Hill-side and valley homes, and return to the peaceful pursuits of life. It will be interesting to the friends at home to learn that company K, (who are all Bedford county boys) enjoy their usual good health and buoyant spirits. Captain Weaverling and Lieutenants Bessor and Sparks are constantly exercising a vigilant and scrutinizing care for the morals, health and general welfare of the company; in consequence of this supervision have become warmly attached. The sergeants also are very attentive to every duty enjoined upon them, and are ready for any emergency that may present itself in the course of war's vicissitudes. We all have our times of mirth and gaiety and spend these long winter evenings with as much satisfaction as is possible for men who are separated from friends and home. It is also gratifying to us to know that we are not forgotten at home, as some one is constantly in receipt of large boxes of provisions and luxuries. We still occupy the front of Petersburg within one and a half miles of that rebellious city. Very heavy forts are situated all along both sides of the line, and marks it very difficult for any person to pass, except those who lay down their arms and come over to us "without leave of absence" from their commanders.

I will take the liberty to mention the good condition of Captain Wishart's company, (H). They seem to feel that the war cannot be successfully prosecuted without having something to do in the matter themselves. The captain enjoys good health and feels at home in the army. More anon.

HENRY C. STAILY.

New Advertisements.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN R. R. CO. *Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1864.*

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 258 South 3d Street, Phila., on Tuesday, the 7th day of February, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when an Election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors for the ensuing year.

J. P. AERTSEN, Secretary.

Jan. 20-3t

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

I hereby caution all persons not to hunt, fish, destroy timber or trespass our our property, in any way whatever, as we will prosecute any person that disregards this notice.

LEVI SMITH, Monroe Tp.,
J. H. SPARKS, E. Providence Tp.

Jan. 20, 1865-3t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of John Weisel, late of St. Clair Township, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN WEISEL,
JOHN FICKES.

Jan. 6, 1865-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Mary M. Haase, late of the Borough of Schellsburg, dec'd, having been issued to the subscriber the by Register of Bedford County, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately.

DUNCAN M'VICKER,

Schellsburg, Jan. 6, 1865-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the Borough of Bedford, on the estate of Margaret Bulger, late of Middle Woodbury Tp., deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. R. DURBORROW.

Dec.16,'64-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Joseph O. Blackburn, late of Napier Township, deceased, persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.

EDMUND S. BLACKBURN, Administrator.

Dec.16,'64-6t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary to the estate of William A. Mock, late of Union township, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted will be required to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL MOCK &
SAMUEL A. MOCK, Executors.

Dec.16,'64-6t

NOTICE.

All those indebted to the subscriber for subscription, advertising and job work, for the Bedford Inquirer, and also for the Patriot, are notified that the books and notes are in the hands of H. Nicodemus, Esq., for collection. Look out and save costs.

DAVID OVER.

Jan. 20, 1865.

U. S. TAXES.

Notice is hereby given, that the returns of the Special Income Tax for the various divisions of Bedford County, will be opened for examination at the office of the Assistant Assessors in those divisions, from the 17th to the 28th of January, inst., both days included. Appeals for the same will be received by the Assessor, IN WRITING, at his office in Gettysburg, on the 30th of January inst.

R. G. HARPER, Assessor 16th Distrist Pa.

Gettysburg, Jan 13, 1865. (jan.20-2t)

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

The Collectors for the year 1864 are hereby notified to appear at the Commissioners Office, in Bedford, on Saturday, January 28th, 1865, for the purpose of settling the Militia Tax with which they stand charged for said year. Collectors will please come as early in the day as possible.

By order of the Commissioners.

JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

Jan. 20, 1865-2t

New Advertisements.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public sale on the premises in Hopewell Township, on

TUESDAY the 10th day of February 1864,

That large and valuable farm of which Jacob Fluke died seized,

Containing 248 acres and 110 perches

of limestone land; about three fourths of which is cleared and under fence; the balance being well timbered. The farm land is in a high state of cultivation with water in every field. The improvements are a

Large Frame House, Bank Barn,

And other useful buildings; also a good tenant house on one end of the place, also an orchard of choice fruit trees. This farm adjoins William Gorsuch, Eli Fluke's heirs, David Puderbaugh, Stephen Weimer and others and is about two miles from the town of Hopewell. Terms one third of the purchase money to be secured in the hands of the purchaser during the lifetime of the widow; he paying her the interest annually, the one third of the balance at the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, without interest. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, *Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Jacob Fluke dec'd.*

jan. 27,'65-3t.

Private Sale.
OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will offer until the 1st., day March next his Property in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county Pa., containing

Three Hundred Acres,

more or less, adjoining the town of Centreville The improvements are a good

TWO STORY LOG HOUSE,

with Kitchen attached, Spring house, double Bank Barn and all other necessary out buildings. Also

A Good Grist Mill,

with two run of stones. There is also an Engine of eighteen horse power attached to said mill. About 80 acres of this land is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered. A great part of this land is underlaid with iron ore and handy to a furnace about being started in the Valley. Also TWO LOTS with a WEATHER BOARDED HOUSE on each in the town of Centreville. Any person who desires purchasing such property will call soon.

H. J. BRUNNER.

jan. 27,'65-4t.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constable in the different Townships in the County of Bedford Greeting.

KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEX. KING President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and SAMUEL DAVIS and JAMES BURNS, Jr., Esq Judges of the same Court in the same county of Bedford. You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid on the second Monday of February, (being the 13th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my had at Bedford, on the 20th of January, in the year of our Lord 1865.

JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Jan. 20, 1865.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of Michael Diehl, administrator of the estate of Nicholas Diehl, late of Colerain township, deceased.

The final account of Henry Whetstone, administrator of the estate of Daniel Means, jr., late of Monroe township, deceased.

The account of Thomas S. Holsinger, trustee for the sale of the real estate of George M. Holsinger, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The account of Andrew B. Snowberger, administrator of the estate of Hezekiah H. Miller, late of South Woodbury township, deceased.

The final account of Nicholas Sleighter and Solomon Feight, administrators of the estate of Daniel Sleighter, late of East Providence township, deceased.

The account of Thomas S. Holsinger, administrator de *bonis non* of John Roudabush, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., administrator with the will annexed of Ann Eliza Cox, late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased.

The account of James Burns and Emanuel Statler, executors of the last will and testament of James Burns, late of Juniata township, deceased.

The account of Jacob B. Furry, administrator of the estate of John B. Furry, late of Napier township, dec'd.

The first account of Jacob Walter and Jacob Berkhimer, executors of the last will and testament of Frederick Berkheimer, late of St. Clairsville, Bedford co., dec'd.

O. E. SHANNON, Register.

Jan. 20, 1865.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

Drawn for February Term, 2d Monday, 13th day, A. D., 1865.

Hugh Wilson, foreman, Jacob Fletcher, Wm. Anderson, David Shafer, John Calhoun, Samuel Elliott, Jas. Taylor, Solomon Egolf, Jacob Boor, Jacob Hillegass, of P., John Johnson, Stephen Wimer, Peter Keagy. Geo. Hartman, Wm. Fisher, John Barkman, Daniel R. Anderson, Adam Pote, Henry Mills, Rudolph Hoover, Michrel L. Putt, Wm. Cuppett, Geo. Beegle, Baltzer Fletcher.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS DRAWN FOR SAME TERM.—Saml Shafer, Wm. C. Wisegarver, John W. Scott, John Dilts, James O'Neal, Lewis N. Fyan, George Mock, Peter Barton, Amos Collins, Wm. Foster, John Berkhimer, John Homan, Thomas Donahoe, Josiah Elder, George Potter, Aaron Reed, Ewalt Burns, Vach. Brangle, Richard McMullin, Wm. Smith, Jacob Bowser, Geo. Knisely, John Wilhelm, jr., John Kemp, David Sams, Abner S