

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor.

The Bedford Inquirer IS PUBLISHED Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street, OPPOSITE THE MENDEL HOUSE, BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA. TERMS: \$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance, \$2.25 if not paid within three months, \$2.50 if not paid within the year

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PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

ESPY M. 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. specially collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. April 1, 1864-tf.

J. R. BURBORROW, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Office one door south of the "Mengel House," Wc attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice. Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds, Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c. Bedford, Apr. 8, 1864-tf.

KIMMEL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law 225 on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House. April 1, 1864-tf.

JOHN MAJOR, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, BEDFORD COUNTY. Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts. April 1, 1864-tf.

J. W. HOWER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. April 1, 1864-tf.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS, Bedford, Pa., 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. G. W. RUPP, O. E. SHANNON, F. BERENDET, apr.15, 64-tf.

JOHN LUTZ, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Regularly licensed agent for the collection of Government claims, bounties, back pay, pensions, &c. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office with J. R. Burborrow, Esq., on Juliana Street, two doors South of the "Mengel House." Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana Street, two doors South of the "Mengel House." Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

DENTISTRY. I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist of Woodbury. WILL spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Woodbury, attending to the duties 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 Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted. Aug. 5, 1864-tf.

C. N. HICKOK, J. G. MINNICH, JR. DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA. Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street. All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH. Jan 65-ly.

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

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D. Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. 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. Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewellery, Spectacles, &c. HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECIALLY OF BRILLIANT DOUBLE REFRACTION, ALSO SCOTCH PEBBLE GLASSES. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply anything in his line not on hand. \$1.00 per pair. apr. 8, 1864-22.

BEDFORD HOUSE, AT HOPWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA., BY HARRY DROLLINGER. EVERY attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House. Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

UNION HOTEL, VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR, West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa. (Formerly the Globe Hotel). THE public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage. A splid and Livery Stable attached. (ap' 74).

U. S. HOTEL, HARRISBURG, PENNA., CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT. D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor. Jan 65-3m.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative). The Edinburgh Review (Whig). The Westminster Review (Radical). The North British Review (Free-Church). AND Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory). The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has doubled and the price of paper nearly trebled, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

Terms for 1865.

For any one of the Reviews, \$4.00 per annum. For any two of the Reviews, 7.00. For any three of the Reviews, 10.00. For all four of the Reviews, 12.00. For Blackwood's Magazine, 4.00. For Blackwood and any one Review, 7.00. For Blackwood and two of the Reviews, 10.00. For Blackwood and three of the Reviews, 13.00. For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 15.00.

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and will be nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both—we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country. Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present price would be about \$100 a year, our price (\$15) is exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—\$1 each—on the 1st of January, and we are enabled to offer you the fact that in the scale we have adopted we shall be very justly by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather limited, but the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party. LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers, No. 38 Walker Street, New York. Jan. 27, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS. To Mail Subscribers per annum, \$10 00. Including Sunday morning edition, \$12 00. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. One copy 1 year, \$3 00. Two copies 1 year, 5 00. THE WEEKLY TIMES. One copy 1 year, \$2 00. Three copies 1 year, 5 00.

DISCOUNT CIRCULAR OF THE HOPEWELL OIL COMPANY.

Capital—\$200,000. Shares—200,000. Par Value, \$1.00. Hon. JOHN ROWE, President. J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Secretary and Treasurer. DIRECTORS: W. S. FLETCHER, McConnellsburg, Pa. JOHN ROWE, Greensboro, Pa. F. BERENDET, Bedford, Pa. J. H. STYMOUR, Hagerstown, Md. EGBERT STOKES, Martinsburg, Pa. JOHN J. SCHELL, Somerset, Pa. C. P. RAMSDELL, Oil City, Pa.

The property of this Company consists of 200 acres of land, in fee simple, situated on the west side of the Allegheny river, a short distance above the mouth of Seneca Creek, in Seneca County, Pennsylvania. It has a frontage along the river of one mile, with good boring surface for the whole distance. Two good oil wells are now in operation on the east side of the river, immediately opposite the property of the Co. The following is a report in an adjoining tract, taken from an editorial in the Philadelphia Price Current, on December 17th: "The geological relation of this property to Oil Creek, is such that the oil-bearing strata, which supply the wells on the Middle Section of Oil Creek (from the Washington Clinchburg to the north to the Buchanan on the South) must pass under this property; the range of the strata certainly bringing the two localities into this mutual relation. Other data, obtained from an investigation of the conformation of the ground, and the underlying rocks, and to the same conclusion, viz: that the main belt of oil, which extends down from the north-northeast and supplies the wells on the Washington, McClintock, Egbert Stokes, and Buchanan Farms, sweeps down still farther on the same south-west direction, corresponding with and controlled by the inclination of the strata, and underlies this property. It is well ascertained by a number of aged and respectable residents that the Indians, years ago, gathered oil from the surface of the ravines on this property and used it for rheumatic affections.

In former times the teamsters of Bellion Iron Furnace, gathered and used the oil for the purpose of applying it to nails and brutes on their horses. Oils for years were seen to exude from a number of places among others, at the foot of an old stump on the bank of the Allegheny river, and in the ravine alluded to. A few years ago, the then owners of the tract, with one or two of their neighbors, bored a well, a few feet above the old stump. The first vein of oil was struck at the depth of 288 feet, and the second at 406 feet, an experienced man from Oil Creek was employed to tube the well, which produced a stream of oil three quarters of an inch in diameter. The owners of the well, not satisfied with its production, pulled out the chamber, and drilled some feet deeper, when they struck salt water in large quantities and great strength. Believing that the manufacture of salt would, at the time, yield them a better profit, they arranged their seed bags in the well, so as to enable them to exclude the oil and pump the salt water. Still oil was pumped along with the water, in such quantities as to gather upon the top of the water-tanks, from whence it was collected, barreled and sold. There is every reason, therefore, to believe that the property is rich in its supplies of oil. The inclination of the strata proves, conclusively, that those supplies of oil on Oil Creek have a higher level than the oil-bearing rocks on this property; and that, consequently, the supply will be more abundant than that of Oil Creek itself. The large extent of boring territory, equal to that of half a dozen companies on Oil Creek, a boat-landing on the Farm, with the advantage of a navigable stream for transportation of oil, and the certainty of the existence of large quantities of coal upon the tract, makes the property of incalculable value. The Company are about preparing to sink several wells, and to expect the early development of oil in paying quantities. The plan of organization adopted by the Company commends itself to public approval, from the fact that it places no restrictions upon the stock, but confines the sale of shares solely to their par value. A limited number of Shares can be had by applying to the following named gentlemen: Jacob Reiser, Bedford, Pa. B. F. Meyer, " " J. Henry Schell, Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pa. James Lowther, Altoona, Blair County, Pa. S. S. Ash, Hollidaysburg, Pa. C. W. Barnum, Hopewell, Pa. J. H. Kessler, Hagerstown, Md. E. B. Truett, Greensboro, Pa. J. Hostetter & Co., " " J. J. Phillips, Waynesboro, " John S. Miller, Huntingdon, " W. D. McKinstry, Mercersburg, " And at the Office of the Company, No. 433 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Dec. 23, '64.

Blanks.

Blank, judgement notes, deeds and mortgages &c. &c., for sale at the Incommod Office.

The Bedford Inquirer.

THE COMMONWEALTH VS. TROUT.

(CONCLUDED.)

Jacob Walter.—Was at the election; was in with the board a couple of times; in the evening was in when I heard the noise and fuss outside; when I came out I found Trout, his son, Suter and Houser the principal persons; in the fuss; different persons were standing round and two soldiers some distance off; Mr. Trout was very much excited about something, using very improper language such as I had never heard him use; the noise outside was rather a disturbance, and I went out at the request of the board to quiet it; I commanded the peace; Alem remarked he was on his own ground, and would talk as much as he d—n pleased; Gideon made the same reply; they quieted down and the thing appeared to be squashed; they were still talking and I heard the stamp business and judged that was the cause of Mr. Trout's excitement; did not see Mook till after the fight; saw him there; was close to him; the first difficulty was pretty well squashed; Suter called for three cheers; when Suter proposed three cheers for the Harbaugh stamp I stopped; Suter cheered; Trout ran out and caught him; they had a scuffle and I went back; when I went back Mook came from the other direction; Mook and I came close together, I rather behind him; Mook held his gun in his left hand and had a cane in his right hand; he was in that position until he was either pushed, or as he alleged, some one tripped on his toes; at all events he staggered back three, four, or five steps; he like to have stepped on me and I stepped to one side; he must have struck some one as he staggered back; I thought somebody had pushed him; at this time one of the soldiers came up; Mook was talking pretty loud making his apology, and told him he should dry up; Mook told the soldier some one had tripped on his toes; the soldier taking his gun down with bayonet on told him to dry up a couple of times; Mook took his gun down and told him he could shoot as quick as he could.

Cross Examined.—I might have been in near an hour; it might have been half an hour before I went to command peace after the last vote was in; the second difficulty was caused by Suter calling for the three cheers for the Harbaugh stamp; Suter bawled Trout out to fight. Henry Trout.—I was at the election; witnessed the first and last fuss; was standing at the election door; saw Alem; when the old man commenced to quarrel with Houser and Suter, Alem pitched in and was ripping and tearing round and reached up to his heart, and said he had something there that would strike harder; after that Walter came out; Alem said he was on his own ground. G. Mook.—Got a little peaceful; result was read; Suter proposed three cheers for Democratic ticket and Harbaugh stamp; Suter cheered; Gideon Trout ran towards Suter; I saw Alem getting up and wiping his face; said somebody had struck him. I saw one of the soldiers coming up; told Mook to dry up; Mook and Alem were then talking; Mook took his gun off his shoulder and said d—n you; I can shoot as quick as you can; Alem said to the soldiers he wanted Mook arrested; the Sergeant was standing there and he gave the soldiers the order to arrest Mook; Mook had started home at this time; Alem said he wanted Alem arrested; if he didn't give up he should shoot his d—d black heart out; Alem next gave them the directions of the road; which course they should go to Mook's house; he said he would send his brother Bub along; the soldiers then went to get ready to start.

Cross Examined.—The soldiers went up that way a way from the election house, up opposite the barn; I said the shoe must pitch about the Harbaugh stamp, etc. That little conversation with George Vickroy; said it was a pity; I didn't tell Geo. W. Vickroy that the soldier and Mook pointed their guns at each other and I said that he like of that about the Stamp; Alem said he was Mark Houser; G. D. Trout, Houser and Suter, quarrelled; Walter came out and commanded the peace; the talking quieted down; Trout got to talking with Beckley. I then heard a difficulty between Mr. Mook and Alem; Alem accused Mook of hitting him with his gun; Mook denied it; Alem said he could prove it and called up Prosser who said he saw Mook strike him with the gun; Mook called Prosser a liar and said he could prove that he hadn't touched him; Mook called up Claycomb and he said Mook didn't strike Alem; then a soldier stepped up and presented his gun at Mook and told him to dry up; Mook brought his gun down in front of the soldier and said he could shoot as quick as the soldier; I walked up where the soldiers had my father under guard; one of the soldiers asked Alem who had hit him; he was wiping the blood from his face; Alem said Mook had struck him; the soldier asked where Mook was; Alem pointed where Mook had just gone round the dam on his way home; Alem told him to follow him and shoot his d—d black heart out; the soldier walked to the store porch and said he was gone and could not find him; if he could he would have halted him d—d quick; I then went and got my father's horse and he started to Bedford and I started home.

Cross Examined.—Saw Suter knock Trout down; they were in hold and Suter tore loose and struck Trout. Theo. R. Smith.—Was at the election; heard them say something about the election; thought insinuations were thrown at Mr. Trout; Houser spoke loudly and said it was not a Harbaugh stamp; Gideon Trout was standing behind him and said who that; Alem said it was Houser; Gideon said "Houser what did you say that for?" Houser said he was not talking to him. Cross Examined.—Houser is a large stout man; Suter has the name of being a stout aboiled man; Alem is a delicate man; I started when Mook started; before Mook started away I understood it to be all over between Mook and Alem.

James Reininger.—Went to the election; voted; was there about an hour and a half; everything was quiet; saw Alem Trout and Mook didn't see anything of the fight; Alem accused Mook of knocking him down; Mook denied it, but said if he did, he did it accidentally; Prosser said he did; Mook said he was a d—d liar and ran; Prosser back; a soldier came and told Mook to dry up; Mook and Berkeimer started off; the soldier reported to the Sergeant there was the d—d son of a b—h that was going to shoot me; the Sergeant said why didn't you shoot him; the soldier replied, I was afraid of shooting other good men, why didn't you bayonet him; the soldier replied I didn't, well, said the Sergeant, you must go and arrest him; soldiers then got out their horses; soldier asked Alem the road; he replied go to the end of the lane, take right hand road. We heard two shots in the direction of my place; Alem asked where that; soldiers came back; Alem asked them if they had arrested Mook; yes, they said, and took him to Alum Bank and he attempted to escape, they halted him, he wouldn't stop and they shot him; Sergeant asked him if they had hit him; he said, yes, when my gun cracked I heard him squawk and that pretty bad; Sergeant said they must go

and bring that man in; they went found a pistol. Cross Examined.—Went to election about twelve o'clock; no votes were put in after I got there; the blackguarding commenced about 25 minutes after I got there; Trout and Beckley were talking; Houser and Suter commenced the blackguarding; Mook had his gun and cane; found his pistol next morning; soldier called Alem to him; Alem said who was that behind the soldier; I said Bab; Alem said Bab is too young; he ought not to have gone; there was nothing said about Alem when the order for arrest was given; I didn't see Alem when the order was given; he was not present and the assault upon Alem was not the reason for ordering Mook's arrest; Alem was there all the time till the soldiers came back.

John H. Griffith.—Was at election about half an hour before sun down; saw Fred Mook there; saw Alem there; heard him say arrest the d—n black hearted son of a b—h shoot his d—d black heart out of him. Cross Examined.—This was said just after Mook left; Alem said he is gone, let him go; it was between half and three-quarters of an hour before the three soldiers left on horse back. Re-Examined.—Bub was along with the soldiers when they left; he was on the horse behind the last soldier. Chistion Mook.—Know the pistol, it was a five shot.

COMMONWEALTH RESTS EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Dr. B. F. Harry. I saw Alem Trout about the 12th or 20th of October last; removed a portion of the bone of the nose that had been fractured; the nose was bruised. Morgan Prosser. I saw Alem knocked down; was about three yards from him; saw him fall; saw the blow fall about three yards back from where he stood; the blow hit him across the nose; it was with a gun; Fred Mook struck the blow; it was the first time I heard of the juggling about the striking; Mook told me I was a d—d liar; the soldier told Mook that he must behave; that he must go away; Mook and the soldier drew their guns; Alem knocked them up; the sergeant ordered them to go and arrest Mook; Samuel Atwell told Richard Trout to get up behind and go; he got on and they started up the road. Samuel Clark. Was one of the Inspectors at the election; heard plenty of this blackguard talk; too much of it; I went out when Mook read the result; Suter called for three cheers for the Democratic ticket, and three for the Nancy or Sally Harbaugh stamp; Trout struck Suter and Suter struck Trout; Mook came up; he struck Alem right across the nose; it knocked Alem down; the soldiers came rushing up; Sheriff Aldstadt came rushing up and said he was High Sheriff of Bedford County and would go wherever he pleased; the soldier told him he did not care if he was the High Devil; I saw Alem and asked him if he was hurt; he said he believed his nose was broken; I knew Alem Trout; his character is good. Henry B. Mook. I have known Alem Trout fifteen years; know his character; it is pretty good; never knew him to have a fight; it was clerk of election; heard black guard talk; it was pretty loud; I could hear it.

John F. Chisham. I was at the election on the 11th of October; I was one of the soldiers; six of us were there; we had a commanding officer of the squad, Sergeant Wiley; we were subject to his command; we were there all day; neither I nor any of my associates disturbed any one that day; we didn't interfere with the exercise of the elective franchise by the people; our business was to arrest deserters and conscripts; our arms were standing on Trout's porch; we dined at his table; I was back of the barn when this blackguard business commenced; two of us were there, one guarding the stable. When I came to the crowd, the first I noticed, Mook drew his gun on the little soldier, Samuel Atwell; Mook drew his gun as fast as he could; the soldier pointed his gun at Mook; I remained there the balance of the evening until the soldiers started off; it was about twenty minutes after the fight that the soldiers started after Mook; Sergeant Wiley then after Mook; when we came together the little soldier bayonet came up and told the Sergeant that Mook drew his rifle on him and threatened to shoot him, and swore he could shoot as fast as he could; Wiley said "if you shoot him, he said there were other men standing behind him" "I was afraid I would shoot more." Sergeant then said why didn't you bayonet him? he said he had not his bayonet on; the little soldier told the Sergeant that this man ought to be arrested; Wiley told him he would have him arrested, and said "boys go and get your horses"; the sergeant called out the three that went, and ordered them to arrest Mook and bring him back; they got their horses; Mr. Trout was not present when the Sergeant gave the order; they went; it was because he drew the rifle upon the soldier; Alem remained at his father's.

Cross Examined. I reside in Strahan township, Adams county; Mr. Wiley resides in Gettysburg; Samuel Atwell was a resident of Gettysburg. Theo. M. Blackburn. I have known Alem Trout fifteen years; know nothing else than that he was a quiet peaceable citizen. Josiah Pearce. Know Alem Trout and his neighbors; know his standing; it is good; was a voter at the election on the 11th of October last. M. Trout behaved very well, saw nothing amiss; the soldiers molested or disturbed nobody. I saw the soldiers standing in a little group and I was perhaps a rod away from them; I heard some one say they should bring him in or arrest him and with that three of the soldiers started directly toward the barn and shortly they came back leading three horses saddled and bridled; I did not see them mount; after they were gone the man that had commanded and I had some conversation; I didn't see Alem in that group; I heard him judge some three or four rods away toward the dam. I heard Alem say that if he had known that Bub had gone he shouldn't have gone. Samuel Prosser. When I got there a group of soldiers was standing about half way between the gate and the election house; they were talking there and I went up to the group and asked what is going on? The soldiers were talking there and one of them said Mook had presented his gun at him; one replied why didn't you shoot him? He said he might kill another man or two for his load would go through two or three men; why didn't you club your gun? One replied that they would have him arrested and from there the soldiers moved up toward the gate and remained there some time; Alem spoke to me while they were standing there; I was two or three steps from the group; Alem took no part in the talk; I saw the soldiers starting away after they were on their horses; Alem remained at home, I believe Bub Trout went along with the soldiers; just as they started they reached down and caught Bub and Prosser helped him on; Alem was not there, I know Alem, his standing is good. Gideon D. Trout. I was a voter at St. Clair polls, where the election had been held at my premises for fifteen years; I never saw so many guns there before; there were six soldiers there; their conduct was good; there was nothing of importance occurred until this conversation; I had been at the house to give some directions about supper, I returned to the election where I spoke to Mr. Beckley; just before I stopped Mook came to the door and announced that the election would close in fifteen minutes; whilst I was standing there talking to Mr. Beckley, just behind me there were six or eight men standing in a group talking very smutty talk; I remarked to Mr. Beckley that was very dirty talk; he said it was; the voices that I recognized were Aldstadt and Mark Houser. That kind of conversation was repeated some three or four times; I was studying whether I should resent it or not; my son Alem and Richard were standing close by; Alem said, "Pap, that is a little too hard to stand, if I turned round then; I don't recollect what I said first, but on their reply, I called them a d—d set of blackguards, and

said they were not fit to be in decent company. Houser took it up first and remarked to me that I was a gentleman; I repeated they were a set of blackguards using the same profane language; I walked up to Houser; he said "don't strike me" I told him I was not going to strike him, but I would not be imposed upon, upon my own premises, in the presence of my own family. At this point Lee Suters broke in; that was the first I knew he was in the party; he wished me to repeat what he had said; what have we done? I told him they had been saying imprudently that I could prove it by most of their own party; he insisted on the proof, and I hesitated about giving it to him; then he called me a liar and bawled me out of the election ground and he would give me what I deserved; I then called on Jacob Beckley to witness the dirty language they had used; he told them they had used smutty talk. Walter, at this point, came out and commanded the peace; I told the Squire if he would make his own men behave there would be no trouble. At this time Suter and I got apart and Aldstadt and I got into conversation; we talked in a lower tone of voice than we; we got to reasoning a little; I asked him why he was there and why it was that he was always inciting some blackguard to injure me; he said that was his own business and he had as much right there as anybody had. I told him if he would behave himself nobody would interfere with his rights; I told him if he had anything against me he ought to treat me in another way, that I did not think he had any right to come there and abuse me on my own premises. He said he was in the big road; John Crisman said that under the Constitution we had the right of free speech; I told him to go home and study his Constitution; he left. I told him to come to the door and said "if you will be quiet, I will read you the result." Aldstadt walked away across a group towards my dwelling. A proposition was made for three cheers for the Democratic ticket; also, three cheers for the Harbaugh stamp. They didn't get that quiet out; I ran at Suter and we both came together and we both struck about the same time; we were facing each other; it was almost as light as day; we battered away; Suter struck me on the top of the head; I struck him on the temple; then I struck him in the face and that brought him to his knees; some one caught my arm as I was going to strike the third time; it was Aldstadt; I believe I was then standing unguarded, and Suter struck me and told them to dry up and disperse. As he said that Fred Mook looked his gun; I heard it click; Mook said "d—d d—d you, I can shoot as hard and as quick as you can"; they both presented their guns; some persons passed between them; I turned the soldier's gun up, and some one I think turned Mook's up, and I am certain there was no bayonet on the soldier's gun. A moment after Mook came up, and asked me if I had anything against him; and I replied "I heard Alem and Fred talking, Alem and my family knew what the Harbaugh stamp referred to. Samuel Wray.—Know Alem Trout well; know his neighbors; and know nothing about his character. The defendant rested his case here. The respective counsel summoned up the case, and the Judge delivered the charge, when the Jury withdrew, and after an absence of half an hour returned a verdict of not guilty.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Letter of Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, Minister to England.

President Lincoln has sent in to Congress a message in reference to the recent Peace Conference. The message is too long for us to publish, but the whole history is accurately embraced in Mr. Seward's letter to Mr. Adams, and the reader can get a full understanding of the whole matter from the following extract: "The President, on the 18th day of January, addressed a note to Mr. Blair, in which the President after acknowledging that he had read the note of Mr. Davis, said that he was, and always should be, willing to receive any agent which Mr. Davis, or any other influential person, might send to confer with the authority of the government, might send to confer informally with the President, with a view to the restoration of peace to the people of our common country."

Mr. Blair visited Richmond with his letter and then again came back to Washington. On the 28th, just, we were advised from the camp of Lieut. Gen. Grant, that Alexander H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter, and John A. Campbell, were applying for leave to pass through the lines at Washington, as Peace Commissioners to confer with the President. They were permitted by the Lieut. General to come to his headquarters to await there the decision of the President. Major Eckert was sent down to meet the party from Richmond at Gen. Grant's headquarters. The Major was directed to deliver to them a copy of the President's letter to Mr. Blair with a note to be addressed to them and signed by the Major, in which they were directly informed that they should be allowed to pass our lines. They would be understood as coming for an informal conference upon the basis of the above-named letter of the 18th of January to Mr. Blair. If they would express their assent to this condition in writing, then Maj. Eckert was directed to give them safe conduct to Fortress Monroe, where a person coming from the President would meet them. It being thought probable, from a report of the conversation with Lieut. Gen. Grant, that the Richmond party would in the manner prescribed accept the condition mentioned, the Secretary of State was charged by the President with the duty of representing this Government in the expected informal conference. The Secretary arrived at Fortress Monroe on the night of the 1st of February. Maj. Eckert met him on the morning of the 2nd of Feb., and the information that the persons who had come from Richmond had not accepted in writing the condition upon which he was allowed to return to the conduct to Fortress Monroe. The Maj. has given the same information by telegraph to the President at Washington. On receiving the information the President prepared a telegram directing the Secretary to return to Washington.

The Secretary was preparing at the same moment to return without waiting for information from the Richmond party. But at this juncture Lieut. Gen. Grant telegraphed to the Secretary of War, as well as to the Secretary of State, that his party from Richmond had reconsidered and accepted the condition upon which they were permitted to leave the Richmond party. Under these circumstances the Secretary, by the President's direction, remained at Fortress Monroe, and the President joined him there on the night of the 2nd of February.

Poetry.

THE ANGEL OF PATIENCE.

By J. G. WHITTIER. To weary hearts, to mourning homes, Mook's meekest angel gently comes; No power has he to banish pain, Or give us back our lost again, And yet in tender love, our dear And Heavenly Father sends him here.

There's quiet in that angel's glance; There's rest in his still countenance; He moeks no grief with life cheer; Nor wounds with words the mourner's ear; He kindly trains us to endure. Angel of Patience! sent to calm Our feverish brow with cooling balm; To lay the storms of hope and fear, And reconcile life's smile and tear; The throbs of wounded pride to still, And make our own our Father's will.

ANSWER TO

You ask me why I do not wed, Why I so long have tarried; When there's so many to be had, Why do I not get married. Though perhaps I'm old enough to wed, I'm young enough to tarry Until my heart a partner choose, I'll surely never marry.

True there were some I might have wed, Who coolly were rejected; For I'd rather live a lone old maid, Than as a wife—neglected. And some perhaps would have loved me well, I own I did not love them; But as I had respect to give, 'Twere right I should reject them.

Some wed with those they do not love, To escape a single life; But less I read an old maid's doom Than the fate of an unloved wife. An unloved and unloving wife— Oh! what a life of sorrow; For she who bears that dreaded name Can know no bright or morrow.

Her days pass by in endless strife, She can know pleasure never; Oh! I prefer such a life, A single lot forever.

A RAILROAD ACCIDENT ON THE LONG BRIDGE.

The Alexandria Journal says: A train passed over the Long Bridge toward Alexandria, and a few minutes later a wood train coming from Vienna, about fifteen miles beyond Alexandria, on the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad, appeared on the Virginia end of the Long Bridge, when the first two spans of the bridge gave way, and the engine, and two cars immediately in the rear, were precipitated into the Potomac. The conductor, engineer and fireman went down with the wreck, but fortunately escaped unhurt.

Three hundred men were put to work to repair the bridge. It will require several days to repair the damages caused by the accident. When the rebel Senator Foote was at Winchester under guard, he spoke very freely concerning matters in the confederacy. He said there were several members of Congress, and a large majority of the southern people, who thought Jeff. Davis a despot; and that in his (Foote's) opinion no one at the last event including Davis himself, expected at the south moment the rebel leaders would be missing and subsequently turn up in some other part of the world.

We confess small faults by way of insinuation that we have no great ones.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

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