



Delegate Elections.

Pursuant to rules adopted by the Democratic party of Bedford county, at their regular meeting held in February, 1856, which rules are now in force, the Democratic Vigilance Committee of the several townships and boroughs of Bedford county, are hereby requested to give written notice that elections will be held in their respective districts, on SATURDAY, THE 20th DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, for the purpose of selecting two delegates from each district to represent such district in the coming Democratic County Convention, said Convention to meet in the borough of Bedford, on TUESDAY, THE 23rd DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a County Ticket to be composed of one person for the office of Assembly, one person for the office of Prothonotary, one person for the office of Sheriff, one person for the office of Treasurer, one person for the office of Associate Judge, one person for the office of Commissioner, one person for the office of Poor Director, and one person for the office of Auditor, and also to appoint three Conferees to meet similar Conferees from Somerset and Huntingdon counties to nominate a candidate for Senator. The Democratic voters of the several townships and boroughs, are also requested to attend to the election of Vigilance Committees for the ensuing year, which committees will be chosen on the same day on which the Delegate Elections are advertised to be held. Return of the result of these elections, will be made to the undersigned, on the day of the meeting of the County Convention.

By order of the Democratic Co. Committee, J. W. LINGENFELTER, Ch'n. May 22, 1863.

Episcopal Service

will be conducted in the Lutheran Church on Sabbath, next, at 10 o'clock A. M., by the Rev. Dr. Deputy, of Philadelphia.

Who are Democrats.

If you want to learn from a most authentic and reliable source who are Democrats, turn to the Bedford Inquirer, of last week. The editor of that strong and uncompromising Democratic paper, has always been a very warm friend to the Democracy, and he, of course, ought to be able to tell who are Democrats. True, he used to characterize them by the title of "loco focos," but that was only a pet name, and when he cursed them as "Secessionists" and "Tories," he only meant to call them, in a Pickwickian sense, by endearing epithets. He is the man that can tell you what the word "Democrat" means and to whom it ought to be applied. Of course, being the exponent of the policy of the Federal Administration, he is an Abolitionist of the deepest dye, but then that does not incapacitate him to judge as to who are Democrats. He knows—it is a "divine right" with him to know—who are Democrats. He knows that no man is a Democrat who insists that the Constitution must be upheld—such a one he knows to be a Copperhead. He knows that no man who is in favor of restoring the Union as it was, is a Democrat—such a one, he is quite certain, is a most virulently poisonous Copperhead. He knows that no man who declares for freedom of speech and of the press, for the right of trial by jury and of the habeas corpus (where the public safety does not require the suspension of that writ) is a Democrat—such a one is a venomous Copperhead. He knows that no man who desires an early and honorable peace, or a settlement of our national troubles as the founders of the Republic settled them, is a Democrat—he is sure that all who cling to the doctrines of Washington, Madison and Hamilton are vile and crawling Copperheads. Hail, sapient Durbarrow! All hail the newly found apostle of Democracy! Let every Democrat go to this great expounder of Democratic truth who has erected the Procrustean bed of Abolition upon which all must lie ere they can become true and honest Democrats. Go to him and if you are too short in Democratic stature, have yourself stretched till you fill the measure of Durbarrow; if you are too much elongated, have your limbs chopped off till you fit exactly the political bed of the new Democratic Apostle. If you do this, he and every foul-tongued Abolitionist who knows you, will cease to call you Copperhead, and will receive you with caresses and greetings of welcome into the true Democratic fold, of which they know themselves to be the shepherds. Only be an Abolitionist, and then you can no longer be a Copperhead.

But who calls Democrats Copperheads? Not the Democrats, themselves. The name is given them by their political opponents, and when some Democrats receive it in good humor and in order to ridicule the opprobrious and unmerited title, wear leads of liberty, cut out of copper cents, the Abolition inventors of the name, feeling themselves outwitted, get angry and style such Democrats "Traitors" and "Secession Synthesizers." We do not accept the Abolition epithets as our political name. We make sport of it, by showing them that we don't care what they call us, so long as we conscientiously believe we are in the right.

"What's in a name? A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." But we know the object of the Abolitionists in calling the Democrats Copperheads. They

know that it is a vile and scandalous name, and think that some Democrats will hate it so much that, rather than be called by it, they will leave the party. The Abolitionists think that they can thus create a division in the Democratic ranks, which, of course, would redound to their benefit. Those persons whom they style "War Democrats," are to be operated upon in this way. They hope to array the "War Democrats" against their old party, by calling prominent Democrats "Copperheads" and "Secessionists." They do not remember that they insult the intelligence of "War Democrats," by thus endeavoring to prejudice them against a party with which they have always acted. But this Abolition trap will catch nobody who has his eyes open. They may cry Copperhead! Copperhead! till they see snakes in their own boots, but they can't fool Democrats by any such transparent trickery as this. You had better give it up, Messrs. Abolish! Your Copperhead game is about played out.

The Conscription.

We have always believed and now assert that the Conscription law is unconstitutional. But until it is so pronounced by the Courts, it is still a law of the land. It cannot be decided upon by the Courts until a case under it is brought before them. The people, therefore, must bide their time. However odious the law may be, it is right to obey it until through the Courts or at the ballot-box we may lawfully annul it.—We, therefore, counsel the people to submit to the enrolment. The time will soon be here when we can vote enrolling officers out of employment. Let us wait for that time. Resistance to the enrolment, begets military occupation. The Abolitionists only want an excuse for this. They have already sent a messenger to the East, to obtain soldiers for the capturing of a few old women who belabored the enrolling officer in St. Clair township. They want you to give them an excuse to send for troops. If they can succeed in getting a military force quartered in Bedford county, they think the game is in their own hands at the election. Therefore, be warned.

Exciting News!

We give below what we have understood to have gone over the wires since Sunday evening. The rebels approached Winchester, Va., on Friday. Had a severe fight and captured the town. They then advanced on our forces and took Martinsburg after a hard fight. The next news was that they were crossing the Potomac in strong force at Williamsport, Md. They then advanced to Hagerstown, in the meantime capturing our wagons, baggage trains, &c. They then marched to Greencastle, Pa., and burned the ware-houses supposed to contain Government ordnance.

On Wednesday last the following news items appeared: Governor Curtin issued a proclamation calling out 30,000 volunteers to rendezvous at Chambersburg and Pittsburg. Transportation and travel stopped on the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road, and 20,000 men, at Altoona throwing up entrenchments. Orders given to obstruct the Broad Top Rail Road and prevent raids into the coal region. A rumor is afloat of 6,000 cavalry approaching Cumberland, Md., with the prospect of an advance through our valley toward Hollidaysburg.

A Sincere Patriot.

The editor of the Bedford Inquirer, refuses to counsel the people to refrain from violence against the agents of the Conscription, and tries to ridicule us for doing so. He wants anarchy—the smoke of burning barns is incense to his nostrils—the crack of the bush-whacker's rifle is music to his ears. He loves carnage—he revels in blood—he delights himself in ashes and desolation. Why? Because he hopes civil trouble in Bedford county, will bring about the intervention of the military and then the people will be subjugated to the rule of the Jacobin party. A sincere patriot is he, truly.

In what purports to be a description of the political animal which the Abolitionists style Copperhead, the Bedford Inquirer gives as one of the prominent characteristics of this troublesome reptile, the fact of its

"Demanding the 'Union as it was,' which literally means the renouing of all the slaves that have escaped, back into slavery."

Do we understand the Inquirer man to be opposed to the Union as it was? And would he not be willing to make peace upon the terms that the Southern people should return to their allegiance, and the Government restore them the negroes they have lost during the war? Let us hear from you, Abolish!

The Knights of the Golden Circle have their Castles all over the country, and even in this county; we have the facts, and our opinion.—Bedford Inquirer.

Don't hold the facts so exclusively in your possession. Let us have them, if you please.

IRON CITY COLLEGE.—The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette says: "We speak from experience, when we say that we believe this school has no superior of its kind in the country. The course of instruction is comprehensive and thorough in the extreme. Diplomas are granted only to those who have proved themselves worthy to receive them, and no circumstance has ever occurred to our knowledge, in which any of its graduates have ever failed to give the most entire satisfaction as accomplished and skillful accountants."

Indian Devastations in Utah.

SALT LAKE, June 10.—Thirty mounted Indians attacked the coach thirty miles westward to-day, and killed and scalped the driver and another employee of the line. Fortunately there were no passengers aboard. The Indians opened the mailbags and stripped the coach. They then ran off the stock. Our troops are after them.

VALLANDIGHAM NOMINATED

FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO!

New York, June 12.—A special dispatch to the World, from Columbus, says that the Democratic State Convention has unanimously nominated Mr. Vallandigham for Governor, and ex-Senator Pugh for Lieut. Governor.

Resolutions were adopted, denouncing the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, and appointing a committee to demand his return.

Mr. Pugh made a fiery speech, spurning and defying Burnside's order No. 38.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—The Democratic State Convention which met at Columbus yesterday, was largely attended. Ex-Governor Medill presided.

Clement L. Vallandigham was nominated as Governor on the first ballot, receiving 443 of the 461 votes, and Geo. E. Pugh, Lieut. Governor, by acclamation; Wm. Hubbard, Auditor; H. S. Knapp, Treasurer, and R. Van Trump, Supreme Judge.

Resolutions were adopted, protesting against the President's Emancipation Proclamation, condemning the establishment of martial law in the loyal States where war does not exist, and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; denouncing the banishment of Vallandigham, and calling on the President for his restoration, and favoring the freedom of speech and the right of trial. Also declaring that "we will hail with delight, and desire the seceded States to return to their allegiance, and will co-operate with them to restore peace."

The Defence of Pennsylvania.

Proclamation of Governor Curtin.

HARRISBURG, June 12.—The following proclamation has just been issued:

A. G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

Information has been obtained by the War Department that a large rebel force, composed of cavalry, artillery and mounted infantry, has been prepared for the purpose of making a raid into Pennsylvania.

The President has therefore erected two new Departments—one in Eastern Pennsylvania, commanded by Major-General Couch, and the other in Western Pennsylvania, commanded by Major-General Brooks.

I earnestly invite the attention of the people of Pennsylvania to the general orders issued by these officers on assuming the command of their respective departments.

The importance of immediately raising a sufficient force for the defence of the State can not be overrated. The corps now proposed to be established will give permanent security to our borders.

I know too well the gallantry and patriotism of the freemen of this Commonwealth to think it necessary to do more than commend the measure to the people, and urgently urge them to respond to the call of the General Government and fill the ranks of these corps, the duties of which will be mainly the defence of our homes, firesides and property from devastation.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twelfth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

By the Governor, ELI SLINGER, Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

The New Military Departments in Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GEN'L'S OFFICE, } WASHINGTON, June 9, 1863. } GENERAL ORDERS, No. 172.—1. The Department of the Monongahela will embrace that portion of the State of Pennsylvania west of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill range of mountains, and the counties of Hancock, Brooke, and Ohio, in the State of Virginia, and the counties of Columbiana, Jefferson, and Belmont, in the State of Ohio.

Major General William T. H. Brooks is assigned to the command of this Department; headquarters at Pittsburg.

2. The Department of the Susquehanna will embrace that portion of the State of Pennsylvania east of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill range of mountains.

Major General Couch is assigned to the command of this Department; headquarters at Chambersburg.

By order of the Secretary of War, E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adj't Gen.

The President Calls for 100,000 Men for Six Months.

Pennsylvania to Furnish 50,000.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The armed insurrectionary combinations now existing in several States are threatening to make incursions into the States of Maryland, Western Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, requiring immediately an additional military force for the service of the United States.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States 100,000 militia from the States following, viz:

From the State of Maryland 10,000; from the State of Pennsylvania 50,000; from the State of Ohio 30,000; from the State of West Virginia 10,000; to be mustered into the service of the United States forthwith, to serve for the period of six months from the date of such muster into said service, unless sooner discharged, to be mustered in as infantry, artillery, and cavalry in proportions which will be made known through the War Department, which Department will also designate the several places of rendezvous. These militia to be organized according to the rules and regulations of the volunteer service, and such orders as may hereafter be issued. The States co-operating will be respectively credited under the enrollment act for the militia services rendered under this Proclamation.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Proclamation of the Governor.

Fifty Thousand Pennsylvanians Called for to Repel Invasion.

HARRISBURG, June 15.—The following Proclamation has just been issued, and should be wide spread, as early as possible.

Pennsylvania, ss: In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth,

A PROCLAMATION.

The State of Pennsylvania is again threatened with invasion, and an army of rebels is again approaching our border. The President of the United States has issued his proclamation, calling upon the State for fifty thousand men.

I now appeal to all the citizens of Pennsylvania, who love liberty and are mindful of the history and traditions of their Revolutionary Fathers, and who feel that it is a sacred duty to guard and maintain the free institutions of our country, who hate treason and its abettors, and who are willing to defend their homes and firesides, and do invoke them to rise in their might and rush to the rescue in the hour of imminent peril.

The issue is one of preservation or destruction. It involves considerations paramount to all matters of mere expediency, and all questions of local interest, all ties social and political, all impulses of a personal and partisan character sink by comparison into insignificance.

It is now to be determined by deeds, and not by words alone, who are for us and who are against us. That it is the purpose of the enemy to invade our borders with all the strength he can command, is now apparent. Our only dependence rests upon the determined action of the citizens of our free Commonwealth.

I now, therefore, call upon the people of Pennsylvania, capable of bearing arms, to enrol themselves in military organizations and to encourage all others to give aid and assistance to the efforts which will be put forth for the protection of the State and the salvation of our common country.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

[L. S.] ANDREW G. CURTIN, By the Governor, ELI SLINGER, Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

Colored Troops to be Raised in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, June 15.—The following order has just been issued: HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, HARRISBURG, JUNE 13, 1863. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 43.

Whereas, information has been received from the War Department that the State will receive credit for all enlistments of colored men who may be mustered into the United States service as Pennsylvania troops under the authority of the War Department, and that no credit can be allowed for individuals who leave the State and are mustered into organizations elsewhere; it is ordered—

First, All persons are prohibited from raising colored volunteers in Pennsylvania otherwise than under the authority of the War Department to recruit in Pennsylvania.

Second, The people of color in Pennsylvania are forbidden to enlist in or attach themselves to any organization of colored volunteers to be furnished from other States.

Third, All magistrates, district attorneys and officers of the Commonwealth, are required to arrest and prosecute all persons who shall disobey this general order, and particularly all persons, their aids and abettors who, under any pretended authority, shall enlist colored volunteers for any brigade, regiment, battery, or company to be furnished from other States, or who shall advertise and open, or keep recruiting stations for such enlistments, excepting under the authority of the War Department, to recruit in Pennsylvania, so that such offenders may be brought to justice.

By order: A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief. A. L. RUSSELL, Adj't Gen. P. M.

The President has no Dispensing Power, Neither has any of his Generals.

We quote, from a lengthy article of the National Intelligencer, the following just and sensible remarks in regard to the Statutes of July 17, 1862, and March 3, 1863:

"Loyal men who themselves respect the laws have a right to complain that violators of these statutes are not tried under them. Neither the President nor General Burnside has any 'dispensing power' which enables them to unbind the sanctions of these laws, whether as applicable to them or to others. Their duty is to enforce the laws, not to suspend or supersede them. That it should be necessary for us to restate such familiar axioms only shows the strange dislocation of ideas produced by the wrench and strain of martial violence. The true doctrine was propounded on this subject by Dr. Senator Trumbull, when, a few days ago, he was called to consider the question raised by General Burnside's mediated suppression of the Chicago Times. He then said:

"The Constitution protects all in time of war as well as peace. The Constitution expressly gives the power to suppress insurrection and put down rebellion. There is no question but that a general has authority, but it is a question how far that authority extends. There is no war in Illinois. He is not the people and the papers in this city a right to discuss and criticize the measures of this war? It is a right which you claim—every one of you. There is not a man of you but has discussed and criticised the acts of the Administration. There is not a man who has not blamed the Government for certain acts, and if you deny newspapers the right to express their opinions, then you are the subjects of military authority. There is civil law in operation here. A newspaper has been suppressed in your city and it is claimed that that paper has attempted to discourage our soldiers, opposed the acts of the Administration, and encouraged resistance to the draft. Now, if that paper is guilty of such acts its editors could be arrested and thrown into prison. The law should be enforced."

Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, is an Abolitionist; but, having been a judge, he sinks the partisan in the jurist, and castigates the President and General Burnside as he would any other transgressor against the law of the country.

LATEST NEWS!—The rebels have taken Cumberland and are reported to be marching on this place.

Threatened Invasion of Pennsylvania.

LEE'S ARMY APPROACHING.

Gen. Ewell in Command.

Fighting in Winchester and Martinsburg.

Advance of the Rebel Army.

BALTIMORE, June 14.—The Baltimore American publishes the following intelligence from an entirely reliable source: An attack was made on Sunday morning on a small force of our men at Berryville, 9 miles from Winchester, opposite Snicker's Gap, under Gen. McReynolds, of which the first Maryland Regiment formed a part.

They fell back before the superior numbers, and joined Milroy at Winchester after a sharp engagement, of which the results are at present unknown.

At the same time Winchester was attacked in front from the south by a force said to be under Gen. Ewell, Jackson's successor.

The troops making the attack at Berryville are said to be under Gen. Trimble.

A third force after this encounter is said to have captured a small detachment of our men at Bunker Hill and then moved on to Martinsburg.

At 4 o'clock, P. M., to-day they demanded the surrender of Martinsburg giving 45 minutes for the women and children to leave the town.

Gen. Tyler, commanding at Martinsburg, refused to surrender, and an artillery fight ensued.

At 7.15 to-night the wires were broken between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg. What occurred after that is not known.

A battle was also in progress at Winchester, to-day. The results are unknown at this hour.

Gen. Milroy repulsed Ewell on Saturday, and said he could hold out for reinforcements to reach him.

No damage to the railroad as yet, and no cars or engines are exposed to capture, as all have been removed. No less than 70 locomotives and 1200 cars were brought to Baltimore to-day.

Advance of the Rebels.

The Philadelphia Evening Journal of June 15, says: The advanced guard of General Lee has driven the Union forces from Winchester to Martinsburg. The advance is said to number 10,000 men. This places the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in jeopardy. Gen. Couch is fortifying Chambersburg. It is believed that the State will have to depend entirely upon herself for her defence.

It is reported that the rebels have passed thro' Hagerstown, on their way to Columbia, Pennsylvania, ten thousand strong (cavalry). The telegraphic operator at Hagerstown has fled.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal, June 15.

PENNSYLVANIA INVADED.

The Rebels Near Chambersburg. Pennsylvania has been invaded. A private dispatch, from a trustworthy source, states that the rebels appeared near Chambersburg this morning, and it is probable that that place has already been occupied by them.

Reported Capture of Hagerstown.

A dispatch received in this city to-day, from Bolton's Station, on the Northern Central Railroad, says that Gen. Tyler had retreated from Martinsburg at 8 o'clock last evening, that our force at Winchester had probably been captured yesterday, and that the enemy are in force, probably ten thousand strong, at Hagerstown. The dispatch adds that the danger is great, as the enemy is advancing in heavy force.—Exc. Jour. June 15.

Retreat of our Troops from Hagerstown.

A dispatch from Greencastle, dated 10.30 A. M., states that at that time our troops were passing through in retreat from Hagerstown for Chambersburg. The official in charge reported that Hagerstown had been evacuated, all the stores and railroad material having been removed towards Chambersburg.

Reported Capture of Milliken's Bend by Kirby Smith—The Garrison at Vicksburg.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The following extracts are taken from the Richmond Dispatch of the 10th: JACKSON, Miss., June 9.—Gen. Pemberton has sent word that he can hold Vicksburg, and Gen. Johnson is to take his time to organize and discipline his forces.

MOBILE, June 9.—A special to the Tribune from Jackson, dated the 8th, says there are many rumors, the most reliable of which is that Gen. Kirby Smith, instead of being at Port Hudson, has taken Milliken's Bend, and cut off Grant's supplies.

It is reported that Jackson's cavalry have cut their way to Vicksburg. Jackson has evidently done something.

Heavy firing is heard from Vicksburg. Grierson is believed to have been driven five miles from Clinton, La.

MOBILE, June 9.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, from Jackson, 8th, says: "A courier from Vicksburg reports cheerfully. Our men are fatigued, but in good spirits. Our loss is a little over five hundred—Col. Marks, of Louisiana, is mortally wounded. Waddell's battery lost twelve killed and twenty-three wounded. Nine trains of troops, believed to be from Rosecrans' army, arrived at Memphis on Saturday. There is merely a garrison at Memphis."

JACKSON, June 8.—A scout, just from Vicksburg, reports all working well. The men are in good spirits, but are somewhat wearied from lying in the trenches and exposure to the sun. Grant is now slowly advancing by building parallels, which are four hundred yards from the outer works. There has been no general assault for ten days past. There is plenty of ammunition and provisions and Vicksburg, and the soldiers and citizens are confident of the result.—Our entire loss during the series of assaults does not exceed six hundred. There was heavy firing with muskets and artillery yesterday, and artillery to-day.

MOBILE, June 9.—A private dispatch from Jackson, 8th inst., reports Vicksburg all right. Kirby Smith is in possession of Milliken's Bend.

Our dispatches from the Southwest still continue to be of the most cheering character. The brave garrison of Vicksburg is as confident of success and determined as ever, and Kirby Smith, with ten thousand men, is said to occupy Milliken's Bend, some twenty miles about Vicksburg, on the right bank of the Mississippi, and to cut off Grant's supplies. It will be noticed

that all the reports concur in the fact that the Yankee losses at Vicksburg and Port Hudson have been enormous. No wonder that Grant calls for reinforcements.

MEMPHIS, June 13.—The steamer Fort Wayne arrived here from below to-day. She brings no later dates than the 8th. No guerrillas were seen on the way up.

The fight at Milliken's Bend, on Sunday last, was a sanguinary affair, much larger than was at first reported. The rebels, under McCullough, were two thousand five hundred strong, while the Federal force consisted of three negro regiments and the Twenty-third Iowa Regiment.

The rebels made a desperate charge at daylight, when the negroes broke in confusion; but on finding that their captured companions were being slaughtered they were rallied, and with great desperation drove the rebels back. The loss was heavy on both sides.

The guerrillas destroyed portions of the railroad track near Germantown last night. The damage was slight and soon repaired. The rebel forces in Northern Mississippi have all been sent to reinforce Gen. Johnson.

Rebel Reports from Port Hudson. MEMPHIS, June 12.—The Mississippiian, of the 4th and 5th, details the fight at Port Hudson, and says that Kirby Smith drove Banks in confusion—he leaving his dead and wounded on the field. According to that paper, Smith was pursuing Banks on the 5th instant. [This is related by the advices from New Orleans.] [The above remark is added by the telegraphic agent, but it is devoid of truth. The latest dates from New Orleans are by the Mississippi, on the 6th—at which time a studied and enforced silence was preserved in all the papers of that city. So silent were they as to give rise to suspicions of disaster.—EWS. JOUR.]

A Fighting Copperhead.

General Grant, who has so gallantly led our troops against the rebels in Mississippi, is of the political persuasion known as a "copperhead." A recent telegram from Washington stated that General Grant was the only Union General who allowed certain "copperhead papers" to be sold within the lines—the papers alluded to being the Chicago Times and Cincinnati Enquirer. The intention of this dispatch was to disparage General Grant and his army, for reading Democratic papers. But they fight well for all that.—New Haven Register.

BEFORE AND AFTER.—Before the League fizzle in Utica, the Herald of that city called the returned volunteers, who were expected to attend, "our brave defenders." After they had attended and expressed, in their emphatic way, their preference for McClellan, it called them "drunken soldiers."—Albany Argus.

Wives, Mothers and Sisters, whose Husbands, Sons and Brothers are serving in the Army, can not put into their knapsacks a morsel necessary or valuable gift than a box of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They insure health even under the exposures of a soldier's life. Only 25 cents a box or pot. 219

MARRIED.

SMITH—DIEHL.—On the 11th inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. William H. Smith to Miss Catharine Diehl, both of Bedford township.

HUTTON—TAYLOR.—On the 16th, by the same, Mr. J. Henry Hutton, of Chambersburg, Pa., to Miss Emma J., daughter of the late Hon. John Taylor, of Bedford.

DIED.

CUPPET.—On the 9th inst., in St. Clair tp., Mr. Isaac Cuppet, in the 83th year of his age. He has spent nearly, if not quite, all his days in this county.

Judge Taylor's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business of the late firm of Taylor & Mowry will be settled up by the undersigned. It is desirable that those who owe or have claims and whether they have the money to pay or not, call and close up their accounts as expeditiously as possible. JOHN A. MOWRY, June 19, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford Co., the undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises, two miles south of the Borough of Blooming Run, on Saturday, 11th day of July next, all the following described property of Samuel H. Tate, Esq., late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased, (known as the Wigfoss property) to-wit:

A TRACT OF LAND, adjoining lands of Joseph W. Tate, Esq., on the west and north, Thomas Ritchey on the east, John Buzzard and others on the south, containing 38 acres and 146 perches, more or less, 30 acres of which are cleared and under good fence, about 5 acres are meadow, and a number of apple and other fruit trees thereon. The improvements are a double Log Dwelling House, Stable and other out buildings.

Terms.—One third cash, at acknowledgment of deed, the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned. H. NICODEMUS, Adm'r. Bedford, June 10th, 1863.

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts.

The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boats, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.