



What They Promised.

THE FRIENDS OF GOV. CURTIS PROMISED THE PEOPLE THAT IF THEY WOULD RE-ELECT HIM, THE WAR WOULD END IN 30 DAYS AND THERE WOULD BE NO MORE DRAFTING. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PROMISES.

Wood, Beef and Pork wanted in payment of subscription.

Bedford Classical Institute.

REV. JOHN LYON, Principal.

The 2d Quarter of the 5th School Year of this Institution will open as usual on Monday, November 16, 1863. Terms as before.

Dr. S. Kimmell, of Hollidaysburg, will make his regular professional visit to Woodberry on Monday next, remaining at that place until Thursday next. Let all whose dental arrangements need "fixing," apply to Dr. Kimmell, whom we can cordially recommend as skillful in his profession and as a gentleman in every respect.

Blank Articles of Agreement between Teachers and School Directors can be had at this office, neatly printed on good paper.

Shameful Injustice.

The Abolition newspapers, not content with the exile of Mr. Vallandigham, for opinion's sake, nor yet with defrauding him and his friends at the polls, are seeking to destroy his fair fame by circulating all kinds of infamous stories concerning that gentleman's "loyalty," prominent among which is that known as the "Inshall Letter," in which Mr. Vallandigham is made to encourage a rebel Colonel named Inshall in his hostility to the U. S. Government. Mr. Vallandigham has written a letter to Col. Medary, at Columbus, (O.) in which he speaks of this matter as follows:

"I never saw, never wrote a line of it, nor did I ever write a line on politics or the war to any one while in the South. Neither did I ever see or hear from such a man as 'Colonel D. D. Inshall.'"

The Bedford Inquirer, having published this "Inshall" forgery, is now called upon by every principle of honor and justice to publish Mr. Vallandigham's contradiction. Will it make this amend for its vile participation in this shameful act of injustice to a wronged and persecuted American citizen?

REJOICING IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.—The report brought to Philadelphia on Saturday that Fort Sumter had been taken was so firmly believed that all the flags on Third street were displayed. There was also similar demonstration in New York. The Express says:

At the last session of the Public Stock Board, this afternoon, a private dispatch was read announcing the fact that Fort Sumter was occupied by the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. The members got quite jubilant and gave three cheers, sang patriotic airs, and otherwise manifested their joy.

This every idle story, started by speculating knaves, to enhance their own peculiar interests, is greedily swallowed by the gullible geese who look for the subjugation of the South. When will people cease to be fools?

Man can use their own pleasure, go as volunteers or be conscripted, it is a matter of little moment to us since the Gazette intimates that none but Republicans should go.—Inquirer. Rather a shrewd way of advising your Abolition friends not to volunteer, Mr. Inquirer, and rather a singular exhibition of patriotism for one so superlatively "loyal" as you pretend to be. As for us Democrats, how can we consider ourselves included in Abraham's prospective 300,000, when his proclamation calls upon only the "good and loyal," among which he, through such exponents as yourself, denies us a place? You tell your friends that you don't care whether they volunteer or not. You curse and abuse Democrats until they cannot preserve their honor and at the same time fight for an administration that thus exhibits its hatred toward them. You are, therefore, engaged in preventing enlistments. Take care, lest you feel the halter draw before some of those around whose necks you are so anxious to place it.

"THE AGE."—This able and interesting journal is now received daily by express and for sale at the bookstore of H. C. Reamer. The "Age" is a conservative newspaper, edited with great care and ability and always contains full and authentic reports of the current news. It is very neatly printed, in fact, we think it the most elegant sheet, typographically speaking, published in the Union. It is no sensation paper like the Philadelphia Inquirer, which publishes all kinds of improbable rumors as truth, only to contradict them the next day. Let conservative men buy the Age at all times, in preference to the Inquirer.

The Cincinnati Inquirer says that the electioneering card recently gotten up by the Abolitionists concerning a conspiracy in Ohio to release John Morgan and other rebel prisoners having served its purpose in the New York elections, is now permitted to be contradicted. What a glorious, free and enlightened country we do live in, at present!

Judge Woodward becomes Chief Justice of Pennsylvania in lieu of Judge Lowrie. The Abolitionists will find Woodward more in their way than ever before, when they undertake to force unconstitutional measures upon the people of Pennsylvania.

Blundering Burnside has just been defeated in East Tennessee, his two advanced positions taken and about 1,000 of his men made prisoners. His resignation has been accepted.

The Supreme Court of this State has just decided the Constitution Law unconstitutional. Two of the Judges dissented.

The Democrats and Conservatives have carried Missouri on the home vote. It is not ascertained yet whether the vote to be figured up in the army will change the result.

The Abolitionists claim Illinois and Indiana. But the Chicago Times says they have gone Democratic. Iowa and Wisconsin as usual have gone Abolition.

Glorious New Jersey! The Democrats have swept the State. The Democratic majority on joint ballot in the legislature, will be only 26! Hurrah for the Jersey Blues.

Under the benign rule of Gen. Schenk, Baltimore city casts 10,000 votes. Under different auspices, it would cast 35,000!

J. M. Shoemaker is just now receiving a lot of new goods at his cheap store, No. 1, Anderson's Row.

J. B. Farquhar is in receipt of a large lot of Winter goods, which he will sell at cheap rates.

The attention of Assessors is called to an advertisement in another column.

New goods for Winter at Reed's, which will be sold very low.

Congress meets on Monday, Dec. 7th.

Roll of Co. H, 55th P. V.

A valued correspondent in Co. H, 55th P. V., sent us some time since, a list of the members of that company, which has been hitherto crowded out. We now take pleasure in printing it:

- Captain, John A. Livingston.
1st Lieut., James H. Miller.
2nd Lieut., Andrew J. Porter.
1st Sergeant, Josiah Hyssong.
2d Sergeant, Solomon A. Miller.
3d Sergeant, Abram Darr.
4th Sergeant, William A. Dannaker.
5th Sergeant, John H. Crouse.
2d Corporal, William M. Amick.
1st Corporal, Daniel A. Hess.
3d Corporal, James H. Wogan.
4th Corporal, William M. Walker.
5th Corporal, Henry C. Claar.
6th Corporal, Henry H. Darr.
7th Corporal, John C. Ealy.
8th Corporal, Henry Lemon.

Musicians, Esqy Gallipher, James Goleben.

- Adams Philip, Lockard Thomas.
Anthony Cyrus, Miller Joseph.
Broad Isaac N., Miller John.
Balney John H., Mars John.
Balney John, Miller John D.
Croyle William H., Moyer Samuel S.
Davis Wilson, Moyer John A.
Darr David H., Moyer John E.
Deek Henry, Moyer Wm. M.
Dehart Lewis M., Moyer William.
Earnest Joseph W., Nein Henry H.
Feight William A., Phil William.
Fisher Edmund G., Risling J. H.
Fisher Jacob, Rouser John S.
Garretson Moses R., Robeson George.
Goodman Frederick, Rean Isaac.
Garlinger Walter E., Shull Isaac.
Geyer J. C., Shaffer Michael.
Harbaugh G. W., Snokes Emanuel.
Hammer Daniel R., Sleek Josiah.
Hand W. H., Struckman Charles.
Holtzman David, Smith Robert.
Kraiger John, Statler Samuel.
Kramer George, Wisegarver David.
Losh John S., Werring John.
Long Augustus J., Wonders Daniel M.
DISCHARGED.
Serg. Silas Gallipher, Serg't Philip S. Miller.
Corp. John A. Long.

DR. RADWAY'S CLEANSING SYRUP.

Called Renovating Resolvent, is the most extraordinary medicine for the cure of all skin diseases, Humors, Sores, Chronic Diseases, Scrofula, Ricketts, Sore Legs, Swellings of the Glands, Syphilitic Diseases, in the world. One bottle of this remedy will make more pure blood, and add greater clearness to the skin than a dozen bottles of the most popular Sarsaparilla. Infants afflicted with sore heads, "breakings out," cankers, &c., are cured in a few days. One to six bottles will cure the worst cases of skin diseases.

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—This Institution, the largest and most extensively known in the country has longest retained its Corps of Teachers, who are practical business men, and long enjoyed an enviable reputation, insuring a thorough business education to all holding Diplomas of this Institution. Every young man before entering on active life should graduate at this School, and lay the foundation of a substantial fortune, with hundreds who are now engaged in business, secured by advantages afforded only at this College.

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN THE PAPER MARKET.—Paper stock and materials have gone up over thirty per cent in value since the first of August. A number of paper mills will run only half time thro' the winter, and others will discontinue entirely. It is said that large importations of paper have been ordered from abroad to supply the demand for fine paper that cannot be manufactured in this country at a profit on the present price of stock.—N. Y. Times.

We should have stated ere this, that some of the last meetings held by the Democracy during the late campaign, were not reported in our paper, owing to the fact that our columns were very much crowded just then; we should also have stated that several of these meetings were addressed by that true and talented Democrat, G. H. Spang, Esq. It is really gratifying to know that (amid the general apostasy of the would-be leaders of the party) such men as Mr. Spang, who have never aspired, though possessing the ability, to be leaders, remain firm and true, faithful among the faithless. Mr. Spang is a lawyer of eminent ability and as an advocate is unsurpassed by any man of his age, at any bar in Southern Pennsylvania. Higher honors yet await him.

For the Gazette.

Bedford Cemetery.

A public burial ground in this vicinity, appears at last to be a reality. It has been long in contemplation—long looked for—long wished for—and long badly wanted. Like the Railroad, if the citizens could have just gotten somebody else to make it, and then to give them the first-choice lots, and to charge them only about Potter's-field prices, they would have availed themselves of the advantages and consented that it might go on. But the land has been purchased and the deed delivered, and from what is known of the enterprise and practical go-ahead-ness of the board of managers, we have no doubt of the Cemetery being made a permanent institution in our midst.

For the Gazette.

The Price of a Preacher's Vote.

- 1 "poker" of flour,
1 " corn,
1 " potatoes,
20 lbs. meat, (sausage and pudding besides,)
1 lot (John) Brown sugar,
1 " coffee Brouned,
1 "poker" of rice (mixed by contrabands,)
1 saucer of preserves (to preserve manness,)
1 " applebutter (made of the "apple of discord),
1 crock lard (to grease the conscience,) and
"A little of almost every thing else" to typify the vacillating character of the clerical recipient.
Bloody Run, Nov. 9th.

Pennsylvania Election—Official.

We at last have what is alleged to be the official vote as polled at the election in this State, on the 13th ult. We annex the vote, by counties, for Governor, from which it will be seen that Curtin's majority is 15,325. The majority for Agnew, for Judge of the Supreme Court, is 12,308. The vote is the largest ever polled in the State, being, in the aggregate 523,667, which is about 80,000 more than ever before polled.

Table with columns for Counties, Woodward, Curtin, and Total. Lists various counties and their respective votes for Woodward and Curtin.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

Fight on the Little Tennessee—Gathering of a Large Rebel Army. Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 7.—Gen. Sanders, commanding the cavalry corps, reports overtaking a rebel regiment at Metley's Ford, on the Little Tennessee River, yesterday. Col. Adams charged and drove them across the river, capturing forty, including four commissioned officers. Between forty and fifty were killed or drowned, and the whole regiment lost their arms. The prisoners report a total of above fourteen rebel brigades, at various points beyond the Tennessee, under Chentham, Stevenson, Vaughan and Forrest. Col. Adams, commanding our forces in the expedition, lost no men.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At a special meeting of Cove Lodge, I. O. of O. F., No. 368, held on Saturday, the 7th of November, 1863, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to call away from the side of our beloved Brother, John I. Noble, his dear wife and consort in life;

And whereas, This sad event is very painful to our mourning brother, the greatest trial ever experienced, having lost all that was dear unto him and made life happy;

And whereas, The character, life and virtues of the deceased were of such purity, her kindness and affection toward our beloved brother, such that the loss of this dear companion brings him great affliction and trouble, and causing him much need of condolence and sympathy;

Therefore, Resolved, That we condole with our brother in his pain and sorrow, sympathize with him in his trouble, and hope that God who has afflicted the heart of our brother, will, through His great blessing, send comfort and endurance to enable him to bear this trial.

Resolved, That we condole with the relatives and friends of our brother, who will miss hereafter the beloved daughter, sister and friend.

Resolved, That every brother is requested to show his respect for the deceased by attending the funeral.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be presented to our afflicted brother.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be presented to the editors of the Bedford Gazette and Bedford Inquirer, with a request that the same be published. Dated as above.

By order of the Lodge, S. CARMACK, Com.

How The Elections are Controlled.

Arrest of Candidates in Baltimore County.—Shortly after the opening of the polls this morning in Baltimore county, Messrs. Geo. H. Carman, R. Edwin Hook and Richard Grason, independent candidates for the offices of Clerk of the Circuit Court, Sheriff and State's Attorney, were arrested by order of the military authorities. They were brought to this city and taken to the Provost Marshal's office, where they were detained until about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, when they were unconditionally released. The charges preferred against them were not made public.

The above paragraph is taken from the Baltimore Sun of last Thursday. It shows how the military despotism established in Maryland during the last two years, manages to control elections in that State. The same force, precisely, has been employed by the Administration to prevent a free expression of the popular will in other places. It was in view of this interference of military power in the elections that the New York Tribune, in its edition of the 26th of September last, said:

"If the President elect is to take and keep his office by virtue of the bayonet, voting soon becomes a dreary absurdity; for, if the bayonet is ultimately to choose the President, the preliminary ballot might as well be dispensed with."

The Maryland Election.

The elections held on Wednesday last throughout Maryland have, as anticipated, resulted in the success of the Lincoln, Woolly Head, Negro Equality party. Except in one district, the Fifth Congressional, they appear to have had everything their own way. In the Fifth it is supposed that Benjamin S. Harris, Democrat, has been elected to Congress over Calvert, "conditional" Union, and Col. Holland, "unconditional" Union. The elections throughout the State were as near mockery as may be.—The Baltimore Transcript of Saturday says:

"In several, if not all of the counties, armed soldiers were stationed around the polls, and some scenes of violence are reported to have occurred in consequence, resulting in the intimidation of many voters."

"At Upper Marlboro," an order from General Schenk was received by the Provost Marshal, Shelby Clark, Esq., forbidding the interference of the military power unless the right of a citizen to vote should be challenged upon the ground of disloyalty, in which case the oath of allegiance was required to be administered. Notwithstanding this order, however, Colonel Baker, of Washington, made his appearance at the head of an armed force shortly after the balloting had commenced, and informed the judges that he was authorized from Washington to instruct them that the oath of allegiance must be required of every one attempting to vote. Against these instructions Mr. Clark offered a written protest, asserting the supremacy of Gen. Schenk's command under which he acted, over that of Gen. Augur, commanding the defenses at Washington, under whose authority Col. Baker claimed to act.

"The latter, however, insisted upon the enforcement of his instructions, and the voting was proceeded with, the oath being administered to all who presented themselves at the polls.—"At Nottingham, in the same county, a detachment of Col. Baker's command presented themselves with instructions similar to those read to the judges at Upper Marlboro," but were peremptorily ordered off by a lieutenant of Capt. Watkins' company, who was in attendance at the polls with a squad of men.

"The polls at Port Tobacco, Charles county, were similarly guarded by military, and as a consequence, the Times states, but 331, of the 1,300 legal voters of the county, exercised the right of franchise."

"The Frederick Union, commenting upon the election in that city, says:

"Under all circumstances the thing called election was a perfect farce at the Frederick polls, and if the result is determined by the vote here, Gov. Bradford will most undoubtedly feel it his solemn duty to withhold commissions from those who may seem to be elected. Is there a high minded, honorable gentleman in Frederick county, having a knowledge of the outrageous proceedings at the polls in this city on Wednesday last, who would stoop so low as to accept office upon such terms? We trust not.

Who Should Pray.

First of all, let Abraham Lincoln pray—pray that his "marble heart" may be softened—that the bitter curse inflicted by wicked rulers may be removed—that "the voice of Rachel for her children crying" may no longer disturb the startled air—that bloody war may cease, and that the angel of peace may once more spread his white wings over a sorrowing land bending beneath the heavy blow of national afflictions! Let those around and near him pray—pray that their counsels may be free from partisan venom and malignant spite—that their actions may be governed by an honest zeal for the welfare of their prostrate country—that all fraud and corruption may be banished from their midst, and that they may be spared the

fearful crime of having aided and abetted in their country's ruin! Let all the people pray—pray that their priceless liberties may be preserved—that illegal arrests, unlawful banishments, and violations of personal rights may no longer prevail—that integrity may dwell in the hearts of their servants, and public virtue once again assert its sway in the high places of the Government—that the crimes which have degraded the bad men in power may give place to official rectitude and purity—that wrongs may be righted, outrages redressed, error rebuked, and that justice may again be recalled to a land from whose borders she fled affrighted and dismayed, when the dark shadow of coming despotism fell upon her pathway.—Kentucky News

A Prophecy—Mr. Chase.

In a private letter, written the other day, Mr. Vallandigham says:

"I observe that Mr. Chase is making himself merry over my exile and defeat. Well, that is all right, too. But I remember when, a few years ago, the name of Salmon P. Chase was the synonym of everything odious and vile; and when he was one of the leaders of a party not numbering in the whole United States, one tenth part as many as the votes which I received in Ohio at the late election, and poor and humble enough to be content with the crumbs which fell from the colored people's table at the Baker street chapel. My friend, Mr. James Brooks, remembers also, when he rescued Mr. Chase from the violence of a mob in Dayton, and led him, all trembling, by the arm to a place of safety. Now Salmon P. Chase is high in wealth and position, clothed in purple and fine linen, and faring sumptuously every day, while I am the subject of his scoffs as an exile. But I shall live to see the time when Mr. Chase will be rent in pieces by the whirlwind which he has contributed so much to raise; and made the victim of the very mob before which he now triumphs and exults, as did Belshazzar at his feast; and when "Uncle Abe's parable" will be of as little value to save him as one of "Uncle Abe's" vulgar jokes. I may have to "wait and wait" for the time, but it will come, and I shall then be at home and in honor. Let him and his friends laugh now."

We find the above in the Dayton Empire of Saturdaylast. It contains a prophetic view that Mr. Chase and his oligarchy of "greenbacks" had as well not overlook. The ups and downs of revolution are among the extraordinary events in human destiny.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 7.—The Richmond Whig of the 5th, contains the following dispatches:

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 4.—The bombardment of Fort Sumter continues furiously. It was kept up all last night and is still going on this morning.

President Davis has visited James Island Forts Pemberton and Johnson and all the batteries along the shore.

Charleston, Nov. 5.—There is slow firing to day from the enemy's monitors and land batteries; 587 shots have been fired in the last 24 hours. No casualties on our side. Another ironclad joined the fleet to-day. The Ironsides still remains quiet. Three monitors are taking in ammunition to day.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 4.—The Yankees retain possession of Raceoon Valley, having been heavily reinforced. The Yankees shell our works incessantly.

The floods in Tennessee have demolished all the Yankee pontoons.

The Yankee advance has reached Florence. We occupy London, which places us within twenty-three miles of Knoxville, behind the defenses of the enemy.

The enemy is raiding the country near Huntsville, committing great depredations. Their raids are more disastrous than any of their preceding ones in Madison and Huntsville counties. Bragg has it in his power to muzzle the telegraph, but he can't muzzle the mails.

The enemy has gained important advantages within the last forty eight hours, which, unless they are counteracted, will place the question of subsisting his army in Chattanooga beyond doubt.

Two Battles on the Rappahannock.

Capture of Confederate Redoubt.

Eighteen Hundred Confederates Taken Prisoners.

Four Hundred Federal Troops Killed and Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The following dispatches were received at the headquarters of the army to-day:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Nov. 7th, 9:30 P. M.—Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief.—Major General Sedgewick advanced to the railroad crossing, where he drove the enemy to the river, assaulted and captured two redoubts with artillery, on this side, and taking a number of prisoners.

Major General French advanced to Kelly's Ford, driving the enemy in small force across the river, and captured several hundred prisoners at the ford. GEO. G. MEADE, Major General Commanding.

Particulars of the Advance—The Whole Army in Motion—The Cavalry in pursuit.

WASHINGTON, November 8th.—It appears from information received here to-night, that on Saturday morning the Fifth and Sixth Corps under command of Major General Sedgewick, advanced to Rappahannock Station, they forming the right wing of the army. The First, Second and Third Corps forming the left wing, under Major General French, (including General Kenly's division of Maryland troops,) proceeded to Kelly's Ford.

When the right wing reached the Rappahannock the enemy were found to be in considerable force, and holding this side of the river.—The rebel batteries, earthworks and redoubts covered the banks on each side of the Rappahannock.

General Sedgewick at once advanced and stormed them, and this was done with great

gallantry and impetuosity, causing much slaughter and taking large numbers of prisoners. When General French's force reached Kelly's Ford, about six miles below Rappahannock Station, the enemy threw an entire division across in support of their picket line on this side. General French hastily took a position so as to bring his artillery to bear upon them, and then proceeded to shell them with marked effect, not only killing a large number, but throwing them into utter confusion, scattering them wildly, and taking many prisoners.

General French, following up his advantage, immediately threw the first division of the Third Corps, commanded by General Birney, across the river, which ended his operations for the day.

This (Sunday) morning he crossed the Rappahannock with the remainder of his command. General Sedgewick had previously crossed, and at nine o'clock this morning the two wings formed a junction and held both banks of the river.

The enemy, after their defeat in these two separate engagements, were so hotly pursued by our victorious forces that they threw themselves into the river in their efforts to escape, where some were drowned and many killed by our infantry.

All the artillery the rebels had on this side of the river was captured, reported to be seven guns, and there is no doubt that their entire camp equipage fell into our hands, as they were compelled to leave it in their hasty retreat.

Buford's cavalry crossed the river at Sulphur Springs to cover the right flank, seven miles above Rappahannock Station, and Generals Gregg and Kilpatrick crossed below Kelly's Ford, to cover the left flank.

No definite information had been received of their operations up to noon to day. The enemy, after crossing the Rappahannock, under cover of the night moved in the direction of Culpeper, and the advance of our forces, supposed to be cavalry, was reported to be at Brandy Station early to-day.

This morning, our whole line again advanced, and General Meade no doubt pressed rapidly forward after the retreating foe.

The entire number of prisoners taken by Generals Sedgewick and French is now believed to be 1,826, as orders were sent to Col. Devereaux, at Alexandria, to prepare accommodation for that number. The prisoners are composed principally of North Carolina and Louisiana troops. Our total loss is represented to be 4,000 in killed and wounded, but no prisoners. Our wounded were carried to Warrenton Junction and tenderly cared for, and these sent to Alexandria this afternoon.

FORT SUMTER DESTROYED.

The Ruins Occupied by Pennsylvania Soldiers.

Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, the U. S. steamer Salvor, Capt. Mott, reached Philadelphia, consigned to Messrs. Clyde. She left Hilton Head on Wednesday the 4th inst., and her news from Morris Island and the progress of the Union troops is late and important.—The Salvor left Charleston Bar on Sunday afternoon, the 1st inst., and at that time three monitors, and batteries Gregg and Wagner were bombarding Fort Sumter steadily, and the fire for the week previous had been so effective that when the Salvor sailed, a storming party was being detailed and organized for the purpose of completing the work by an assault.

The Salvor then left and reached Hilton Head on Monday, and remained there until Wednesday, when she was ordered to return to Charleston. On Monday the steamer Golden Gate reached Hilton Head from Charleston Bar, bringing the news that Fort Sumter had been successfully assaulted on Sunday evening, and that the ruins were then occupied by the 144th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

On Wednesday, when the steamer left Hilton Head, it was understood that the Federal steamer Fulton had been detained by Gen. Gillmore for the purpose of sending official news to the authorities at Washington. The Fulton is now due at New York. None of the officers on board the Salvor could give any information in regard to the details of the work accomplished by Gen. Gillmore's guns. Sumter, however, showed the effects of the terrible fire to which it had been subjected. The fall of the sea wall was seen by the forces on Morris Island, and was the occasion of much rejoicing among our troops. Notwithstanding the guns required to keep up the bombardment of Sumter, time and opportunity was found to pay attention to the other forts in the harbor, although the firing upon these was by no means continuous. The rebel guns had not accomplished any damage to Gillmore's works. The rebels were rather careful of their ammunition, and for the last two days had not replied to the fire of Gen. Gillmore.

[A grand hoax, as we are informed at latest accounts. The steambot beats the telegraph this time.]—Ed.

MARRIED.

PENNELL—STUCKEY.—At the Lutheran Parsonage, in Bloody Run, Oct. 27, by the Rev. Geo. C. Probst, Mr. Jackson Pennell and Miss Sophia Stuckey, both of Friends Cove.

HANKS—FRAZY.—On the 8th of October, by the same, Mr. Jacob C. Hanks to Miss Druella Frazy, both of Bedford county, Pa.

SMITH—WINTER.—On the same day by the same, Mr. John H. Smith to Miss Mary J. Winter, both of Fulton county, Pa.

ELLIOTT—SLIGER.—On the evening of the 8th inst., by James Gessna, Esq., Mr. Francis Elliott to Miss Ellen Sliger, both of Cumberland Valley township.

BOHER—GOSLIN.—On Sunday evening last, in Chenesville, by William Adams, Esq., Mr. Thomas Boher to Miss Nancy Goslin, both of Bedford county.

WAINWRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Grocers AND TEA DEALERS, N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

November 13, 1863—1y

Notice to Assessors.

The Assessors of Bedford county are hereby notified to be and appear at the Commissioners' Office in Bedford, on Friday, November 20, 1863, (Court week) to receive their duplicates, instructions, &c., for the year 1864. None fail to be present, as important business will be laid before them. By order of the Commissioners, JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk. November 13, 1863.