re Bedkord Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS. 一般 医子子 医子宫 医白色 医白色 化

B F. McNEIL. Editor and Proprietor.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1865.

Vol 38: No. 12

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The Zedford Inquirer B IS PUBLISHED

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ple of this country of every creed and party. LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers, No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

Jan. 27, 1865.

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sists of 200 acres of

Poetry.

BY DAVID PAUL BROWN. 0, do you hear the bluebird, The herald of the Spring---How cheerily he tunes his pipe, How blithely planes his wing?

THE BLUEBIRD.

He breathes the native note of praise, To the great Source of Good; The trees are vocal with his lays, Instinct with gratitude.

He mounts upon his downy wing, He cleaves the au bient air, Inhales the balmy breath of spring, And wakes the world to prayer.

The fortile earth, at Nature's voice, Unlocks her precious store, And mount and vale and plain rejoice, To greet the genial hour.

The purling stream, no longer bound In winter's icy chain, Sparkles beneath the sunny ray, And freely flows again:

Flows, as life flows in infancy, Pure, radient and serene, Through flowers and fields and fragrant groves,

Flows on till winter checks its tide, And robs it of its blocm, Like death, that in our youthful pride, Consigns us to the tomb.

Yet man, for whom these notes are sung, For whom these waters flow, For whom this vernal wealth abounds, The monarch here below !

Man, only man ! with lofty brow, With stubborn heart and knee

Looks o'er this smiling universe, Ungrateful, Lord, to thee.

The perils of the winter past, Spring, like a blooming bride, The summer's and the autumn's hope, All magnify his pride!

There—there he stands—a rebel still, A recreant to that Power That murmurs in each limpid rill, And breathes in every flower.

March 1st, 1865. -North America

ON GUARD.

It is the eventide of life; Death's tarbid waves before me roll; And in this narrow pass of life I stand to guard my deathless soul.

Through storm and calm, through dark and light, Weary, but resolute, I cling To my good sword, my breastplate bright, The armor of my heavenly King.

On gnard, en gnard ! the trumpet-voice Rings in my ear: with watchful eye I gaze, and feel my heart rejoice; My deadliest foes are drawing nigh.

Ye pass not here, hate, envy, pride, With all the embattled hosts of hell : My Captain standeth at my side; I fear you not; I know you well.

Fast comes the night; my watch is done: This hour I've longed for many years I shall not see another sun; Ended is sorrow, toil, and tears.

Death's waves are rising; sweet release ! Nearer I view the heavenly shore; I lay my armor down, and cease To be "on guard" for evermore.

THE SLANDERER.

"I hate the slanderer! I hate him for his poisonous breath, More deadly than the dews of death; I hate him for his hooded lies, His peace-destroying calumnies; His words I hate, -so arch, so sly, So void of generosity, So deep, so empty, yet so full Of what will social joy annul. His heart is gall, his tongue is fire, His soul too base for manly ire,

DAVID MATSON. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER. Who of my young friends have read the sorrowful story of "Enoch Arden," so sweetly told by the great English poet? It is the story of a man who went to sea, leaving behind a sweet young wife and little daughter. He was cast away on a desert island, where he remained several years, when he was discovered and taken off by a passing vessel.

called at Wilmington. He says of it : Coming back to his native town, he found his wife

<text>

Widow Matson. time. He savs: And how was it all this time with David him-

And how was it all this time with David hun-self? Now you must know that the Mohammedan people of Algiers and Tripoli, and Magadore and Sallee, on the Barbary coast, had for a long time been in the habit of litting out galleys and armed boats to sieze upon merchant vessels of Christian nations, and make slaves of their crews and pas-sengers, just as men calling themselves Christians in America were sending vessels to Africa to catch black slaves for their plantations. The Live ly Turtle fell into the hands of one of these rov-ing sea-robbers, and the crew were taken to Al-giers, and sold in the market place as slaves, poor David Matson among the rest. When a boy he had learned the trade of ship-carpenter with his father on the Merrimack, and now he was set to work in the dock-yards. His master who was naturally a kind man, did not computed king. Ha had daily his three haves of bread, and when his clothing was worn out its place was supplied by the coarse cloth of wool and camel's hair woven by the Berber women. Three hours before sunset he was released from work, and Friday, which was the Mohammadan Sabbath, was a day of entire rest. Once a year, at the sea-er or bard and man he was left, at leisure for a elf the war, especially to the poor country people in this neighborhood. They have been stripped o everything, he told us, by the Yankees, and then houses often burnt down, for no practical purpose as this part of the country was far too much ex-hausted to extract any supplies from. But it ap-peared to be a part of the war policy of enemy to derastate the whole country wherever they occu-When I began to mention the way his own aroperty had been treated at Arlington, he inter-rupted me at once, saying : "That I can easily un-derstand, and for that I don't care, but I do feel sorry for the poor creatures I see here, starved and driven from their homes for no reason whatever."

"The amount of good cheer that had been sent up to the army this Christmas by their friends at home is something wonderful. One North Caro-lina regiment is said to have received two hundred and Friday, which was the Mohammadan Sabbath, was a day of entire rest. Once a year, at the sea-son called Ramadan, he was left at leisure for a whole week. So time went on—days, weeks, months and years. His dark hair became grey.— He still dreamed of his old home on the Merri-mack, and of his good Anna and the boys. He wondered if they wet lived what they thought of urkeAs SIXTY THOUSAND PERSONS DROWNED IN INDIA

Late advices reveal the full extent of the disaster inflicted by the terrible cyclone in India. A Calcutta letter ta the London Times, just received

"General Lee lamented the suffering caused by

The time of this visit was about Christmas, and

seems the rebel soldiers were not starved just

cu. The write

ISH OFFICERS.

A visit to the cities and camps of the Confederate

States 1863-64," and which referred especially to

the battle of Chickamauga. We find in the Feb-

ruary number of Blackwood, a continuation of this

article. The writer returning from Chickamauga

ACCOUNTS OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS BY BRIT-Some weeks ago, an article appeared in the Jan-uary number of Blackwood's Magazine entitled

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SPICY INTERVIEW BETWEEN GEN. SHERMAN AND THE BRITISH CONSUL AT SAVANNAH.

A correspondent of the New York Herald says :

A correspondent of the New York Herald says : The extracrdinary success with which General Sherman has conducted his campaign during the last nine months has secured for him the affections of the American people beyond that of any other military officer. He has become as popular as a maral commander. Anything relating to him is therefore interesting. Through an officer in his command, recently arrived, I have obtained the circumstances of an amusing scene said to have taken place between Geveral Sherman and the British Consul at Savannah, which to say the least is of her Mrjesty's officials in the South. South.

sufficient style of her Mrjesty's officials in the South. On the arrival of General Sherman at Savainah he saw a large number of British flags displayed from buildings, and had a curiosity to know how many British consuls there were there. He soon ascertained that these flags were on buildings where cotton had been stored away, and at once ordered it to be seized. Soon after that, while the General was basily engaged at his headquarters, a pompous gentleman walked in, apparently in great haste, and inquired if he was General Sher-man? Having received an affirmative reply, the pompous gentleman remarked, "that when he left his residence, United States troops were engaged in removing his cotton from it, when it was protec-ted by the British flag." "Stop sir," said General Sherman; "not your cotton sir, but my cotton; my cotton, in the name of the United States government, sir. I have no-ticed," continued the General, "a great many Brit-ish flags here, all protecting cotton; 1 have seized it all in the name of my government."

it all in the name of my government." "But sir," said the consul indignantly, "there is scarcely any cotton in Savannah that does not be-long to me." ong to me

The property of this Company consists of 200 acres of prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office with J. R. Durborrow, Esq., on Juliana Street, Bedford Pa

M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his professional services to the ublic. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana treet, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864-tf. Grass Creek, in Serub Grass Township, Venango county, Pa. It has a frontage along the river of one mile, will go do 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 in regard to an adjoining tract, is taken from an editorial in the Philadelphia Price Current, or December 17: "The geological relation of the

C. N. HICKOK.

- EVERY attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House. Hopeweil, 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 ampe ar-rangements to accommodate all that may favor him

th heir patronage. A splen did Livery Stable attached. (ap'r 64.

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jan6'83.3m.

His steel too keen for noble use, His sword and buckler are abuse I hate the slanderer!"

A MAN WHO HAS NOT SLEPT FOR OVER 14 YEARS.

At present there is a soldier at the Chesnut Hill

Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864-tf.
DENTISTS.
from an editorial in the Philadelphia Price Current or Uncertainty of the sense sense of the same month, which he will spend in Martins, being fine canty, person desiring operations wars. Bais county, Penne. Persons desiring operations wars. Bis64,-tf.
DENTISTS. Military Hospital, who has not slept for a single moment for fourteen years and six months. This may seem incredulous, but nevertheless it is true. and can be verified by numbers of persons. The individual is an intelligent man, naturally, and has the benefit of a moderate education. His name is C. D. Saunders, Orderly Sergeant of Company G., 13th Virginia Volunteers. He entered the service of the United States on December 28, 1863. He is in the forty-fifth year of his age. His health has been generally excellent during his life. In 1849 he was attacked with cholera, and since that period with lung fever on two occasions. In the summer

of 1850 sleep forsook him, and since that time he has never felt the least drowsy. He has always led a temperate life. His wife and children reside in Putnam county, West Virginia. Since he entered the Union army he has been on seven raids and in

Ang. 5,1854,-4f.

Ang. 5,1854,-4f.

Ang. 5,1854,-4f.

Ang. 5,1854,-4f.

DENTIFYTS.
Barrono, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Jaliance Street.

And operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanications.
TERMS CASH.
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The street street and used the street and used the street and used.
The street street and the street and used the street and used.
The street street street and used the street and used.
The street street street and used the stre four charges, during which time he informs us that he never felt tired or sleepy. He was in the four charges made beyond Harper's Ferry, Virginia, on the 17th, 29th, and 30th of last August, and yet he did not feel the least sleepy. Why it is that he can not or does not sleep, is as much a mystery to him as it is to many scientific gentlemen, who, having had their attention called to him, have been astoun

ded in their attempts to investigate the cause. Upon one occasion, at his request, a number of

curiously inclined gentlemen watched him for fortytwo days and nights consecutively, in order, if pos sible, to arrive at the cause of the wonderful phenomenon. These gentlemen took turns with each other in the progress of watching, so that if he should chance to sleep it would be observed. Some of the watchers became drowsy, and it was as much

he could do to awaken them. This singular man was sent to Philadelphia by order of the field surgeon. He was admitted into the Hospital at Chestnut Hill on the 17th of Novem her last, suffering from chronic diarrhoa and rhen matism. He has nearly recovered from his physi-

cal disability; his appetite is good but yet he does not sleep. He retires to bed, the same as other soldiers, but he cannot sleep. He simply receives physical rest. This brief narrative of a most won derful phenomenon may seem fabulous, but the

wondered if they yet lived, what they thought of him, and what they were doing. The hope of ever eeing them again grew fainter and fainter, and at says:

ast nearly died out; and he resigned himself to his fate as a slave for life.

But one day a handsome, middle-aged gentle-man in the dress of one of his own countrymen, attended by a great officer of the Dey, entered the shipyard, and called up before him the American captives. The stranger was none other than Joel Barlow, Commissioner of the United States to procure the liberation of slaves belonging to that Government. He took the men by the hand as they came up, and told them they were free. As you might expect, the poor fellows were very grateful; some laughed, some wept for joy, some shouted and sang, and threw up their caps, while there with Datif Matsen among them knot others with David Matson among them, knelt down on the chips, and thanked God for the great

This is a very affecting scene," said the Commissioner, wiping his eyes. "I must keep the im-pression of it for my 'Columbiad ; " and, draw-ing out his tablet, he proceeded to write on the spot an apostrophe to Freedom, which afterwards

bud a place in his great epic. David Matson had saved a little money during his captivity, by odd jobs and work on holidays. He got a passage to Malaga, where he bought a nice shawl for his wife and a watch for each of his boys. He then went to the quay, where an American ship was lying just ready to sail for Bos-

Almost the first man he saw on board was Pelatiah Curtis, who had rowed him down to the port seven years before. He found that his old neigh-bor did not know him, so changed was he with his long-beard and Moorish dress, whereupon quite bor did not know him, so changed was he with his long-beard and Moorish dress, whereupon without telling his name, he began to put ques-tions about his old home, and finally asked him it he knew a Mrs. Matson.

'God is great !'' said poor David Matson, un "God is great!" said poor David Matson, un-consciously repeating the familiar words of Mos-lem submission. "His will be done, I loved her, but I shall never see her again. Give these, with my blessings, to the good woman and the boys." and he handed over, with a sigh, the little bundle containing the gifts for his wife and children. He shock hands with his rival. "Pelatiah,' he said, looking back as he left the ship, "be kind to Anna and my boys." "Ay, ay, sir I" responded the sailor, in a care-less tone. He watched the poor man passing slow ly up the narrow street antil out of sight. "It's a hard case for old David," he said, helping him-self to a fresh end of 'tobacco; "but I'm glad I've seen the last of 'him."

"I see that the news of 12,000 persons having been lost in the cyclone was received with incred-ulty in England. The estimate was wide of the truth, but only because it vastly underated the calamity. As every will readily conceive, As every one who knows this country alamity. As every one who knows this country rill readily conceive, there is no possibility of as-ertaining precisely the loss of life, because hun-reds might be swept away and leave no trace be-und. But we are not without data for arriving at hind. a conclusion, and it has now been calculated that there cannot be fewer than 60.000 persons drowned or otherwise killed by that fearful storm. In the island of Saugor alone, before the cyclone, there were 8,200 persons. There are now about 1,200; were 8,200 persons. There are now about 1,200; nor have any left it to go elsewhere. Seven thouand were carried clean away by the storm wave. All up the river the population has been swept of All up the river the population has been swept on not in the same propartion but in large numbers. As will be anticipated, disease is raging every-where—cholera, fever, and small-pox. The epi-demic fever, which I have mentioned in previous letters this year, is depopulating whole districts. A magistrate told me the other day that he had here viding through a village in which there was A magistrate total me the other day that he had been riding through a village in which there was hardly a grown-up person left. They had died without hope of assistance, without medicine, with-out food—for the crops are rotting on the ground in many places where the salt water rushed in.— The Bengales are in a deplorable plight, and the Computer increase the general misery by turning Zemmders increase the general misery by turning the Ryets out of their huts because they are be-hind with their reats. There is money

hind with their rents. There is money enough here to give relief—such relief as can be got for money. But human means seem tions about his old home, and many asked him it he knew a Mrs. Matson. 'I rather think I do,' said Pelatiah ;' 'she's my wife.'' 'Your wife!'' cried the other. 'She is mine before God and Man. I am David Matson, and she is the mother of my children.'' 'And mine, too !' said Pelatiah. 'I left her with a baby in her arms. If you are David Mat-she is mine, and I am not the man to give her up. in abject terror he offers English doctors a fee of five hundred rupees to come and visit him. In a recent case of that sort, the man—who was worth about four millions storling—had refused to give a pice to the poor after the cyclone. When death was at his throat he altered his mind, and promis-ed large benefactions if he recovered. He was not spared to add falsehood to his crucil averice.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The news of the passage of the Constitutiona Amendment in Congress, had reached England,

not belong to me, for the United States," respon-

ded Sherman. "Well, sir." said the Consul swelling himself up with the dignity of his office, and reddening in his face "my government shall hear of this, I shall re-port your conduct to my government, sir."

Ah ! Pray who are you, sir," said the Gen-

this point. At every step I have encountered British arms, British munitions of war, and Brit ish goods of every description, at every step, sir, I have met them sir, in all shapes, and now sir, I find you claiming all the cotton, sir. I intend to call upon my government to order me to Nassau

"What do you propose to do there," asked the

"What do you propose to do there," asked the Consul somewhat taken aback. "I would," replied the General, "take with me a quantity of picks and shovels, and throw that cursed sand hill into the sea, sir. You may tell your government that. I would shovel it into the sea, sir, and then I would pay for it, sir—if neces-sary. Good day, sir." It is needless to add that General Sherman was not again troubled with the officious representative of her Majesty's government.

TERRIBLE SNOW STORMS IN SCOTLAND.

Scotland is snowed under ; such a winter has has not been seen since 1837. A correspondent writing from Baffshire, srys :

ng from Baffshire, srys : "We are now in the seventh week of this pro-"We are now in the seventh week of this pro-tracted and increasing snow-storm, without the faintest indication of a favorable change. On the contrary, new falls of snow are almost of daily oc-currence, along with keen and severe frost. Trade of all kinds is suffering a depression more or less, and the prosecution of out door work is entirely out of the question. Deer and all sorts of game continue to suffer, after all the extreme care and watchfulness by which they are tended by the gamekeepers of the respective forests. The deer especially, after receiving more care and attention than a provident farmer bestows upon his stock, are daily getting more reduced and emaciated, al-though large quantities of hay and other proven-der are laid out at every place in the forest for their maintenance. A powerful stag, the other day, took possession of a bundle of hay, upon which he lived for some three or four days, none of his weaker and starving brethern daring to approach him while the food lasted. Hares, rabbits, crows and other vermin are everywhere actually starving or done scout of a farm are bestow in the store of the site of the second of the s and other vermin are everywhere actually starving and the result of a few weeks' continnence of this dreadful weather would be awful to contemplate."

b. F. Mayara, "
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