BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : : FEBRUARY 17, 1865.

☞Three shares in the *oil-stratum* (not third story ground-floor) of an oil company about closing, can be had by immediate application to the editor of this paper. Also, some Hoover and Marshall stock at *one dollar less* than sold for by the company, which we part with only because we need money.

Democrats, Rally!

The Democratic meeting on Monday evening last, was a spirited gathering, and showed that the Democrats of Bedford county are alive to the importance of keeping up their party organization. There cannot, however, be too much vigilance exercised by the Democracy, and we would impress upon the minds of our friends throughout the county, the necessity of preparation for the coming spring elections. It is true, the offices to be filled at those elections, are of a petty character, but they, nevertheless have often an important bearing upon the fall election. Our opponents are already at work in many of the districts. They know the importance of carrying the election boards and they hope to steal a march on us, by quietly obtaining votes from the army. In order to enable them to do this, they have had an act passed, permitting soldiers to send home their votes. They think that because they were enabled to succeed last fall, by fraudulent returns from the army, they can win again by the practice of similar trickery. We, therefore, urge Democrats to be on their guard. All that is necessary to defeat this scheme of the enemy, is watchfulness and energy. The same game was recently tried by the Abolitionists in Lancaster, but to no purpose. Mayor Sanderson, Democrat, was re-elected by 269 majority, a gain of 142 over last year, notwithstanding the returns from the army. Let the Democrats of close districts make their nominations at once and send tickets to the army with proper blanks for proxies. This done, let every Democrat turn out to the election. Let there be committees appointed to get out the indifferent and let every man *work!* We have now such an ascendency in this county, as with proper activity, will enable us to place our majority next fall at 1,000. Rally, Democrats, and prepare for the conflict!

Gov. Curtin's Letter to the President.

We call the attention of our readers to the very able and patriotic letter of Gov. Curtin to the President of the United States, on the subject of the enforcement of the conscription in Pennsylvania. We have frequently animadverted upon the very same wrongs of which Gov. Curtin complains, and have been soundly abused by the lick-spittle Administration press for doing so. Now, that the identical complaints which we have uttered, from time to time, in regard to the assignment of quotas and the execution of drafts, come from one who speaks *ex cathedra*, we hope the toadies of Mr. Lincoln, will acknowledge that they were wrong and we were right—that our course was patriotic and theirs against the rights and interests of the people. We ask every one who reads the letter of Gov. Curtin, to mark that he declares the system of drafting adopted by the War Department unjust and disastrous to the industrial classes of the country—that he shows the alleged deficiency under the last call, to be more than the call itself, and that Pennsylvania's quota under that call *has been filled;* thus fixing upon the administration at Washington, a deliberate attempt to defraud the State of Pennsylvania out of a credit due her of 50,000 men. In the name of our conscription-ridden people, we thank the Governor, for this manly protest, on their behalf, against the usurpation and oppression of the War Department.

Still Another Haul!

There is another sifting of the "able-bodied," to be made for this Congressional district. The total quota of the district is 2,403. Our county comes in for 378 of the above "dem. total," as Mantilini would say. The draft was to have come off on Wednesday last. The quota for this county, is apportioned among the several districts as follows:

Bedford borough,	20	M. Woodberry tp.	34
Bedford township,	20	Monroe do	19
Broad Top do	30	Napier do	14
Colerain do	12	Schellsburg bor.	7
Snake Spring do	11	Southampton tp	27
Cumb'd Valley tp	9	S. Woodberry do	41
E. Providence do	7	St. Clair do	37
Harrison do	9	Union do	31
Hopewell do	9	W. Providence do	9
Juniata do	11	Bloody Run bor.	8
Liberty do	18		
Londonderry do	5		378

☞Our good friend John Alsip, Esq., gave an entertainment to some friends at his house, on Tuesday evening last, at which we had the pleasure of being a guest. The Sheriff is the very "prince of good fellows," and knows how to make his friends feel "at home." The dinner served on the occasion, reflected great credit upon the culinary management of the ladies of the Sheriff's household, and we think all who partook of it, fully appreciated it.

☞For bargains, see sales of real estate in 4th column of 3d page.

The Abolition Amendment.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery within the United States, having passed the Senate some time ago, came up for consideration in the lower House of Congress on last Tuesday week, and after much speechifying, *pro* and *con.*, was adopted. Should this amendment prevail in three-fourths of the states, it will become a part of the Constitution. Our opinions on this subject, have been so frequently expressed, that we need not repeat them here. Suffice it to say, that we believe the abolition of slavery, by this process, to be an outrage upon the rights of the slave-holding states still adhering to the Union, and an insuperable barrier in the way of an early peace. The adoption of this amendment will not only deprive the people of the revolted states (should the rebel armies be dispersed) of a large portion of their property, but will inflict a severe blow upon the material prosperity of thousands of families in Delaware and Kentucky. Thus, the injustice of the measure is apparent. As in the case of Savannah, there may be slave-holders in every portion of the South who would welcome the restoration of the old flag, if it were sent to protect them in their rights. But this amendment strikes at their right of property and hence they are driven to seek protection under the sheltering ægis of Jefferson Davis.

It has been, doubtless, a matter of surprise and mortification to many of our readers, that Gen. Coffroth and some thirteen other members of Congress elected as Democrats, should have been found voting for this amendment. We feel that we cannot do this part of the subject justice. In fact we are thoroughly disgusted with the discussion of the interminable negro question, and would fain turn our attention to subjects which more nearly concern the interests and welfare of that neglected portion of the human race, the white people of the country.

The Peace Question.

Message of the President on the Subject.

The Peace Conference between Messrs. Lincoln and Seward, of the United States, and Alexander H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter and J. A. Campbell, of the Confederate States, resulted, as our readers are aware, in no agreement between the parties. It appears that all the Southern commissioners asked, was, a suspension of hostilities, with a view to a gradual disbanding of both armies, and a commercial treaty between the North and the South, in order to pave the way to re-union. They did not declare that they would never consent to return to the Union. But Messrs. Lincoln and Seward gave them to understand that no peace could be had except by unconditional submission on their part and their acceptance of the abolition programme. Thus the inevitable negro was again permitted to stand in the way of peace and re-union. Mr. Lincoln has sent into Congress, a message, giving the correspondence between the parties prior to their meeting and the following brief account of the interview:

On the morning of the 3d the gentlemen, Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, came aboard of our steamer and had an interview with the Secretary of State and myself of several hours' duration. No question of preliminaries to the meeting was then and there made or mentioned. No other person was present; no papers were exchanged or produced; and it was, in advance, agreed that the conversation was to be informal, and verbal merely.

On our part, the whole substance of the instructions to the Secretary of State, hereinbefore recited, was stated and insisted upon, and nothing was said inconsistently therewith; while by the other party it was not said that, in any event, or on any condition, they *ever* would consent to reunion, and yet they equally omitted to declare that they *never* would so consent.—They seemed to desire a postponement of that question, and the adoption of some other course first, which, as some of them seemed to argue, might or might not lead to reunion, but which course, we thought, would lead to an indefinite postponement. The conference ended without result. The foregoing, containing, as is believed, all the information sought, is respectfully submitted. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE PUBLISHERS' CONVENTION.—A convention of publishers met at the Buehler House, Harrisburg, on Thursday, 9th inst. Col. W. W. H. DAVIS, of the Doylestown *Democrat*, was chosen President, and B. Y. Hamsher, Esq., of the Chambersburg *Valley Spirit*, was appointed secretary. Resolutions requesting the Representatives and Senators in Congress, from this state, to vote for the repeal of the duty on printing paper, were unanimously adopted. The press of the state was well represented. After the Convention adjourned, the delegates were excellently entertained by "mine host" of the Buehler House, with an elegant oyster supper. It was unanimously voted that the proprietor of the "Buehler," knows "how to keep a hotel." *Apropos* of this, we would inform our readers that our friend Bolton has greatly improved his hotel, having re-fitted it in very comfortable style. It is now *the* hotel of Harrisburg.

The following is what the Abolitionists call "*The Constitutional Amendment.*"

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, viz:

ARTICLE XIII, SECTION I. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Democratic Meeting!

The Council-fires Re-kindled!

Old Bedford O. K.!

The Annual Meeting of the Democracy of Bedford county, for the purpose of choosing a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, assembled in the Court House, in this place, on Monday evening last. THOMAS DONAHOE, ESQ., of Southampton, was chosen President; Hon. James Burns, Col. F. D. Beegle, John Hershberger, W. Mason, Richard McMullin, Henry Yont, Nicholas Koons, Thos. W. Horton, Esq., Peter F. Lehman, Esq., Aaron Reed, Daniel Barley, Jacob Bowser, P. M. Barton, Jacob Fletcher, Hugh Wilson, Amos Collins, Jacob Yont, Vice Presidents; Sergeant Hayes Irvine, W. Findlay Mann, Henry P. Diehl, D. R. Anderson, Westley Perdew, and M. A. Hunter, Esqs., Secretaries.

The following named gentlemen were, on motion, appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: E. F. Kerr, J. T. Gephart, P. W. Steckman, M. A. Hunter, Jac. Bowser, W. Mason, Jos. C. Miller, H. Clapper, Jas. E. Burns, Josiah Miller, Geo. Rhonds, Jac. Fletcher, Sol. Egolf, D. A. T. Black, A. J. Morgart, John McCleary, J. Henry Schell, Westley Perdew, Jacob Walter, Geo. Beegle, John Diltz, D. S. Brumbaugh.

Whilst the committee were in consultation, speeches were made by O. E. Shannon, B. F. Meyers, and John Palmer, Esqs. The Committee having agreed upon a report, the chairman, Mr. E. F. Kerr presented, for the consideration of the meeting, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Republic was founded upon the theory of the Democratic party, to wit, that the Federal Government is one of limited powers, delegated to it in the Constitution, and that all powers not so delegated, are reserved to the States and to the people; and *whereas* a disregard for this just and wholesome doctrine, on the part of the political party which is now in power, has resulted in a dissolution of the Union and civil war, and *whereas* the bloody experiment of centralization and consolidation, has utterly failed to restore the Union and secure peace, *therefore,*

Be it resolved, That in order to re-establish the government of the Constitution and to secure peace and tranquility within the borders of the Republic, the rights of the states and of the people, reserved and guaranteed to them by the Constitution, must be maintained, and to this end the National Democratic Party must be restored to power.

Resolved, That the fanaticism which aims at the equalization of the white and black races, and which now finds its most prominent exponents in the leaders of the "Republican" party, must prove disastrous to both races and will result in such conflict between them as will bring about the extermination of one, or the other.

Resolved, That the corruptions and crimes of the officials connected with the present administration, as exhibited in the Weed-Opdyke case, in the New York Custom House frauds, in the robbery of the Philadelphia Custom House and the great copper-theft in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and in many other notable instances, deserve the condemnation, as they excite the disgust, of honest men of all parties.

Resolved, That it is the right of citizens arrested for violation of the Conscription Law, to be tried according to the provisions of that law, and that we, therefore, call the attention of the War Department to the fact that citizens of this county have been arrested and imprisoned under pretence of having violated that law, without being tried according to its provisions, and we hereby demand redress for these grievances to our injured fellow citizens.

Resolved, That we recommend obedience to the laws of the land, on the part of the President as well as the people, and in the language of Gov. Curtin, in his recent letter to Mr. Lincoln, we insist that that functionary "enforce upon his subordinates that obedience to the law which he owes, as well as they and all of us."

Resolved, That the issue between the Democratic and Abolition parties, has been, for years, and particularly since the existence of the present rebellion, "The Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was." In violation of the trust reposed in him, Alexander H. Coffroth, the Representative of this district in Congress, has voted against the party that placed him where he is and has seen proper, for some reason or other, to betray those who have placed more confidence in him than he deserved, giving by his vote to amend the Constitution, the victory to the abolition party, and putting the Democratic party in a false position before the the country. For this act of base treachery, he should receive the scorn, contempt and condemnation of every sound Democrat in the district. He has forfeited their confidence and should go down with those who have gone before him, as unworthy the confidence of any party—a disgrace to his position and a dishonor to the District.

Resolved, That we despise the petty trickery of the leaders of the "Republican" party of our Congressional, Judicial and Legislative districts, by which the Democratic candidates for Congress, Judge and Legislature, although fairly elected by a majority of the legal voters of the respective districts, and lawfullly certified to be so elected by the return judges of the several districts, were defrauded out of their rights to those offices; and that we will seize the first opportunity to avenge the wrong thus perpetrated upon the Democracy of these districts, by giving a clear Democratic majority in every one of them, over "Republican" frauds and every thing else.

Resolved, That the attempt to "whitewash" the outrages perpetrated by the Republican wire-pullers upon the people of our Congressional, Judicial and Legislative districts, by getting up a one-sided investigation, is too transparent to deceive even the most unsuspecting mind and that its object is well understood by the Democracy of Bedford county.

Resolved, That O. E. Shannon, Esq., be and he is hereby elected one of the Representative delegates for this Representative district, to the next Democratic State Convention, and that we recommend to the conventions of Fulton and Somerset counties, that each county of the district be considered as entitled to one delegate so long as the present apportionment lasts.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend a thorough organization of the party throughout the county, for the coming Spring elections, believing that the Democracy need only be firm in their struggle with fanaticism, to be crowned with success in the end, and, therefore, urge upon every Democrat the importance of his doing his whole duty in the premises.

The meeting then adjourned with three hearty cheers for the Union and the Democratic party as the instrument of its restoration.

EDITORIAL MELANGE.

☞Keen—the air and the dealers in white men.

☞Patriotic—shoddy contractors and substitute brokers.

☞All the rage—third story "ground-floors" in oil companies.

☞Caved—The Franklin *Repository*, on our legislative case.

☞Deep—the snow and "our noble President." Whither are we *drifting?*

☞Court has been in session since Monday. The attendance is not very large.

☞Clark Wilson, Esq., has sold the Butler *Herald* to J. C. Coll, Esq., under whose management the paper is now published.

☞What is the matter? We haven't seen a copy of the *Patriot & Union* for a week. What's wrong, friend Brimner?

☞Both branches of the Legislature have passed a bill fixing the 24th of March as the day of final adjournment.

☞How do you like it? We mean you fellows that were simple enough to believe that if Lincoln were re-elected there would be no more drafts. How do you like the prospect? Looks *blue*, doesn't it?

☞The Winter of Abolition discontent—Winter Davis. He storms quite refreshingly at the Administration. May he snow them up and blow them up, any way at all, so he uses them up.

☞Our friend John H. Brimner, formerly of the Pennsylvanian, and lately connected with the *Age*, has become the publisher of the *Patriot & Union*. John is an energetic and enterprising fellow, and we have no doubt he will "bring out" the central organ, *comme il faut*.

☞On Wednesday last Messrs. E. F. Kerr, J. B. Cessna and J. T. Knagy, were admitted to the practice of the law, in the several courts of this county. We understand that these young gentleman passed a very creditable examination. Success to them.

☞Philip Dougherty, Esq., a well known citizen of Harrisburg, died at his residence in that city, on Friday evening, 3d inst. Mr. Dougherty was, for years, a regular visitor at Bedford Springs.

☞The Democrats of Reading, elected the City Treasurer and a majority of the city councils at the late election, but lost the Mayor. This is very good for a city which gave nearly 100 majority for Lincoln.

☞Just listen:

Abe and Stephens held a parley
To settle the nation's hash;
Up jumped the 'tarnal nigger
And knocked it all to smash!

☞Gov. Curtin says that, according to the War Department's construction of the Conscription law, one man enlisted for 50,000 years, would fill Pennsylvania's quota. That is the reason why so few Abolitionists are drafted. They "filled their quota" with John Brown, and they say his soul is still "marching on."

☞The following fires have occurred within a week: H. H. Miller's dwelling-house, in Lafayetteville, entirely destroyed; Daniel Barley's tannery, in Middle Woodberry tp.,—burned to the ground; Joseph Griffith's tannery, in St. Clair tp.,—nothing saved; Elonberger's hotel, on the Bedford and Somerset turnpike, in Allegheny tp., Somerset county,—entirely consumed.

All the Rebels asked for was an Armistice.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, speaking in a manner which leads us to regard what he says as authoritative, says:

There is no truth whatever in the statement extensively circulated that the rebel commissioners demanded recognition, and refused to enter into negotiations except on that basis.—The whole question of peace and the views of the two sections were talked over in a general way. Stephens and associates did not in all of this general conversation intimate whether they would or would not accept anything else but recognition and independence. What they did say was that they did not desire to fix any ultimatum as a starting point in their negotiations. The ultimatum was a question which, in their opinion, should be arrived at through negotiations as the terms of settlement, and not fixed as the starting point. They asked that commissioners, vested with full powers to treat on peace, should be appointed by both sides, and that there should be an armistice while negotiations were pending. This was the sum and substance of their demand, which they claimed was necessary to work their people up to the point of reunion or any other demand of the federal government.

MR. LINCOLN'S THREE POINTS.

The President and Mr. Seward refused to grant an armistice for a single day. Mr. Lincoln informed them that there were three points which he would not yield:—

1. That no armistice would be granted for a single day.

2. That a united country was the only basis upon which peace could be obtained. Restoration of the Union and full obedience to the laws by the people of the Southern States were the *sine qua non*.

3. That the action of Congress in regard to slavery should be recognized as the law of the land—meaning in this the constitutional amendment.

If the above statement be true, and we have no reason to disbelieve a single word of it, Mr. Lincoln must be held responsible for the continuance of the war, and for all the bloodshed and misery that must flow from it. If men high in position among the rebels made any such statements and offers, we believe peace on fair and honorable terms was within our grasp, and that it was deliberately rejected by Abraham Lincoln. The account given by the correspondent of the *Herald* agrees precisely with the statements from Richmond sources, which we publish elsewhere. A few days at most will enable us to lay Mr. Lincoln's own account before our readers. We suppose he will hardly dare to make a glaringly false return of what transpired.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Negro Convention at Harrisburg.

The negroes of Pennsylvania are now holding a State Convention in Harrisburg. Speeches were made by Senator Morrow B. Lowry, and a number of colored orators. A series of resolutions declaring the rights of negroes to equal, social and political rights in the State of Pennsylvania were adopted on the 9th instant. The convention was in session the same evening, and the telegram to the associated press states that it was largely attended by Senators and members of the House of Representatives. The world moves. Soon the term negro equality will become obsolete, and the watchword of the now dominant party will be negro superiority.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

From Grant's Army.

A Forward Movement.

Sharp Fighting Near Hatcher's Run.

WEDNESDAY, February 8, 1865.

General Grant has made another demonstration on the south side of Petersburg. On Sunday last the 5th and 2nd corps, together with Gregg's cavalry, went south along the Weldon railroad. They started at three o'clock in the morning. But little opposition was met with until after they had crossed Rowanz creek, about fifteen miles south of Petersburg, when the Confederates were discovered in considerable force. The Federal advance was checked, and intrenchment began. The Confederates attempted to dislodge the Federals from their position but were repulsed, with a reported loss of two hundred prisoners.

THURSDAY, February, 1865.

The movement made by a portion of Gen. Grant's army was by portions of Warren's and Humphery's corps. The total number of troops engaged was about fifteen thousand. Gen. Meade commanded the force in person. Humphrey's corps was upon the southern flank. Warren's on the northern. Humphrey marched west from his camp, crossing the Weldon railroad at Ream's Station, and advancing four miles westward along the Vaughn road to Hatcher's run. Warren moved along parallel roads three miles north of the Vaughn road. The skirmishing with the Confederates has been already reported, and it is stated that the Federal loss in these contests will amount to nearly four hundred. On Sunday night the Federal troops halted on an intrenched line facing northwest and crossing Hatcher's Run at right angles. Warren's northern flank was six miles southwest of Petersburg, and three miles from the Southside railroad. Humphrey's southern flank was nine miles southwest of Petersburg and seven miles from the Southside railroad. The Confederates were in strong force all along the front. The object of the movement was to be to control the roads leading from Petersburg south, so that Confederate troops could not be sent to oppose Sherman.

On Monday morning all seemed favorable but the enemy during the night had brought up large reinforcements, and in the forenoon they disposed them for the attack. They first sent all their troops against Warren's corps. Attacked in front and flank it was forced to give way, and retreated in a somewhat broken condition nearly two miles. This retreat exposed a portion of the Sixth corps that was crossing Hatcher's run, to reinforce Humphrey. They were driven in confusion across the run. Humphrey then retreated, the Confederates attacking him as he marched, but doing very little damage. On Monday night the Federal troops were all on the east side of Hatcher's run. In the two days fighting they had lost one thousand men. The Confederates were in strong force on the opposite side of Hatcher's run. The movement was a failure; no ground was gained, and the losses inflicted, have been heavy. This is the fifth time Gen. Grant has unsuccessfully repeated this movement towards the Southside railroad.—*The Age.*

—MARRIED—

ROSS—LITSINGER.—On the 2d inst., by the Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. James W. Ross, of Wooster, Ohio, and Miss Eliza J. Litsinger, of this county.

FEATHER—BLACKBURN.—On Thursday, 9th instant, by Jacob Walter, Esq., Mr. Chauncey Feather to Miss Sarah Margaret Blackburn, both of Napier township.

—DIED—

MURRAY.—In Pierceton, Ind., on the 27th ult., Mrs. Mary F. Murray, wife of Thomas M. Murray, Esq., formerly of Bloody Run, this county.

Deceased was well known and much esteemed in this community. She leaves a husband and little daughter—a most interesting child—to mourn her untimely death.

HAUSE.—In Schellsburg, Dec. 23, 1864, Mrs. Mary M. Hause, in the 70th year of her age.

SLACK.—In Schellsburg, on the 25th ult., suddenly, John, infant son of George and Mrs. Slack, in the 11th month of his age.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York.

February 10, 1865—1y

The Hopewell Oil Company.

Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the stock of The Hopewell Oil Company will be closed on the 25th day of February next. Agents are requested to make report of all sales immediately after said day. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Treasurer.

February 3, 1865.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR WILLIAM WATSON ANDERSON died near Harper's Ferry, Va., Jan. 16, 1865, in the 26th year of his age. He entered the United States service September, 1861, with the rank of first Lieutenant, was promoted to a Captaincy early in 1863, and to a Majority in 1864.

He was a young man of great innate nobleness of soul. In disposition he was amiable and demonstrative. He attracted many and repelled none. Strong men wept when they heard of his death, and the touching scenes which occurred at his funeral will not soon be forgotten.

As a soldier he had few superiors. He was as brave as patriotic. An officer remarked that it was Major Anderson's pride and boast that he had never disobeyed an order, though he may have failed in its execution. Where duty called he went, regardless of danger. Such was his worth that when there were many applications for the command at Harper's Ferry, it was assigned to him, though he had never sought that honorable and responsible position.

He had expected to return to his home in February on account of his father's ill-health, but God called him, at an unexpected hour, to another world.

"The way of God is often in the sea, and His path in the great waters, and His footsteps are not known. But what we know not now we shall know hereafter, and looking at this sad bereavement in the light of the next world, we shall say with thankfulness: He hath done all things well."

God is His own interpreter,
And He will make it plain.

These remarks might be greatly extended, but space will not permit. We enclose herewith the Resolutions adopted by the Regiment to which Maj. Anderson was attached, together with an accompanying letter.

HEADQUARTERS 20TH PENNA. CAVALRY,
LOVETTSVILLE, Va., Jan. 23, 1865.

E. L. ANDERSON, Esq., Bedford, Pa.:

Sir—If the sincere and heartfelt sympathy of the officers and men of the Regiment, in which your son served so honorably and so well, and if the fact of having left a name that will not be forgotten in this command, be any alleviation of the terrible suffering incident to his sudden death, I beg your acceptance of the enclosed resolutions, passed by the mourning brother officers of your son. The sorrow of those who have stood with him in the day of battle is, perhaps, second only to that of his immediate family. The association, enhanced by mutual peril and rendered so interesting by the amiable character of your son, is only forgotten with life itself. The grief of this Regiment is beyond my power to adequately convey. Your son's place cannot be supplied.

With a present hope that the Almighty will comfort you and your family in your hour of affliction,

I am, sir, most respectfully, &c.,
ISAAC B. O'CONNOR.

Tribute of Respect.

LOVETTSVILLE, Va., Jan., 20, 1865.

At a meeting of the officers of the 20th Pa. cavalry, held at Lovettsville, Va., Jan. 20, 1865 the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased an All-wise Providence in his mysterious dealings with men, to remove suddenly from amongst us our brother officer and companion in arms, Maj. W. Watson Anderson, and although constrained to acknowledge the stern fact, yet it is scarce possible to realize that we shall never again meet him on earth. It seems but yesterday that side by side in the prime of his manhood and in all the greatness of his courageous soul we stood with him in battle array, his voice cheering us on and his example infusing energy and determination in the hearts of all. But, he is gone! His noble heart is stilled in death, we shall hear his voice no more—no more shall his commanding form be seen in the van of his regiment;

Resolved, That while bowing with humble submission to the decree of an inscrutable God, we cannot but deplore the loss of a brave and gallant officer, a high-minded and honorable man imitable in his actions, unwavering in principle, and wedded to pure and holy thoughts.

Resolved, That while we deeply sympathize with his afflicted family in the hour of their dire calamity and when the bitter cup is filled to overflowing, we are sustained by the unfading hope that their loss and ours, though deep, is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That the officers and men of the 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry tender to the bereaved family of their lamented brother officer and fellow soldier their sincere and heartfelt sympathy for the loss of so gallant an officer, true hearted friend and amiable gentleman.

Resolved, That the army has lost an officer who could be but ill spared, one whose place cannot well be supplied, for in life his actions, off or on the field, reflected credit to himself and his command, honor to his country and his country's flag—one whose acquaintance was eagerly courted and whose friendship was highly prized. He was one of those very few of whom it may be truly said:

"He was a man. Take him all in all,
We shall not look upon his like again."

Resolved, That it will require no towering monument to remind the members of the 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry of the loss of one so endeared to all alike by his uniform courtesy and kindness in their daily intercourse, and his gallant and noble bearing in the hour of strife.—His shrine is in their heart. His name shall ever be remembered with pride mingled with sorrow. The hearts of his comrades is the fitting mausoleum of so gallant a spirit.

Resolved, That though lost to us forever, his noble example shall only be forgotten when we shall have followed him to that unexplored region, that "bourne from whence no traveller returns."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and that they be published in the leading journals of the State.

R. B. DOUGLAS, President.
Maj. 20th Penn'a Cavalry.
ISAAC B. O'CONNOR, Secretary.
Adjutant 20th Penn'a Cavalry.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Snider, late of Snake Spring township, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Bedford county to Jacob Snider, of South Woodberry township, and Samuel Snider and Jacob Stuckey, of Middle Woodberry township, all persons having claims or demands against said estate are notified to make known the same to said executors without delay, and all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

JACOB SNIDER,
SAMUEL SNIDER,
JACOB STUCKEY,
Executors.

February 17, 1865—6t*