



Democratic State Convention.

In accordance with a resolution of the Democratic State Executive Committee, THE DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA will meet in STATE CONVENTION, at HARRISBURG, on Friday, the 4th day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for AUDITOR GENERAL and SURVEYOR GENERAL, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary for the welfare of the Democratic party and the country.

WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman of the Democratic State Ex. Com.

AUDITOR GENERAL, HON. W. P. SCHELL,

(Subject to the decision of the State Convention.)

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY, JOHN CESSNA, BEDFORD BOROUGH.

COUNTY SURVEYOR, SAMUEL KETTERMAN, BEDFORD BOROUGH.

DIS. ATTORNEY, JOHN PALMER, BEDFORD BOROUGH.

COMMISSIONER, ANDREW CRISMAN, NAPIER TP.

POOR DIRECTOR, SOLOMON REIGHARD, SNAKE SPRING TP.

AUDITOR, JOHN H. BARTON, E. PROVIDENCE, TP.

Democratic County Ticket.

It is with pride, as well as pleasure, that we raise to the head of our paper the ticket nominated by the Democratic County Convention on Tuesday last. We do not merely repeat, in words, the trite expression of political partisans, when we say that this is one of the best series of nominations ever presented to the people of Bedford county. In using this language we wish to be understood as meaning exactly what we say. There is not a man upon the ticket who is not well qualified to discharge the duties of the office for which he is named, whilst both socially and politically the gentlemen nominated may well be proud of their position in the county. We have room for but a brief personal reference to the nominees, but as they are all well and favorably known throughout the county, it is not necessary for us to speak with great particularity of any of them.

For representative in the State Legislature, we have presented to us the name of JOHN CESSNA, Esq., of this borough. Mr. Cessna, as is well known, obtained a seat in the House of Representatives last winter, by successfully contesting the election of Mr. Householder, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the district, which then consisted of the counties of Somerset and Bedford. The history of that ever memorable contest and of the legislation for the district which followed, is still fresh in the recollection of the people, and it is, therefore, not necessary to re-write it here. Suffice it to say that Mr. Cessna succeeded in relieving the Democracy of Bedford county from the mountain of Somerset county abolitionism which had weighed them down for years.

By his indefatigable energy the slavish chains with which the gerrymander of Mr. Jordan had loaded us, were lifted from off the party. Through his well-directed efforts Bedford county was once more disentangled from the dominion of Somerset county abolitionism and permitted to enjoy the rights guaranteed her by the Constitution of the Commonwealth. Mr. Cessna's gallant conduct, in this particular, has been duly appreciated by the Democracy. He had done the party a great service and deserved to be rewarded. And whilst we frankly admit that we have had some political differences with Mr. Cessna, we must say that his course during the late session of the legislature has convinced us of his attachment to the Democracy and opposition to abolitionism as now preached and practised by the leaders of the Republican party; and, therefore, we think the Democratic Convention did a good thing in nominating Mr. Cessna for re-election. Should he be again successful, (of which we do not entertain a doubt) he will be found a staunch supporter of Democratic principles and the insidious opponent of the radicalism which now threatens to subvert liberty, as well as law and order.

For County Surveyor, SAMUEL KETTERMAN, officially a resident of Bedford

borough, but lately a citizen of the Northern part of the county, was nominated for re-election. Mr. Ketterman is highly spoken of as a surveyor, being a good draughtsman and well versed in all that relates to the duties of the office for which he is a candidate. Socially Mr. Ketterman has many friends and will make an excellent run. His majorities at former elections are indicative of his popularity.

For District Attorney, the Convention nominated, by acclamation, JOHN PALMER, Esq., of the legal firm of Hall and Palmer. In the nomination of Mr. Palmer, the Convention conferred a well deserved honor upon a young, but true and tried Democrat. We need but say in regard to this member of the ticket, that if energy and decision of character, cultivated intellect, and taste for the legal profession, can make a good District Attorney, the Convention have not mistaken their man.

For County Commissioner, we have ANDREW CRISMAN, of Napier.—genial, strong-minded, whole-souled Andy. Every body concedes that he is well qualified for the office, and almost every body intends to vote for him. Andy Crisman never was an office-seeker. He has grown gray in the Democratic service, without ever pressing his claims upon the party. This is as it should be—the office seeking the man, not the man the office.

For Poor Director and Auditor, the Convention selected, respectively, SOLOMON REIGHARD, of Snake Spring, and JOHN H. BARTON, of East Providence, both good citizens and prominent Democrats. But our space forbids further comment, and we can only say, in closing, that we heartily recommend the whole ticket to the support of the Democracy of the county.

HON. W. P. SCHELL.—By reference to the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention, it will be seen that Hon. W. P. Schell, of this place, has been recommended by that body, for the office of Auditor General. The nomination of Mr. Schell would be hailed with enthusiasm and delight in this section of the state, and should his friends succeed in prevailing upon him to accept the nomination, if tendered, we can safely predict for him an overwhelming vote in this and neighboring counties.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.—A regiment of Indiana volunteers took two Rebel batteries on the White river, Ark., on the 17th inst., at the point of the bayonet. An attack had been made upon them previously, by the gun-boats of the Mound City, causing its explosion, by which 125 out of 175 of the crew were scalded, nearly the whole of them fatally.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—The Examination of the Classes in the Bedford Classical Institute, will be held on Thursday, July 3d, from 8 1/2 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and from 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M. The public are respectfully invited to be present.

The Forensic exercises of the Institute will be held in the Court House, on the evening of July 4th.

SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of Dr. S. G. Statler, Adm'r., &c., of John S. Statler, dec'd., offering for sale a large lot of personal property. The sale will be held on Thursday next, at the late residence of deceased.

CROWDED OUT.—Owing to the length of the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention, published in this issue, we are compelled to omit our usual variety. Correspondence and locals are unavoidably crowded out.

NEW FIRM IN BLOODY RUN.—We publish to-day the advertisement of Baughman, Gump & Co., foundry men and machinists, of Bloody Run, this county. They are excellent mechanics. See adv't.

Battle Near Charleston.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 23d. The Richmond papers of Saturday contain a brief account of a bloody battle on Monday last, between five Federal regiments and a battery of Parrott guns and four Confederate regiments and a battery. The battle lasted all day, with a heavy loss on both sides. The Charleston Mercury said that the battle would be renewed the next day and expressed apprehensions for the safety of the city, in consequence of the great exhaustion of the Southern troops and the loss of so many officers. Genls. Evans and Pemberton compliment the troops for their bravery in standing under the shells of our gunboats and battery. The fight took place within four miles of Charleston. From the tone of the Mercury, I should think that the rebels have been cut off from a retreat by our gunboats. If this be so, Charleston must soon fall. The Dispatch says it can no longer be denied that Jackson has been heavily reinforced lately. Federal columns must either combine or fall back across the Potomac.

Guerrillas in Western Virginia.

The Wheeling Press of Friday says: We learn from the Rev. W. H. Wiley direct from that region, that on Saturday, as some thirty unarmed citizens were proceeding to the county seat of Randolph for the purpose of effectually organizing the militia, they were attacked by guerrillas, eleven in number, in one of the mountain gorges. The guerrillas were armed to the teeth, having guns, pistols, bowie-knives, &c. They fired upon the company of unarmed citizens, killing one, a Mr. Ward, and wounding three others. One was wounded in the arm, another in the thigh, and the third was shot in the breast, who it is feared, will die. The guerrillas took from the citizens thirteen horses, being all that were used by them and fled.

PROCEEDINGS Of the Democratic County Convention, HELD AT BEDFORD, JUNE 24, 1862.

Pursuant to notice the Democratic County Convention met at Bedford, on Tuesday, June 24, 1862, and the following gentlemen presented their credentials:

- Bedford Borough—O. E. Shannon, A. J. Sansom. Bedford Township—W. C. Wisegarver, J. T. Gephart. Bloody Run—J. C. Black, J. Steckman. Colerain—P. H. Studebaker, J. Souser. Cymb'd. Valley—J. C. Vickroy, W. Mason. Harrison—G. W. Horn, Geo. Elder. Hopewell—George Steel. Liberty—John Long, Geo. Rhodes. Londonderry—J. C. Devore, J. Mattingly. Monroe—Jon. Snyder, Jacob Fletcher. Napier—P. H. Studebaker, J. Souser. E. Providence—C. Evans, W. Akers. W. Providence—G. Baughman, E. F. Kerr. St. Clair—W. M. Hancock, J. Hoensidine. Southampton—D. Walter, J. Cavender. Snake Spring—J. G. Hartley, N. Koons. Schellsburg—J. S. Schell, W. J. Rock. Union—M. Melwaine, A. Ake. M. Woodberry—E. K. Barley, J. Coy. S. Woodberry—J. B. Fluke, D. B. Kochendarfer.

On motion, Hon. JOHN G. HARTLEY was appointed President of the Convention; W. M. HANCOCK, J. HOENSIDINE, J. C. DEVORE, and G. W. HORN, Vice Presidents; O. E. SHANNON and E. F. KERR, Secretaries.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to put in nomination a ticket for the General Assembly and County offices.

The Convention first proceeded to vote for a candidate for Assembly, and on the first ballot JOHN CESSNA received 37 votes, whereupon the nomination was declared unanimous.

For County Surveyor, SAMUEL KETTERMAN received, on the first ballot, 28 votes, and was declared the nominee.

For District Attorney, JOHN PALMER, Esq., was nominated by acclamation.

For County Commissioner, ANDREW CRISMAN was nominated on first ballot, receiving 20 votes, and was afterwards declared unanimously nominated.

For Director of the Poor, SOLOMON REIGHARD received 20 votes on first ballot, and was afterwards declared unanimously nominated.

For Auditor, JOHN H. BARTON was nominated on second ballot, and afterwards received a unanimous nomination.

The following resolutions were then offered and adopted: Resolved, That this Convention earnestly recommend to the people of Bedford county the aforesaid ticket, as in every way worthy of their confidence and support.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Bedford county hereby recommend WILLIAM P. SCHELL to the Democratic State Convention, as a proper person to receive the nomination for Auditor General. In the event of his nomination we declare that Southern Pennsylvania will give him an unprecedented majority.

The following persons were then appointed County Committee for the ensuing year: JOHN W. LINGENFELTER, Chairman. Samuel Davis, Bedford Borough, Michael Holderbaum, Bedford Township, John W. Crisman, St. Clair, Samuel W. Studer, Schellsburg, Peter F. Lehman, Juniata, Henry J. Brunner, Cumberland Valley, William Bonnell, Londonderry, Thomas Donahoe, Southampton, Oliver Horton, Monroe, Joseph Evans, East Providence, John B. Fluke, South Woodberry, John Homan, Liberty, Philip G. Morgart, Bloody Run.

The following persons were appointed Congressional Conferees: B. F. MEYERS, G. H. SPANG, JOHN G. HARTLEY.

The following were appointed Senatorial Conferees: Dr. C. N. HICKOK, JOHN P. REED and GEORGE ELDER.

E. F. KERR then offered a series of resolutions, the consideration of which was postponed till the mass meeting at September court.

The following Vigilance Committees were then appointed for the different election districts: Bedford Borough—J. W. Tate, J. H. Rush, A. J. Sansom. Bedford Township—John Todd, Jacob Fetter, Isaac E. Reighart. Colerain—Jacob Bowser, A. J. Pennell, W. Cessna, jr. Cumberland Valley—D. R. Anderson, H. J. Brunner, H. Vickroy. Hopewell—J. McCleary, W. Gorsuch, Wm. Fluke. Harrison—J. H. Keyser, Augustus Stehr, W. A. Powell. Juniata—W. Keyser, E. Burns, W. Gillespie. Liberty—J. A. White, I. Kensing, J. Howsars.

Londonderry—Wm. Bonnell. Monroe—A. Fletcher, D. Evans, E. Robinson. Napier—John Hill, N. Sleek, W. Crisman. E. Providence—D. A. T. Black, J. Evans, J. Barnett. W. Providence—W. Foster, G. Baughman, jr., E. F. Kerr. St. Clair—S. Taylor, C. Sleek, H. Smith. Southampton—D. Roland, J. Dicken, W. Adams. Snake Spring—J. McCleary, E. Hartley, J. Ritehye. Schellsburg—J. Z. Frazer, D. Borden, jr., T. Mansfield. Union—A. Croyle, A. McGrigor, W. M. Lamburn. M. Woodberry—Dr. S. Smith, I. Elder, W. McDonald. S. Woodberry—J. Grove, D. B. Kochendarfer, S. Crisman.

The Convention then adjourned with three cheers for the ticket.

JOHN G. HARTLEY, Pres't. O. E. SHANNON, E. F. KERR, Secretaries.

HEALTH OF GEN. MCCLELLAN.—Hon. Henry J. Raymond, writing from the headquarters of Gen. McClellan, on the 17th inst., says: Gen. McClellan has been laboring under indisposition, more or less severe, for several days. He is much better now, however, and is indefatigable in his attention to the details of official duty. He visits the lines constantly, keeps an eye over every bridge and every battery, and spends a large part of every day in the saddle. He has a most laborious and effective staff, and the whole business of the army is in the most compact and complete order.

THE WAR ON THE SHENANDOAH. The Battle Between Jackson and a Portion of Shields' Command.

The Philadelphia Press has obtained the following particulars of the recent movements of Gen. Shields' division and the subsequent battle near Port Republic from an officer of the corps:

When at Luray, Gen. Shields sent orders to acting Gen. Carroll, formerly of the Eighth Ohio Regiment, but now in command of the Fourth Brigade, to move on to Columbia bridge, 8 miles beyond, and to hold that position. Gen. Carroll immediately communicated orders to his troops to prepare for marching, and shortly after, he started with the Seventh Indiana Regiment and a squadron of cavalry. On arriving at the bridge, he found it burnt and no enemy in sight. He waited until the balance of the brigade, consisting of the Eighty-fourth and One-hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania, and First Virginia Regiments came up. He then was ordered on to Conrad's store, 22 miles beyond, but after the Seventh Indiana crossed Naked creek, it commenced to rain very hard, and the water began to rise so rapidly that the passage of the stream could not be attempted.

The water continued this way for two days and nights, and during this time, one portion of General Carroll's brigade was on one side of the creek, and the other portion on the other. As soon as the flood subsided, which was on Saturday, the whole brigade marched on about eight miles, where they encamped. In the meantime the baggage train had come up, and active preparations were going forward for the expected battle.—At 2 o'clock, on Sunday morning, Gen. Carroll again took up his march for Port Republic, 16 miles distant. He arrived within sight of that place at 6 o'clock, and immediately, at the head of a body of cavalry and two pieces of artillery, made a charge through the town and through the bridge, taking some prisoners, among whom was Lieut. Douglas, on Jackson's staff, and at one time a classmate of Gen. Carroll. Gen. Carroll captured him personally. Afterwards, Gen. Carroll learned that General Jackson and his staff were in town. The rebels no sooner perceived the movements of Gen. Carroll than they immediately formed in line of battle and charged on him. He fired about two rounds, and then was forced to retreat, leaving his guns in the possession of the enemy.

The 7th Indiana, 84th and 110th Pennsylvania, and 1st Virginia, immediately moved up the bank of the river, and attempted to outflank the rebels. They no sooner saw our intention than they opened on us with 18 pieces of artillery and a destructive musketry fire. Finding that he was being outflanked, Gen. Carroll ordered a retreat. This was done in good order, and our forces retired two miles, and sent for reinforcements. During the engagement our forces lost about sixty in killed and wounded. That night Gen. Tyler, with the Third Brigade, came up, with Colonel Daum, chief of artillery, with twelve cannon. As Gen. Tyler was the senior officer, he took command of the whole force. The same evening Gen. Carroll suggested to Gen. Tyler to retreat, but Gen. T. positively refused.

In the morning (Monday) Col. Daum suggested a heavy fog then prevailing, and destroy the bridge. Gen. Carroll intimated that it was impossible, and again suggested a retreat, but Gen. Tyler positively refused.

On advancing, they discovered that in the night Jackson had crossed the river, sent his trains before him, and was in line of battle on the other side. About six o'clock the rebel artillery opened fire, and immediately after our line of battle was formed, and our artillery endeavored to destroy the bridge, but were not successful. The Seventh Indiana was ordered to support a battery on the right, the First Virginia was placed in the centre, and the Eighty-fourth and One-hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania on the left, supporting the battery. Gen. Tyler ordered Gen. Carroll to the right and centre, while he took command of the left.

About six o'clock the enemy were seen advancing in large force through the woods and wheat fields. Soon the action became general along the whole line, and the battle waxed warm. The 7th Indiana, on the right, supported by the 29th Ohio, drove the rebels half a mile. Finding that the 84th and 110th Pennsylvania were being outflanked, they were ordered down to support the centre, but as soon as they were beginning to move the rebels made an overwhelming charge, and captured one battery of four pieces. The 66th Ohio, perceiving this, moved up and made a charge, which recaptured the battery; but they could not hold it very long, for the rebels, in overwhelming numbers, moved forward, and to prevent themselves from being taken prisoners, the brave Ohioans were forced to retire and leave the guns, which were immediately turned upon them by the rebels.

On the right the battle was closely contested, and numerous charges of the rebels were repulsed. At one time Col. Gavin's Seventh Indiana Regiment kept the Seventh Louisiana, Seventh Georgia and Fifth Virginia at bay for a long while, until he was reinforced by the Twenty-ninth Ohio.

Finding that we were greatly outnumbered, and to continue the fight would only be slaughtering our soldiers, Gen. Tyler, at ten o'clock, ordered a retreat. He requested Gen. Carroll to cover it, and he (Gen. Tyler) would personally take charge of the advance.

Gen. Tyler immediately set his advance in motion, but they retreated so rapidly that it caused a panic in the rear, and for a long time every soldier was looking out for himself. Within a distance of two and a half or three miles from the battle-field Gen. Carroll halted, and immediately reorganized his troops, and after this they marched regularly away, pursued by a regiment of cavalry, two pieces of artillery and several regiments of infantry, all under command of Jackson. The rebels shelled our troops all the way, but did not do much damage. When ten miles from the battle-field they met Shields, and five miles further they came across the balance of his command advancing to their support. The whole force immediately retreated to Luray, where they now are. All of our dead and wounded were left on the field, as were also nine of our cannon and four army wagons.

The above is taken from a letter in the Press dated Winchester, June 15. The writer also says:

At present the town is greatly excited in regard to late army movements in this valley, and all kinds of rumors are afloat. The secessionists are wild with joy over the reported successes of Jackson, and they readily circulate their news. They again expect Jackson in this place,

and boast that before another week rolls around Fremont, Shields, Banks and Sigel will all be driven back to the Potomac. From all the information I have been able to gather from both sides, I deduce the following:—Jackson, with from fifty to sixty thousand men, and over one hundred pieces of artillery, is at Port Republic, waiting for Gen. Fremont. Gen. Shields is at Luray, while Gen. Fremont has fallen back to Mount Jackson.

Allegheny Central Presbyterian Church.

Our readers are doubtless aware that for some time back an unpleasant difficulty has existed in the Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, arising out of an alleged want of sympathy on the part of its pastor, the Rev. Dr. Plumer, with the Government in its efforts to put down treason and rebellion. The Doctor was requested by some of the members of his congregation to pray for the success of our armies in the field, &c., but he refused, alleging that the whole question of the war, its-causes and results, was a political matter with which the ministers of God had nothing to do, and that he did not feel justified in alluding to the subject at all in his positions. He was further firm in the belief that no number of battles or victories could bring about an honorable peace, and he could not, consequently, ask God to give our arms success or unite in thanksgiving for the same.

The persistent refusal of the Doctor to conform with the wishes of his congregation in this respect, led to a meeting of the members of the church, at which the whole subject was discussed at length. A series of resolutions were introduced deploring the existence of the war, and maintaining that it was the duty of all good christians to sustain and aid our government in the putting down of rebellion, restore the authority and laws of the United States government over all our territory, and in securing the proper punishment of traitors and rebels. It was further requested that in leading the devotions of the congregation, the pastor should manifest full sympathy with the religious sentiments of his congregation, and give them utterance as he presented their petitions to the throne of Grace. A lively discussion followed the introduction of these resolutions, and after a warm debate they were laid aside, and the following "substitute" adopted:

1. Resolved, That the word of God, and the Confession of Faith, are a good and sufficient rule of faith, sufficient for our guidance in the present difficulties, or any other troubles which may hereafter arise.

2. Resolved, That there is no cause for disturbing the present pastoral relations of this congregation.

The adoption of the substitute led to the withdrawal of the minority from the Church, but, believing that its passage had been secured by the exercise of the Doctor's personal influence, and by unworthy and humiliating appeals for personal sympathy, they resolved to bring the matter before a higher tribunal, and, on Tuesday last, it came up before the Allegheny Presbytery, assembled at Sewickly Church. The entire proceedings were submitted to the Presbytery, including the correspondence between Dr. Plumer and the congregation, covering over one hundred pages of foolscap. The letters addressed to Dr. P. were couched in the kindest spirit, setting forth causes for dissatisfaction in the congregation, and the one or two in which we are now engaged, and the studied absence, alleged, as to any recognition of the existence of war—victory or success; and pleading for more pointed and specific prayers for our armies, and for success to their arms. The answers to the letters were also elaborately friendly. Almost the entire field of theology was gone over; the scripture, church standards and other authorities, were quoted to prove that the writer occupied high and scriptural ground on this question, and that the whole question of the war was a political question, with which God's ministers had nothing to do, as such. He did not believe that any number of battles and victories could bring about an honorable peace, and therefore he could not ask God to give us a victory, or unite in thanksgiving for the same.

The question was discussed all day on Tuesday, and on Wednesday it was again up. Dr. Plumer himself was present and defended his position in a powerful address. He was replied to by Drs. McLaren, Dale and others, some of whom were very severe upon him for his want of sympathy with the Union cause. Doctor McLaren, particularly, handled him with great severity. He said the real sentiments of Dr. P. were slowly and reluctantly developed in the correspondence with the memorialists. He defended the great majority of the clergy who do pray for the success of our arms, and dwell forcibly upon the righteousness of the present war. He again dwelt on the subject of "preaching politics," as that thing is generally spoken of, among a certain class of politicians, with scathing sarcasm. He said it should not take two minutes for a man to define his loyalty or patriotism—if he has any. After a lengthy discussion Presbytery adopted the following report, Dr. Plumer himself voting in the affirmative:

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Presbytery, it is among the most imperative duties of all good and loyal citizens to defend their country, even with blood, against its public enemies.

2. Resolved, That when in the providence of God, our country is involved in a most calamitous and deplorable civil war, it is eminently proper that the instructions and supplications of the sanctuary should, at proper times have reference to the existing state of things, and that as Christians and church officers, we should hail with grateful satisfaction the call of our Government to acts of Christian devotion, such as fasting prayer and thanksgiving, and should yield our cheerful obedience thereto; and Presbytery, therefore, see nothing improper in the anxiety manifested by these memorialists to have such a direction given to the devotions of their sanctuary.

3. Resolved, That while we deprecate and disapprove of the introduction of mere party politics in any shape, into the sacred desk, we regard the protection and defence of our Constitution and liberties as a duty of far higher and more sacred character than ordinary political questions, on which good citizens may honestly differ in times of peace.

4. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to confer with the congregation of the Central Church of Allegheny, for the purpose of endeavoring to reconcile their differences, and to report the result of this conference to an adjourned meeting of Presbytery to be held on the 2d Tuesday of July next, at 10 A. M., at Sewickly.

A committee was appointed to visit the Central Church, in accordance with the fourth resolution, after which the Presbytery adjourned.

FROM GEN. HALECK'S ARMY.

Beauregard Gone to Richmond.

CORINTH, June 22.—It is now positively ascertained that Beauregard turned over the command of his army to Gen. Bragg, and on the 15th left for Montgomery, Ala., where he arrived on the 17th inst., accompanied only by his personal staff, and left immediately for Richmond.

Two reports have been received here stating the cause of his departure. One that he goes to take command of the army at Richmond, and another that he goes to explain the evacuation of Corinth. The latter is the more plausible, as it is known that for some time Beauregard and Jeff. Davis have been on antagonistic terms.

To-day is the warmest of the season, the mercury indicating 90 degrees in the shade. The nights are very cool.

CORINTH, June 21st.—In response to General Hall, a large amount of provisions have been received from St. Louis, for the suffering Mississippians, and distributed liberally among inhabitants, who seem grateful.

The railroad is open about eight miles from Grand Junction, and it is expected the road will be open to Columbus and Memphis on the 25th.

Official notice has been received at Headquarters of the evacuation of Cumberland Gap by the rebels, and the occupation thereof by the United States forces.

Deserters state that Beauregard has turned over his command to Bragg and gone East, but without taking any troops with him. The rebels were taking up the rails north of Joplin, carrying them South to complete the road from Meriden to Uniontown.

The contrabands say that no troops have been sent East by the rebels, and there was no intention of sending any thither.

Effect of Hunter's Proclamation.

The following letter is taken from the Hartford (Conn.) Times:

Hilton Head, S. C., May 31.—This department has been in some excitement since the promulgation of Gen. Hunter's peculiar order about the negroes. You have ever now seen that he, in the first place, declares "free" all the slaves in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida! Some of the Colonels let the order go by without reading it at the head of their regiments. Others entered their protest against it, and were immediately put under arrest. In the next place, the General's order was for non-commissioned officers and privates, competent for commissioned officers in the negro regiments. But a very few offered, and they were hissed and hooted by their comrades. Not a man could be got, for love or money, out of the Sixth Connecticut. The Seventh sent some few.

A very curious way of procuring volunteers to fill up these negro regiments is pursued. Armed bodies of white soldiers were sent out, and every able-bodied negro, wherever found, was taken and driven to Hilton Head, where they were assigned to such companies as the commanding officer saw fit. But such a motley, heterogeneous lot of soldiers I never saw before. Not one was willing, but all were made to perform their duties under compulsion. Such a mingled jargon, such jabbering was never heard, except among a tribe of monkeys.

These 1,600 niggers are over in a piece of woods near Hilton Head, and you might as well undertake to drill and discipline a flock of sheep. They either do not know, or will not, or more probably cannot learn. The attempt will prove futile, and be the means of preventing the raising of food by the negroes, and Uncle Sam will have to feed them.

Secession Outrage in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—On Friday evening, as several Unionists were returning from a meeting to choose delegates, five of them were killed by secession Bushwackers in ambush, near Berry's Station.

Reinforcements were immediately sent from Lexington, Ky., and other places, and the capture of the Bushwackers is considered certain.

New Advertisements.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at the late residence of John S. Statler deceased, late of Napier Township, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of July, next, the PERSONAL PROPERTY of said deceased, consisting in part of the following articles:

Horses, several choice Milk Cows, a number of young cattle, a large lot of Hogs, Wagons, Ploughs, Harrows, and a great variety of articles connected with farming—Wheat, Rye, Corn and Buckwheat, by the bushel—one Carriage, one Buggy and Harness, Wagon Harness, and the entire amount of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

SAMUEL G. STALLER, Adm'r., With the Will annexed of J. S. Statler, dec'd. June 27, 1862.

Notice in Partition.

Joseph Wigfield, vs. Rachel Johnston and Paul Johnston, John Wigfield, Jeremiah Smith and Mary Smith, his wife, Thomas Conrad and Nancy Conrad, his wife, Rachel Wigfield, Jacob Conrad & Mills, his wife, Stephen Seigle and Dan'l Seigle, guardian of John Seigle, Gabriel Seigle and Theresa Seigle, his wife, and Noah Wigfield.

Notice is hereby given to the above named parties, that by virtue of the aforementioned writ of partition, an inquest will be held and taken upon the premises therein described, being all that messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Philip Cingaman, on the East, John Wigfield on the West, and Jacob Conrad on the South, containing about two hundred acres, and being the same land conveyed by George R. H. Davis, High Sheriff of Bedford county, by deed dated 27th January, 1825, recorded in Record Book S, page 419, in the Recorder's office at Bedford, to John Gump; and the same land conveyed by said John Gump to Valentine Barthelow, by deed dated September 1, 1832, recorded in same book page 421, and the same which said Valentine Barthelow, by deed dated 13th December, 1839, recorded in same book, page 421, assigned and conveyed to the children of his daughter Rachel, intermarried with Benjamin Wigfield, said children and their heirs, &c., being the parties to this suit, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1862, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of making partition or valuation and appraisement of said Real Estate, as in the said writ required, at which time each party said parties can attend if they think proper. JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff. Sheriff's office, June 27, 1862.—61.