Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1865.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS. FOR THE LEGISLATURE, Hon. D. B. ARMSTRONG.

Subject to decision of the Legislative Conference DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

J. T. KEAGY, Esq., of Bedford.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, Capt. ADAM WEAVERLING, Bloody Ru

TREASERER, Capt. SIMON DICKERHOOF. Bedford

COUNTY SURVEYOR, DANIEL SAMS, West Providence

> JURY COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.

COMMISSIONER, HENRY J. BRUNER, Comberhuid Valley

POOR DIRECTORS,

JOHN S. HETRICK, Syr., M. Woodberry LEONARD BITNER, 2 yrs., Juniata.

AUDITOR. JAMES ALLISON, Napier.

CORONER. Capt. AMOS ROBINETT, Sonthampton

DUTIES OF THE HOUR.

We embrace the present as a fitting portunity, to call upon all the lovers of lay and order, without regard to party, to raise up their voices and use their influence for the preservation and vindication of the laws. Violence rules the hour and papers come to us from every quarter freighted with tales of murderous assaults and fiendish crime enacted by lawless men. They who opposed the war for the Union professed to fear its influence upon the soldiers after their return to their homes, but thanks to the noble men by a jury. who fought for the enforcement of the laws and the suppression of rebellion against the legally constituted authorities, we have it not to record, that they are the instigators of violence and lawlessness. Our returned soldiers have set such an example of peace ableness and obedience to the laws, as thos

who have maligned them and endeavored to produce a prejudice against them ere they returned to their peaceful homes, would do well to follow.

Those, who have covertly and stealthily, during the last four years, endeavored to arouse a spirit of resistance to the laws of the land and the rightfully constituted authorities, would now fain throw the blame upon the men who have ever stood by, and advocated the enforcement of the laws. We are glad that they are ashamed of their rec. ord, or afraid of the consequences of thei evil teaching. We rejoice to see men turn from their evil courses even if they do so, from fear of consequences rather than from love of better things. We bid them welcome to the ranks of those, who, while asserting their rights and privileges of freedom of discussion of all questions, in any way pertaining to the public welfare, at the same time demand, that the laws be vindicated, and that threats against life and property either for the fearless discharge of public duties or the public expression of policient opinions, shall not only, no longer be encouraged and eulogized, but that all the power of the laws be invoked to punish the authors and instigators as well as the perpetrators of such that if we are ever again to come together threats. It becomes all who make these as Christian neighbors, the schemes and professions to frown upon all such as are in any way parties to deeds of violence and law- be scouted and rejected." essness, and instead of lionizing murderers and traitors, to do all in their power to make What means the following from the Gazette crime of every kind odious in the sight of of April 8, 1864: the people. Through the instigations of "Suppose that our own little mountain

the people. Through the instigations of vice that our own inter mountain vice mountain vice and designing men and political dem-

THE CROUSE MURDER AGAIN. The Gazette presumes that it can fore stal public opinion as much as it pleases in regard to the innocence of a party, but we must not, for the world, say ought in regard to his guilt. It acts fully upon this princi ple and publishes the most favorable ac-counts, with scarce a semblance of truth, all over the country, but the moment we under take to publish the facts elicited before a Coroner's jury, we are guilty of "false statements and inflamatory appeals" and it turns fiercely and asks how a juror who reads then can swear that "he has not made up an pointion in regard to the guilt or innocence of the accused?" If the Gazette doubts ou statements we have the testimony taken be fore the Inquest on hand and we will pub lish it for its edification. We have had no de sire to bias the mind of any one, much les to prejudice the mind of any juror, but we would like to know whether a juror could read the statements of the Gazette without coming to the conclusion that the parties in question were only guilty of justifiable homicide ? And, further, we would not give a fig for the juror who could not come to som conclusion, as far as the statements go, if he can not, he is little, if any, better than an idiot, but when a juror comes forward and swears that he will render a verdict in accordance with the evidence, then his former conclusions should be as nought. We have always contended that the present method of challenging jurors for "cause" is disgraceful to the age. This system, in nine cases out of ten, gives us juries that have no mind whatever, and who are no more than a mockery and a reproach. It were time that this

practice were remodeled, the verdict of welve imbeciles and idiots was never intended to be the almost divine right to be tried

And, now, in regard to the threat conveyed in the last line of the article in the Gazette, to which we have deigned to make the above reply, we desire to say, that no threats or intimidations will deter us from noticing matters worthy of our notice, and as fearless and independent journalists, we shall continue to call things by their right names, while we control these columns, without fear, af-fection or favor, and he that presumes otherwise can simply "try it on." The Gazette, however, has latterly changed its tacties. Week before last it threatened some of the witnesses before the Inquest with perjury, last week it threatened us with libel, this week, we presume, the family of the lamen-ted Crouse will be threatened with slander. It is time for the lawless Gazette to come

down to the letter of the law, had it done so long since, we doubt very much whether any of its friends would now be incarcerated for murder. Or, had its friends resorted to the same means, the records of the Court would ere this, have settled the question whether John P. Reed, jr., went to Canada to avoid the draft, or Mengel Reed voluntarily joined the rebel army.

WHO ARE THE ENEMIES OF PEACE ?

The Gazette of last week says: "We tell enemies of peace are the leading Abolitionists-: that they will not permit the people of the two parties to live in harmony; and counsels of these foul hearted knaves must Let us see who have counseled dissension.

agogues, large numbers of our people have ent number, and that our most prominent there is yet hope to save this Union-if we fail, then this war will not be ended finally for the next four years .- Gazette, March 18, 1864. But let not Congress and the Administration build false hopes upon this patriotic sub-mission. The people of this state have giv-en their last man to this bloody, though Uto-pian crusade.—*Gazette*, Jan. 23, 1868. There is not one man in ten, who now be-lieves that Abraham Lincoln will ever be able to put down the rebellion.—*Gazette*, Dec. 26, 1862. tomb of Washington? No. The people of America are not more different than those of other countries where they see the actu-The Gazette has lately made an addinately there are too few who see and too tion to its editorial Department. An individual has been engaged to hunt up Copper-The time will come yet when the administrahead soldiers and to write letters for them. tion, presuming too far, will spring a mine Up to this date three or four have been

munity in which he lives, by accepting this odious office." (Provost Marshal.) "Let that man, whoever he may be make up his mind that he cannot live a peaceful life, nor die an honorable death.—Bedford Gazette.

that man, whoever he may be make up his
mind that he cannot live a peaceful life, nor
die an honorable death.—Bedford Gazette.
March 13, 1863.
In speaking of this article the Bedford
Gazette of July 28, 1865, uses the following
language:
"OLD THINGS."
"A couple of articles published in our paper
some years ago on "provost marshals," &c.,
have been the texts of Abolition preachers,
legislators and editors ever since we printed
them. The howling and roaring of these articles, have furnished us infinite enjoyment.
To give a new impetus to their yelping, we yery thing we ever said on the subject of
"provost marshals," and add that tokat we prophesid about them has come true. Such and blood as officiated in the capacity of township "provost marshals," and add that tokat we prophesid about them has come true. Such and blood as officiated in the capacity in the language of the Bedford Gazettes of March 13, 1863. "Will be a stench in the nostlis of every true friend of human liberty forever and forever! The people will brand them with shame, for to do so power. They will put a scorping of burnen his context." The years of the mediate of the elective franchise at was fully contained them thas come true. Such and hood as officiated in the capacity in the language of the Bedford Gazetters of March 13, 1863. "Will be a stench in the nostlis of every true friend of human liberty forever and forever! The people will brand them with shame, for to do sing into every pore of their bodies, partment that in some counties it was error of sting into every pore of the bedford disgust, shunning the contaminating tool on the subject of the scate and blood as officiated in the capacity in the language of the Bedford Gazette and blood as officiated in the capacity is their only defence against the use of elected or Brows is a record from which to preach disgust, shunning the contaminating tool on the sub

What a record from which to preach christianity and peace. Consistency, thou art indeed a jewel. We refrain from comment, the record speaks for itself.

The men indicted for the murder in

that (Mock) case, were permitted to go at large on bail and the INQUIRER did not say a word when the Sheriff did not put them in ons.-Gazette.

The men who were indicted for the murder of Frederick C. Mock had nothing to do with the murder and the persons who had them indicted knew it. If the Sheriff did not put them in irons it was not his fault, if they had ever passed the threshhold of what is known as the Bedford county jail, we would to-day have an example, in striking contrast, with the manner in which things are now conducted in that institution. The same malignancy which hunted down and persecuted the persons above alluded to, would have been fully visited upon them had they been so unfortunate as to have been lodged in that, now, apparently, pleasant retreat. There were fifty men just as much connected with the Mock murder as any of the persons indicted, and the Gazette knows

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY. "The war is over. The effort to establish Southern Confederacy has failed."-Gazette,

ug 11, 1865. Remarkable discovery, indeed. According to the Gazette all the brilliant series of victories that preceded the collapse of the rebellion, and especially the surrender of Lee, were compromises, now certainly if they were compromises, the Confederacy cannot have failed, but if it has failed they could not have been compromises. Which is it? cannot the Gazette enlighten us. Some of

the soldiers are very anxious to know. MEYERS ACCORDING TO HIS OWN

Isn'tit a prave tel-1 There are women low that attacks wo- too, who have unsexed men?- Gazette, July themselves in endea-21, 1865. vors to stir up rick vors to stir up riot, she-devils who would mix poison, (if they thought they could do it safely,) with the sacramental wine administered to their fellow church members.

-Gazette, Ana.

1865. If we elect a sound Democratic President

found. Several others are in reserve and

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION. Three Union Candidates Certainly Elec-

ted to Congress, Nashville, Aug. 11. The Press and Times of this morning pub

to the duestion, and assures the loyal chi-zens of the State that no array of numbers, however great, no censure of disfranchised rebels, however loud, no combination of Union men, however respectable and valued, will prevent the execution of said law according to its substance and spirit.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Additional Account of the Naval Fight-Bravery of the Paraguayans-Captures by the Brazilians. NEW YORK, August 11 .- The following

account of the naval engagement on the riv-er Parana is given in the *Journal & Recife*: At 8 o'clock in the morning the Paraguayan vessels were seen to descend the river, and vessels were seen to descend the river, and at aboutt9 o'clock they were within reach of their enemy, and at once opened a furious fire. The Brazilian account, the only one which has reached us, admits that the Par-aguayans fought with the utmost bravery, and the result was for some time doubtful, until the Brazilian steamer Amazonas, being converted into a same made torrible here until the Brazilian steamer Amazonas, being converted into a ram, made terrible havoc among the enemies' fleet sinking three steam-ers, the Paraguayan, Salto, and Jeguhy, and one floating battery, and compelling one steamer and five batteries to surrender, and removing four steamers which were likewise considerably damaged, and then returned. The battle lasted until four o'clock P. M. Paraguayans who supported the fire of their flotilla by a land battery of 30 guns are

their flotilla by a land battery of 30 guns are reported to have lost 1,500 men of their squadron, and 500 of the land battery. The Brazilians estimate their loss at about 300 in killed, wounded and missing. Nothing could exceed the ferocious valor of the Paraguayans. They all seemed de-termined to conquer or die. Among the wounded prisoners who fell into the handsof the Brazilians was Roble, commander of the. Salto, one of the sunken steamers, and a brother to Commanding General of Para-guayan forces. His wourds were tenderly guayan forces. His wourds were tenderly dressed by the Commander in Chief of the Brazilian fleet, Barroso, 1 ut Roble, with his teeth, tore off the bandages from his wounds, preferring death to captivity. The best of the commanders of the l'araguayan vessels are among the dead. The whole of the artillery, ammunition, banners and an immense amount of war material fell into the hands of the victors.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The negro difficulty at Aquia Creek-Outrages perpetrated upon the Freedmen.

The following is the official report concer-ning the emeute of the negroes at Aquia Creek: GAME POINT, August 2, 1865.

GAME POINT, August 2, 1865. Capt. C. W. Hooker: SIR: I have the honor to report that last night the negro hands employed on the rail-road at this point, raised with the avowed intention of murdering all the whites. I be-ing very ill and having lost much sleep, slept very soundly, and knew nothing of it, until

Oil News.

NEW OIL COMPANY .- A new company as been recently organized under the title of the Mountain Well Company. Its property consists of five producing wells on Cherry Run and five more going down with favorable prospects all near the famous Reed well. The company own one sixth of all the oil of the producing wells and those to be oil of the producing wells and those to be bored, and is now receiving dividends that pay on the capital stock from the time it is taken. The company also own an oil refine-ry in Plumer, Venango county, and the un-divided half of 105 acres on Pithole within one mile of the United States well, also, three-eighths of another tract of 90 acres on Pithole, all of which is to be developed immediately. This presents a rare chance for investments. Prospectus can be seen and shares had by calling at this office, or at the Banking House of Rupp, Shannon & Co. The oil business is rapidly reviving, and bids fair soon to equal, if not surpass in activity, the palmiest days of the past.

The Oil Creek and Gordon's Run Petroleum Company, in which many of our citizens are interested, has two wells already down, which though not yet tubed are flowing oil and water and giving every evidence of being good wells. A fow days nill suffice to tube and test them. The President, Di rectors and Superintendent, deserve great credit for the energy and promptness they have displayed in developing their terri-

PIT HOLE .- There are now nine wells on Pit Hole, yielding in the aggregate three thonsand barrels of oil pertwenty-four hours. These nine wells are known here as follows: United States, two Twin wells; Nos. 77, 62, 63 and 19, Boston and Island wells. Nos. 59, 60 and 66, all owned by Pittsburg-

ers, will no doubt be ready for tubing this week, and all give promise of turning out well.

No. 19 immediately took fire upon struck, injuring several men badley, but the flow of oil was not retarded, and she has since yielded from three to four hundred barrels per day. During the next thirty days there will be

During the next thirty days there will be at least eight more wells on Pit Hole ready for testing, and if they all prove as success-ful as those already finished, this section of country can then claim to outstrip and sur-pass anything yet discovered in the way of oil territory. Several Pittsburgh oil com-panies are operating in this rich neigborhood, and all give evident prospect of good success Among them are the Cherry Run and Pit Hole and Central Basin. The former, have one well located on their thirty-five acres on Pit Hole creek, down two hundred and fifty feet, and find exactly the same kind of rock. feet, and find exactly the same kind of rock, etc., found in the United States wells, and judging from the depth already bored, they are almost sure to strike oil at the same depth as the others. If they should succeed, the stock of the company will be well worth holding, as their control to the stock of the

capital is only \$200 000, and it requires but a small quantity of oil to pay a good dividend a small quantity of oil to pay a good dividend on this amount of capital. They are ener-getically at work and this well will be com-pleted by the first of September. They also have an interest in another, further down towards the mouth of Pithole, which is also pushed vigorously.

CHERRY RUN. — A thirty barrel well was struck on Cherry Run, four miles above Plummer, on the 9th ult. OIL CREEK. — The Rouseville Company have struck a new well on the A Buchanan farm, OIL creek, which favorably effects Oil Basin,' Rouseville and other leading stocks. The Rouseville Oil Company was organized about eight months ago. Some of the cor-porators are A. G. Cattel, Esq., President of the corn Exchange National Bank, Phila-delphia, John Allender, Esq, of Philadel-phia, for a long time a well known merchant

delphia, John Allender, Esq. of Philadel-phia, for a long time a well known merchant of Pittsburgh; David Vanderveer and Ed-ward Baeon, of Philadelphia, with S. G. Brown, of Oil Creek, Wm. McKee, A. C. Graff, W. D. Cushman, Chorpenning and Lyday, and others of this city. The Rouseville Company purchased from the Oil Basin, Petroleum and others, all the undeveloped territory on the A. Buchanan farm, paying a large sum of moore, and a War, preparatory to the undersoft busices. farm, paying a large sum of money, and a royalty of all the oil found to said companies. There were between seventy-five and one

## The great Cable.

The news received this morning, by the The news received this morning, by the steamer Cuba, is not encouraging to those who expected to see Europe and America in telegraphic communication in a few days. After seven hundred miles of the cable were laid, "insulation was lost," according to the report. That means we suppose, that the office in Valentia was no longer in connection with the Great Eastern. We cannot expect to hear more until the Great Eastern is spo-ken, or returns to the shore.

On Monday, the 24th, a fault was discovered; the vessel hove to eighty miles from shore, and by under running eleven miles of the cable discovered and repaired the fault, which was occasioned by a trivial accident. A piece of wire had been driven into the cable so as to touch the important heart of it, and this intercepted the electric current. On Tuesday, the 25th, the paying-out be-gan again. On the next day the vessel was one hundred and fifty-six miles from Valen-tia, and had paid out two hundred miles of cable. By Thursday she had paid out three hundred; on Friday five hundred, and fifty miles were out, and on Saturday, July 29th, when the Valentia office had been paid out, "insultation was lost."

that seven nundred miles had been paid out, "insultation was lost." The ship had ou board when she sailed twenty-three hundred miles of cable. It is scarcely probable that any attempt would be made, or if made would be successful, to han made, or if made would be successful, to haul up, and thus recover an important part of the seven hundred miles paid out. From Valentia such an undertaking might meet with partial success. The break, or fault, or whatever the nature of the misfortune may be, has left on board the Great Eastern probably nearly sixteen hundred miles of cable, more than two-thirds of the whole length. Unless the fault was of such a kind that it was quickly and perfectly rekind that it was quickly and perfectly re-paired, the vessel has turned back, and is by this time lying in Valentia or in some safer harbor. That no news has yet been receiv. ed of her arrival on or near the coast of America makes it more probable that the defect proved fatal, and that the ship return-

THE New York Commercial's Washing

ed to Europe with that part of the cable not paid out. Eleven days had elapsed since the Saturday on which the insulation was lost.—*Evening Post*.

## General News Items.

MIRABEAU compared the French to chil-ren who sow and the next day scratch open the ground to see if the seeds have sprouted A teetotal firm of shipbuilders in Yarmouth, England, christened a ship which they launched with a bottle of ginger beer. It is stated that the Roman Catholic mem-bers of the new British Parliament will be three in number.

THE Saratoga tribe of Indians is reduced nearly to a minimum. It consists this year it is stated, of six or eight Canadian French-men, a candle eating Labradorian, two octogenarian squaws, and a North American papoose

A fine pieae of carpeting, measuring 14 feet by 20, the first of the kind manufactured in Austria, has just been placed in the Mu-seum at Vienna. It presents a map of the railways of Central Europe, and was pro-duced at Prague.

but the seal was saved.

THE Gold Hill (Nevada) News tells that of boy fell down a pair of stairs on C street, a third story on D street. The altitude of the domicils in mountain towns is very un-

the domictis in mountain towns is very an certain. THE Patterson (N. J.) Press says the Dale Manufacturing Company propose erec-ting this summer one of the finest mills for the manufacture of silk in this country. The main building will be 260 by 75 feet, will cost \$100,000, and will employ from 1000 to 2000 hands.

# ton despatch says it is stated that General Howard will not interfere in the claims of the freedmen for pay from their late masters since the date of the proclamation of free-

THE Raleigh (N. C.) Standard says, rebel

Southern News Items.

The courts of Elizabeth City and County

were organized on Thursday last, with Union officers throughont. The shipment of cotton and naval stores

from Newbern, N. C., are said to be larger than at any previous period in the history of

SOLDIERS have been placed in charge of

the postal service on recently opened roads in the South and of the post offices at mili-

tary posts. THE Petersburg City Council has before it a memorial to President Johnson, asking him to have removed from the Appomatax

OUTRAGES upon colored men in Richmond

COTRACES apon colored men in Richmond are becoming more numerous. The pro-scribed people petitioned General Terry for redress, but thus far the General has not been not been able to remedy the evil. THE Stonewall, although at the service of our government now, will not be brought to the United States at present, for fear of in-fection with yellow fever, now prevalent at Havana.

Havana. AN Alabama correspondent represents the people of that State as overbearing and imperious in their demands, having been spoiled by the magnanimous treatment they

have received. It is said that much discontent prevails among the troops in and about Richmond,

because the commissary and quartermaster stores are deficient, and there is no present prospect of being either paid or discharged.

everal recent outrages have been attri

river the obstructions placed there rebel authorities.

Havana.

ted to them.

THE Raleigh (N. C.) Standard says, rebel papers are appearing all over the State, and that most of the State officers recently ap-pointed are unable to qualify, as they can-not take the oath prescribed by Congress. A RIGIMOND paper invites emigration to the Old Dominion from the hardy popula-tion of the North. Among the inducements offered are these: "A genial country, a hos-pitable people, easy employment, *indulgent task-masters*," etc. "Task-masters" is a beautiful word to charm Northern white men into the South. nto the South.

The Freedmen's Bureau daily receives ad

counts of gross outrages committed on the colored people by their former masters. In the interior of the South, the planters ap-pear to be determined to make as much out of the negrees by compulsory labor as pos-sible, before the authorities interfere.

suble, before the authorities interfere. THE assassination conspirators were land-ed at the Dry Tortugas on the 25th ult. When informed of their destination they were quite depressed; but on finding a good sea breeze there, and the place pleasanter than anticipated, they were more resigned. Mudd has been assigned to duty as assistant surgeon, Arnold as a clerk, Spangler as car-penter, and O'Laughlin such employment as he was fitted for.

ADVICES from Raleigh, N. C., show that ADVICES from Raleigh, N. C., show that in numerous instances the men nominated to the State convention have been leading rebels, who although they have been par-doned, are still rebellious at heart. The Union men of the State demand the enforce ment of the confiscation laws, as the only means of freeing them from the rule of reb-el leaders and sympathizers.

HOWELL COBB, who was in Augusta recently, expressed an earnest desire to see Georgia resume her former position in the Union. Slavery he said, could never be resuscitated, and he thought it best for all to submit promptly and willingly to the United States authorities.

Ex-Governor Brown was lately in Atlanta entirely recovered from his illness. He re cathed the question of secession as settled, and that any further agritation on that and kindred subjects should be studiously avoid-ed. He thinks it would be well for the Convention to declare that slavery is at an end n Georgia, without excitement or dis

A Washington despatch says Paymaster Wilson has just returned from the interior of South Carolina, and reports the people that section very itter eart. War, preparatory to the uses of the Bureau the Union and Federal authority. ple are a unit against negro su The per ple are a unit against negro suffrage, and retain the old prejudice against the race GOVERNOR Pierpoint has addressed a no Governor Pierpoint has addressed a no-tice to the justices of the county courts of Virginia, saying that he has reliable infor-mation that in a number of counties in the State persons have been elected to the office of Commonwealth Attorney, Sheriff, Com-missioner of Revenue and Clerk of Courts, and in some come to Justice of the Pesce missioner of Revenue and Clerk of Courts, and, in some cases to Justice of the Peace, who are disqualified by the clause of the Constitution which excludes from voting or holding offices any persons who have held any office under or been a member of any so -called Confederate Congress or Legislature. The justices are directed to consider all the offices above referred to to which average offices above referred to, to which persons so disqualified shall have been elected, vacant, and to order elections immediately to

not only purchased, but habitually carry, and most patriotic men were taken away by deadly weapons; while this is the case, we force in such a manner as thousands have can only expect that in the heat of contro- been from other places by Lincoln's minions. versy, frequently embittered and fired by the Would she not rise small as she is in extent intoxicating cup, men will be driven to deeds and with mountain riflemen assert the rights of violence, and blood-shed and oft-times for which Tell fought among the mountains murder will naturally follow. The remedy of Switzerland where those principles still for this dangerous evil is, for every man who live, while they lie buried here now in the desires the peace of the community and the personal welfare of himself and his neighbors to discourage the carrying of concealed and deadly weapons. There is now no rea- al occurrence of atrocities. But, unfortuson for any peaceable and well disposed citizen to carry deadly weapons of any kind, and many who only hear and do not believe. it is a fair inference that every man found in his own community, with concealed weapons upon his person, is bent upon deeds of beneath their feet that will swallow them violence and as such should be carefully watched by the officers of the peace.

The sooner we have laws enacted for the punishment of persons carrying concealed weapons throughout the State, the better it will be for the peace and welfare of the country. We hope to see this subject receive the early attention of our next legislature. Until then it becomes the bounden duty of every good citizen to discourage by every means in his power, the spirit of lawlessness that now seems to reign supreme over the land. Men may cry away with military rule, but as long as they encourage, favor, and pay special respect and attention to who defy the law and glory in its violation. they are only adding another to the many good reasons that have thus far called for, necessitated and justified, the employment and stationing of a military force in our midst. If half the efforts that have been made during the last four years to rouse the or against Abe Lincon." people to open resistance of the laws, had been expended in inculcating and demonstrating the necessity for obedience to the legally constituted authorities, we would not now have these awful catalogues of crime to record.

The Gazette says it cannot legrade itself to the level of the INQUIRER falsifiers, by stooping to notice every canard they invent. This is, we suppose, a reply to our Democratic mass meeting for August 29th article on Samuel Ketterman, who was kicked out of the Copperhead Convention by E. Shannon: the wire-pulling of this same indivinual, because he voted for the soldiers to have the the right spirit, to not only assert the rights right of suffrage. Perhaps, it is an answer that God and the Constitution have given to our charge that six thousand tickets against the amendment were printed at the us, but determine to maintain them; and in office of the Gazette, and that they were this connection let the pimps of the present regularly distributed by the editor of that administration in this community and else where know that their acts of outrage on journal, and not only this, but that this same editor electioneered against this same law and order, in illegal arrests, unlawful amendment allowing the soldiers in active seizure of property, intimidating threats, service the right to yote? We here repeat &c, shall not be done with safety to themselves these charges and we stand ready to prove nor their property." them, if necessary. We do not get up can

When the Present shall see ht to under-take an enforcement of the conscription, we shall look with some anxiety, and more cu-riosity, for the name of the wretch, who will not scruple to disgrace himself, and the comards. We are prepared to prove every position we take. The Gazette will please bear this in mind.

up." will be trotted out in due season. Does that breathe the spirit of per The Gazette of July 1st 1864 publishe

abolition foes we say, so be it.

The following appears in the call for

and published August 12th 1864, signed O.

"It is important to open the campaign

When the President shall see fit to us

-Gazette Aug. 5, 1864.

The editor of the Delaware County an article entitled "Our Position and Du-Republican has been imposed upon in a most ungentlemanly manner by "an esty" from the mentor in which occurs the following: "Let tyrants beware, should be teemed correspondent at Bedford" under the watchword from Maine to California in the signature of "B." There is not an essential truth in the entire statement. How the Democratic camps. But it should not

could it be otherwise, the Gazette and its atrest in mere declaration. Actual preparation for active resistance should be prompttaches do not deal in truth, as MR. WALly and thoroughly made. Resolutions will TER, by a long experience ought to know. not do; newspaper fulminations will not do : but complete organization, embracing every CALAMITY ON LAKE HURON. State and ramifying every township, will be Collision of two Propellers-Between Seventy-five and a hundred lives lost. effective. This organization should be po-litical, not military, but so organized that a DETROIT, August 11. The propellors Meteor and Pewabic collid-d on Wednesday night, in Thunder Bay, military form could be speedily evoked if needs hould require." The Gazette of July 8, 1864 says: The repeal of the "commutation

ed on Wednesday night, in Thunder Bay, Lake Huron. The Pewabic was sunk in three minutes clause" will compel every able-bodied man after the collision. who is not of the wealthy class to fight for-From seventy-five to a hundred lives wer

The boats were running at full speed, and struck with such terrible force as to crush in the entire bow of the Pewabic. At the time "It seems that Democrats will be com pelled to arm themselves in order to secure the entire bow of the Pewabic. At the time the accident occurred it was scarcely dark, and the boats saw each other six miles apart. When approaching they exchanged signals, and the Pewabic bore off to pass, but the Meteor, for some unexplained reason, turn-ed in the same direction and struck the Pewthe safety of their persons against the assassin assaults of their political enemies. We deprecate this state of affairs, but if nothing else than war at home will suit our "Lay on Macduff, And dammed be he, who first cries, hold, enough.

A number of passengers on board the Pewabic were killed by the crushing of her

A few jumped on board the Meteor before the Pewabic sunk. Life-boats were immediately lowered from

the Pewabic sunk. Life-boats were immediately lowered from the Meteor, and picked up those whe were not carried down with the wreek. From one hundred and seventy five to two hundred passengers were on board of the Pewabic at the time of the disaster. the Pewabic at the time of the disaster. Seventy-five of the passengers and twenty-three of the crew were saved. The loss of life cannot be correctly as-certained as yet, but it will be near one hun-dred.

The Meteor remained near the scene

the disaster till morning, in the hope of pick-ing up any persons that might be still float-ing on pieces of wreck, but none were

The propeller Mohawk passing down, the survivors were transferred to her from the Meteor, and brought to this city. The Meteor was but slightly injured, and continued her trip to Lake Superior.

very soundly, and knew nothing of it, until I was called by a faithful servant from the neighborhood. The insurgents by this time had become quiet, after running all the whites off. I very quietly removed my stores and books, and returned this morning to find Lieut. E. C. Sefeler, with a detach ment of his command, stationed at Stafford Court House, on the spot. The negroes re-fused to obey his orders, and one had to be shot before quiet was restored shot before quiet was restored. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed] W. T. Dix. For E. H. Thompson, Superintendent of Mechanics. The following endorsement is on the back

of this letter :

"STAFFORD C. H., Va., Angust 1, 1865. —Respectfully transmitted with the request that instructions be furnished me as to how I will act if I withdraw the force I have iere.

will act if I withdraw the force I have ere. The negroes may rise again. [Signed] EDVIN C. LEEFEBER, deutenant and Provost Marshal, Stafford Court House, Va.

Nos. 5, 6; and 7 are down between three and four hundred feet deep. These adjoin the leases on which are located the "Sucker State," and Main, and Horn wells, and each A number of negroes and white prisoners A number of negroes and white prisouses and witnesses in the above affair have been taken to Fredericksburg, where an investi-gation is going on. The belief here is that the whole plot is hatched by former slave-belies with a view to account the adorholders with a view to securing the adop-tion of severe restrictions on the negroes.

The New Census of the States

in the several States, under the auspices of the State authorities, reveal many curious and interesting facts. The decrease in pop-ulation in many localities extended to the several states and the several states are several states a depth of 600 feet. It is now down to a sandrock, below which it is anticipated a good vein of oil will be reached. There are two wells at the mouth of Piney. The up-per well is down 588 feet, and the lower well ulation in many localities, and the enor-mous increase in others, developing as it does the ebb and flow of the tide of population, presents a feature worthy of a careful study. The great westward tendency of our population revealed by the national census of

population revealed by the hattonal census of 1860 still continues, and at a more rapid rate. The present census not only proves that this feature, so noticeable in the last that this feature, so noticeable in the last census, was not a temporary affair, but that the change is going on even at a greater ra-tio. Thus in 1860 the returns from the At-lantic—especially the New England States— revealed a decrease in the population of many towns. The same result is shown by the census now in progress, not only in re-gard to New England, but also in some of the agricultural districts in this State. Such manufacturing towns as Lowell, where it would be supposed the population would have increased, it has declined. The same is true of other manufacturing towns of New

have increased, it has declined. The same is true of other manufacturing towns of New England and agricultural districts in all the England and agricultural districts in all the England and agricultural districts in all the Atlantic States. But when we turn to the census returns of the Western States, we find, instead of a decrease, an enormous in-crease, and at a ratio tentold greater than the decrease East. This change must, from the very nature of our country, its climate and characteristics, increase from year to year, working the most decided results in the

and characteristics, increase from year to year, working the most decided results in the political affairs of the country. The decrease of the population in many parts of New En-gland foretells similar decline of power and influence in government affairs; while on the other hand the great increase in the West not only points to the fact that the day is not far distant when the Mississippi Val-ley will be the centre of the republic; and that what is now known as the West will control and critic the mississippi the second that what is now known as the West w control and guide the political destinies the country. -N. Y. Herald.

THE Westminster Review, in an article on Theodore Winthrop, ranks him as one of the most marked writers of America,

A teacher in a contraband school asked a A teacher in a contraband school asked a young darkey what a certain letter of the alphahet was. The darkey looked at it earnestly for a short time, and said: "I know dat well enough by sight, but am bres-sed if I can call it by name." He was told he could take a back seat. hundred choice leases conveyed to the Rouse -ville Company, They have a working capi--vine Company, they have a working capi-tal of \$50,000 in cash, aud a reserve of 20, 000 shares of stock. The capital stock of this company is \$600,000, divided into one hundred and twenty thousand shares of five dollars each. They are a developing com-pany, and have the following wells in pro-cess of boring and producing: Well No. 1 on large 64 are hundred and THE Louisville Journal says .- "Jeff

Davis and his followers got up the rebellion for the pretended purpose of rendering their property in slaves secure. And now Jeff. Davis is in prison awaiting tril for his life, Well No. 1 on lease 84, one hundred and eighty feet deep, completed, and pumping No. 2 on lease 78, five hundred and sixtyand his ex-slaves are cultivating his fine plantation of two thousand acres in Missis-No. 2 on lease 10, ne hundred and sixty-five feet deep, nearly completed. No. 3 on lease 74, five hundred and sixty four feet deep, tubing to test. No. 4 on lease 80, five hundred and forty three from ten to twelve

sippi for their own bencht. A Richmond correspondent says: "It is I am told, a remarkable fact, that the Is-raelites in this city knew every defeat or victory twelve hours before any other people getting it through Benjamin. He knew of the fall of Fort Fisher the very night it fell, when it was twenty-four hours before the public knew it. They made immense fortunes." sippi for their own benefit.' hree feet deep, pumping from ten to twelve

State," and Main, and Horn wells, and each flowing from oue hundred to one hundred and twenty five barrels per day. Nos. 5, 6 and 7 can scarcely missin that rich locality. CLARION OIL MATTERS.—We have prom-ising reports from the Clarion county oil regions. The Porter Farm well, one mile from Clarion borough, is down to a depth of 300 feet. At that depth a strong vein of gas was struck which threw the water over fortunes. LETTERS from Naples describe a temple of Juno, just discovered among the recent ex-cavations at Pompeii. Three hundred skel-etons were found crowded within the sanctuary, a propitiatory service having evidently been held in the hour they were over-whelmed.

LAST week a destructive flood swept over Franklin, Johnson county, Md., doing immense damage. Many people living in the lowlands awoke to find their domicils the found is aware to find their dominis entirely surrounded by water, and their fields of corn and wheat flooded and ruined by the sweeping deluge. The amount of damage to crops alone in Johnson county, may be reckoned by hundreds of thousands of dollars.

two wells at the mouth of Findy. The up per well is down 588 feet, and the lower well 266. There is a good show at both, and Mr. Genth is confident of striking plenty of oil inside of 600 feet. Blyson's Run well is yielding a good supply of oil. The opera-tions on Little Toby are very extensive, and soon expect to hear good reports from that vicinity. The Witchell well is now yielding ten barrels per day of very fine oil. The Clarion (new well) ten barrels per day of dark oil of superior quality. When the wa-

dark oil of superior quality. When the wa-ter is exhausted this well will do a great deal better, as there are two veins shut off by the force of the water above them. ITALY now possesses a fleet of 98 vessels, 74 of which are ships of the line, and 24 are transports. The ships of war consist of 18 iron-clads, 21 screw steamers, 25 paddle-wheel steamers, and 10 sailing vessels. The nominal power of the engines in the war steamers is 23,140 horses; they reckon 1260 conners and 20 262 more. In the two ADVICES from Rio Janeiro state that Procannon and 20,383 men. In the transport service the engines are 4350 horse-power, and the ships are provided with 43 and manned by 1882 seamen.

and manned by 1882 scatter. THE London Athenaeum says of "Ik Mar-vel's" "Wet Days at Edgewood": "Sound coamon sense, good taste and sufficient in-formation are amongst the qualities of the writer, who may be regarded as a type of the description country continuous a type of the his pages are bright with humor." HAVANA despatches state that a horrible board the ship Haydee, bound to La Paz, with several families from Mazatlan as pas-songers. A French sailor named Magne, an attack upon the passengers, and assassi-tated, in cold blood, eighteen person and the ship the several families from Mazatlan as pas-songether with a Greek and an Italian, made an attack upon the passengers and assassi-tated, in cold blood, eighteen person and take the several families from Mazatlan as pas-songe them Senor Chao a Specific to the several families from Mazatlan the several families from Mazatlan as pas-together with a Greek and an Italian, made an attack upon the passengers and assassi-tated, in cold blood, eighteen person and take the several families from Mazatlan the families from families

THE Paris Siecle says: "A rumor of a sad import has been in circulation for the last few days, to the effect that the illustrious orator, M. Berryer, is obliged to sell his property at Augerville, where he has spent so many years of his private life. Lord Broughman, it is said, contemplates pur-chasing that property, however, with no in-tention of dispossessing the former owner, who would continue to live as hitherto, on his little domain. An act of this kind would e be as honorable to the former Lord High f' Chancellor of England as to the great French orator."

fill such vacancies.

THE CONSPIRATORS.—The Universe, a Catholic paper in Philadelphia, says: "If we have read the trial with correct judgment, the hanging and imprisoning were deserved; and if we do not mistake the pub-lic feeling, there is a universal approval of the way in which things have been brought to a close. The evidence of the President's murder is not clearer than that the condem: nurder is not clearer than that the condem ned were real conspirators and abettors in it, and the nation is too just not to ratify the for an unjustifiable treason and for a foul deed of blood done in its interest! We re-gret that there was a woman in the tragedy, and that that woman was a Catholic. when women conspire and abet treason and murder, and silence the teachings of the Church in their own hearts, nothing can be said in their defense."

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NEW GROCERY and NOTION STORE.

BLOODY RUN AHEAD!

C. T. BLAKE would respectfully inform the public that he has a large and varied assort-ment of

fessor Agassiz is delivering a course of lec-tures on geology, and the desire to hear him is so great that hundreds are nightly disap-pointed in endeavoring to gain admittance to the lecture room. The Professor has

barrels per day

to the lecture room. The Professor has every reason to be pleased with his visit to Brazil, and will not set out for the Amazon for a month or two. A steamer has been placed at his disposal to visit the coast, and every facility will be given for visiting the