

BEDFORD GAZETTE.



—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY: : : : : AUGUST 23, 1861.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS!

For the Union, the Constitution and the Laws

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

GEN. JAMES BURNS,

JUNIATA,

TRUSTEES,

MAJ. A. J. SANSON,

BEDFORD BOR.

COMMISSIONER,

PHILIP SHOEMAKER,

COLEBAIN.

FOUR DIRECTOR,

ADOLPHUS AKE,

UNION.

AUDITOR,

DANIEL L. DEIBAUGH,

SNAKE SPRING.

Religious Notice.—On next Sunday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Catholic Church of this place, the rite of Confirmation will be administered by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Domenech, Catholic Bishop of Pittsburgh.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING!

Agreeably to the usages of the Democratic Party, a meeting of the Democracy of Bedford county, will be held in the Court House, on the EVENING OF MONDAY OF NEXT COURT, being the second day of September. All who are in favor of maintaining the Democratic organization, intact, and all other good citizens who are truly the friends of the Union and the Constitution, in favor of a National Convention to be called for the speedy, amicable and honorable settlement of the present fratricidal war, or the adoption of any other honorable method for the securing of peace—all opposed to a war of subjugation, to the subversion of the Constitution, to the corruption and extravagance of the present State and National Administrations, by which the material resources of the people are being wasted and destroyed, are respectfully invited to attend. Democrats, Rally! Conservatives, to the rescue! Let us meet and take counsel together in this alarming crisis of our country and its liberties.

By order of the Dem. Co. Com. JNO. F. REED, Secretary. JNO. S. SCHELL, Chairman.

Very Good.

We find the following among the Resolutions adopted by the recent "Republican" County Convention:

"Resolved, That we recognize no issues at this time before the people except loyalty to the Constitution and Union, and an unconditional and unqualified support of all the men and measures necessary to the maintenance of the government and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States."

Very well! Those "issues" were distinctly made by the Democratic County Convention, and the Democratic candidates were placed upon a platform avowing fidelity to the Constitution and the Union and declaring in favor of the maintenance of the Government and the execution of the laws. Why then was it necessary for the Republicans to make nominations, when they are compelled to assert the same "issues" presented by the Democrats?

"We learn by telegraph of a great battle having been fought in Missouri, the other day. It is reported that the American loss in killed and wounded was 800; among our killed was General Lyon. The secession loss was much heavier, including among the killed, Generals Ben. McCulloch and Price. The victory was with the Union forces. We rejoice over the victory, but mourn the death of the brave Lyon."

The above is a specimen of the manner in which "Republican" newspapers attempt to deceive the people. Now what use is there in doing this? When we suffer a defeat, is it not the better policy to acknowledge it manfully, instead of trying to keep the truth from the public?

"REPUBLICAN" TICKET.

The "Republican" County Convention held in this place on the thirteenth inst., nominated the following ticket: Legislature, George W. Householder, E. Providence; Associate Judge, J. Metzgar, Juniata; Treasurer, Martin Millburn, Bedford Borough; Commissioner, William Keeffe, Bedford Township; Poor-Director, Jacob Evans, Londonderry; Auditor, Samuel Overaker, Colebain.

This ticket was nominated, as the resolutions state, because the Democracy expressed an unwillingness to make a fusion ticket to be composed partly of "Republicans" and is denominated by the "Republican" Convention "our own ticket," that is, the special and particular ticket of the "Republicans" of Bedford county. This ticket, therefore, represents all the sins and iniquities of the party which last fall elected Andrew G. Curtin and Abraham Lincoln. In other words, it represents the "change" which the success of those candidates has brought upon the country.

No MORE PERSONALITY.—In the last few issues of our paper, we devoted some space to our own vindication against the malicious attacks of certain unscrupulous and dishonorable scribblers for the Abolition organ. The last number of that paper satisfies us that there is not a spark of honesty, honor, or fairness in the character of the men who control that sheet, and we shall, therefore, hereafter treat their personal abuse with silent contempt.

MILITARY COMPANIES.—Several companies of volunteers are about being raised in this county; one at this place, by Capt. Filler, and another at Clearville. Whilst there are many things connected with the objects and conduct of this war that we cannot approve, yet we are anxious to see a sufficient number of troops sent to the Capitol of the nation to render its safety certain. We hope that Capt. Filler's company, as well as others that may be organizing, will be filled up rapidly.

The Union in the Border States.

There can scarcely be a doubt that if the Lincoln administration had pursued a peace policy instead of a war policy, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia and Arkansas, would at this day be quiet and loyal members of the Federal Union, whilst Missouri and Maryland would not be the theatres, respectively, of civil war and military excesses.

Of all the Border Slave States, Kentucky and Delaware alone seem to be in the enjoyment of peace, and to evince a firm attachment to the Union. The reason of their fidelity is plain. Their soil has never been pressed by the foot of the soldier placed there for their subjection to the Federal Government. They have been "let alone," and the result is that we have no trouble with them whatever. Our hope and prayer is that glorious Old Kentucky and loyal little Delaware may continue to maintain their present position. But what they will do in the end, if the Administration persists in its present policy, and makes them feel the weight of its military incubus, can be easily foreseen. The following letter, from a prominent Union man in Maryland, should be taken as a warning on this subject:

Letter from Col. Mercer, of Anne Arundel County, Md.

Hon. James B. Ricard, Chairman Union Central Committee of Maryland: SIR:—I have learned, through the newspapers, of your appointment on the "Union State Central Committee" from the county of Anne Arundel, and although this has been done without my consent, I do not feel disposed to find fault with the action of the Convention in that respect, as my political antecedents would perhaps, have justified this selection of me for that position, as I have always entertained, and still hold, the opinion that no constitutional right of secession on the part of a State exists. But at the same time, it must be admitted that, during a period of change and revolution, when political parties exhibit some new phase of principle in almost every hour, the Union man of yesterday is not necessarily the Union man of today.

Since the meeting of Congress in the extra session, new issues have been presented to the country, and events of momentous importance have occurred, completely changing the relations of things and of political organizations as they existed a few months ago, especially in the State of Maryland. I have not been insensible to this influence, and, while renouncing none of my former principles, have endeavored to conform my opinions and action to existing circumstances and to my sense of patriotism and duty to my native State.

The question a few months since was the preservation of the Union, by conceding to the South the rights to which they were entitled under the Constitution. This could have been effected by the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions, but they were rejected by the North. And even then I exerted my humble influence in sustaining Governor Hicks in his acquiescence in measures, the avowed purpose of which, as proclaimed by the Federal Government, was the protection of the national capital, and the maintenance in its integrity of the Constitution as we received it from the Fathers of the Republic. To accomplish this great and patriotic end, I would willingly have borne any misrepresentations or defamation that might have been heaped upon me, and would cheerfully have risked life and property in vindication of what I recently conceived to be a noble effort of right and justice to sustain itself.

But my zeal in supporting the Government has abated where I find that in pursuing my previous course I am called upon to sustain the Chicago platform; to substitute it for the Constitution, and to help to force it upon an unwilling people, who are successfully resisting that purpose, with arms in their hands; to endorse the irrepressible conflict of Seward, the Black Republicanism of Chase and Blair, backed up as they are by the detestable Abolitionists, who unfortunately constitute a large majority of both Houses of Congress.

The acts of oppression and outrage perpetrated by Federal authority for the last three months in Maryland, ought, in my judgment, to be as offensive to the Union men as to the so-

called Secessionists, and should be equally denounced by all classes of our citizens. The Constitution and laws have been disregarded and trodden under foot, our individual rights and private properties have been infringed and violated; our negroes have in numerous instances been abducted. Colonel Pinkney, of a New York regiment, stationed in Annapolis, forcibly took with him a slave belonging to one of my neighbors, after repeated assurances to Governor Hicks and to the owner that he should be returned; and although applications have been more than once made to General Dix for his restoration, all remonstrance has been in vain. The history of modern warfare can furnish no parallel to the atrocities committed by Lincoln's army in their short and disgraceful campaign in Virginia, a State to which I feel closely allied, by the ties of blood, and glorious Revolutionary associations. Houses sacked and burned, women violated, churches desecrated, and the last resting-places of the honored dead polluted by his northern hordes of barbarian invaders, whilst the peaceful and Union citizens have been outraged and insulted.

I can no longer give my assent to a war waged on such savage and disgraceful principles. But, sir, the question has now assumed a new and different aspect; it is peace, or the continuance of a ruthless war, disgraceful to a nation calling itself civilized—a war of conquest, of subjugation and of desolation—a war which, if successful on the part of the Abolitionists, will carry back the civilization of this continent for three hundred years!

The issue which Abraham Lincoln and his Black Republican supporters seem determined to force upon us, is whether, from sentiments of mortal fear and dread of his usurped power, the people of Maryland can be compelled to assume an attitude of determined hostility towards a people with whom they are identified in blood, in sympathy, in interest and in isopolity of institutions, regardless of all right and justice, as the humiliating price of exemption from the horrors of civil war.

As a Marylander, I, for one, reject the terms thus offered, with scorn and indignation; and although as a matter of high principle, I may remain passive under the operation of these monstrous wrongs while Maryland retains her position in the Union, I should be unjust to myself, inconsistent with my sense of duty to my native State, and indifferent to self-respect, if I were to permit my name to remain on the list of co-secessionists, or to continue to act with a party whose fundamental principle is the support of a new policy which I detest and abhor in my "heart of hearts." Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, RICHARD S. MERRICK.

The Warnings of the Democracy.

We copy below a few extracts from the columns of the Bedford Gazette, published under the control of our distinguished predecessor, Gen. Bowman, to show how the people of Bedford county were warned against the dangerous intrigues of Black Republicanism, and to prove the consistency of this journal in continuing its opposition to that dreadful and horrid offspring of Northern fanaticism.

Reasons for not voting for John C. Fremont.

Because the Black Republican party is sectional—it is a party of moral treason—in favor of arraying one section of the Union against the other—in favor of blotting fifteen stars from our national banner. Because the Black Republican party is opposed to the Constitution and seeks its destruction, and whose leaders pray, to use their language, that "this accursed Union may be dissolved even if blood has to be spilt."

Because the Black Republican party believes the people incapable of self-government, and opposes that great and inestimable privilege of freemen—the doctrine of popular sovereignty—the right of the people to manage and regulate their own domestic affairs. Because the Black Republican party, for base political purposes, has instigated civil war in Kansas—has committed heinous outrages—brutal murder, and villanies without a parallel, until a whole nation has been forced to exclaim—"Oh Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name."

Because, in conclusion, the Black Republican party is a treasonable, Constitution-reviling, Union-hating, negro-loving, inconsistent, hypocritical conglomeration of isms and factions, at war with the interest, the peace, happiness and prosperity of our State and Nation.

What Douglas said.

The following article is taken from the Washington (Pa.) Review, a Democratic paper which supported Mr. Douglas for the Presidency:

A friend hands us the following extracts from the speeches of Senator Pugh, of Ohio, and the lamented Douglas, in the U. S. Senate on the 2d of March last, and requests their publication. We cheerfully comply, calling the attention of those who now praise Mr. D. so much for his patriotism, to the opinions of that great statesman, when he was laboring to preserve the Union intact by peaceful measures, and when he declared that "war was disunion." Although we appear to be removed centuries from that which was within our grasp last March, yet a refreshing of memory as to what the circumstances were that surrounded us then, may do no harm. Then, by a little sacrifice of partyism—Chicago platformism—on the part of our representatives, the country, now wrecked by civil war, marching on surely toward bankruptcy and a public debt of hundreds of millions, might have been made to bask in the sunlight of peace, union, and to enjoy a prosperity without parallel in the history of the world. If political sins have to be atoned for, we believe that those who turned a deaf ear to the appeals of the venerable Crittenden, and sneered at the prophecies of the great statesman of Illinois last March, will have as fearful a reckoning before Heaven, as those who wickedly raised a paralyzing hand against a Constitution made sacred by the name of Washington. In the course of debate on the 2d of March, Mr. Pugh said: "The Crittenden proposition has been endorsed by the almost unanimous vote of the Legislature of Kentucky. It has been endorsed by

the Legislature of the noble old Commonwealth of Virginia. It has been petitioned for by a larger number of electors of the United States, than any proposition that was ever before Congress. I believe in my heart, to-day, that it would carry an overwhelming majority of the people of my State; ay, sir, and of nearly every other State in the Union. Before the Senators from the State of Mississippi left this Chamber, I heard one of them, who now assumes, at least, to be President of the Southern Confederacy, propose to accept it and to maintain the Union, if that proposition could receive the vote it ought to receive from the other side of this Chamber. Therefore, of all your propositions, of all your amendments, knowing as I do and knowing that the historian will write it down at any time before the first of January, a two-thirds vote for the Crittenden resolution in this Chamber would have saved every State in the Union but South Carolina."

Mr. Pugh said this in the hearing of Seward, of Wade, of Fessenden, of Trumbull, of all the Republican Senators, and not one denied the truth of his assertion. Mr. Douglas heard it and confessed its truth thus. We quote from the Globe report of the discussion, of March 2d. Mr. Douglas said:

"The Senator has said, that if the Crittenden proposition could have passed early in the session, it would have saved all the States except South Carolina. I firmly believe it would. While the Crittenden proposition was not in accordance with my cherished views, I avowed my readiness to accept it in order to save the Union, if we could unite upon it. No man has labored harder than I have, to get it passed. I can confirm the Senator's declaration, that Senator Davis himself, when on the Committee of Thirteen, was ready at all times, to compromise on the Crittenden proposition. I will go further, and say that Mr. Toombs was also."

PIC NIC.

MR. EDITOR: Your correspondent was so fortunate as to receive an invitation to a picnic on the 10th inst. Having arrived at the place of meeting, we found several ladies already present, and they, good careful souls, always mindful of nature's requirements, were provided with huge baskets well filled, as we afterwards found out, with all the dainties of the season. About half past one, the company took up the line of march for the picnic grounds; which we found finely situated on the banks of the "Blue Juniata," about a quarter of a mile from Mr. Samuel Carney's. As we were the first on the ground, we had the honor of receiving those who arrived afterwards. It was not long until they flocked in, until the party numbered some twenty ladies, and as many gentlemen, and then the enjoyment began.—Although we did not

"Trip it on the light, fantastic toe," to merry music made by stringed instruments, we did have a delightful time, "Wild Irishman," with many other joyous plays not being slighted.

About 5 o'clock, P. M., the baskets were brought out from their shady recess and the table made to bend under the load of cakes, pies, chickens, pickles, and—well, it is useless to try to enumerate them,— suffice it to say, that we had almost every thing imagination could conceive as beautiful and good: and judging by our own experience, and the zest with which the others entered into the task of clearing the table, a task which was not consummated, we should think the exercise, together with the tempting viands, were not without their effect. After supper, as the sun had neared the horizon, and the heat had become less oppressive, the ring was again formed, and shouts of mirth and joy were heard until the shades of night began to warn us to wend our way towards our homes.

About this time a request was made for a song from the ladies. This having been granted, and several more requests of the same sort complied with, the company dispersed apparently all well pleased with themselves and every body else. And now, Mr. Editor, I am not going to say whether any of the party went home to experiment on the new play, which is called, "Lady in the centre and two hands around," because I don't know, and what I don't know I won't tell; but should I be so lucky as to get to any more picnic parties, I will keep you posted, and try and save you as much pound cake as you can lift. More anon. WILD IRISHMAN.

We acknowledge the receipt of some very nice "pound-cake" from the author of the above, and though it was no small quantity, we can assure him that we "lifted" it to nearly our own height with the greatest of ease. Many thanks for your kind attentions.—Ed. Gazette.

NATIONAL FAST-DAY.

By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, A Joint Committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of Public Humiliation, Prayer and Fasting, to be observed by the People of the United States with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, His blessing on their arms, and a speedy restoration of peace; And Whereas, It is fit and becoming in all people at all times to acknowledge and revere the Supreme Government of God, to bow in humble submission to his chastisements, to confess and deplore their sins and transgressions in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of their past offences, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective action, And Whereas, Upon our beloved country, once, by the blessing of God, united prosperous and happy, is now afflicted with invasion and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this visitation, and in sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and crimes as a Union and as individuals, to humble ourselves before Him, and to pray for His mercy—to pray that we may be spared further punishment, though justly deserved: that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for the reestablishment of law, order, and peace throughout our country—and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned under His guidance and blessing by the labor and sufferings of our fathers, may be restored to all its original excellences. Therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the

United States, do appoint the last Thursday in September next, as a day of Humiliation, Prayer and Fasting, for all the people of the Nation, and I do earnestly recommend to all the people, especially to all Ministers and teachers of religion of all denominations and to all heads of families—to observe and keep the day according to their several creeds and modes of worship in all humanity, and with all religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayer of the Nation, may ascend to the Throne of Grace, and bring down plentiful blessings upon our own country.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal and caused the great seal of the United States to be affixed, this 12th day of August, A. D., 1861, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

By the President; ABRAHAM LINCOLN. WM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

POLICY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT!

EXTRACTS FROM THE OFFICIAL ORGAN—THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH"—AUG. 10, 1861!

GEORGE BERGNER, POSTMASTER OF THE CITY OF HARRISBURG, PUBLISHER!

"There cannot and there never will be peace again in what once formed the United States, as long as slavery exists in the South. This is the decree of God himself, who has declared an eternal antagonism between right and wrong!"

"To talk of peace, therefore, as long as slavery exists on this continent, in conjunction with freedom, is both foolish and impracticable!"

"If we intend to be free, the sooner we go to work to overthrow and banish the institution of slavery, the longer our Freedom will last and the nobler it will become!"—Patriot & Union.

The Battle Near Springfield.

St. Louis, Aug. 15.—The correspondent of the Democrat, writing from Springfield on the 12th, furnishes a detailed account of the battle at Wilson's Creek. The main facts have been already telegraphed.

The enemy's camp extended along the creek for three miles, enclosed by a high ground on each side upon which the greater part of the engagement was fought. It does not appear that the Rebels were driven back for any considerable distance, but their charges were all repulsed, and they burned a large amount of camp equipage and baggage to prevent its capture. The enemy had twenty-one pieces of artillery and a very large body of cavalry.

GENERAL SIEGEL attacked the Rebels from the Southeast, as soon as he heard from Gen. Lyon's command, and drove them back half a mile, taking possession of their camp, which extended westward to the Fayetteville road.

Here a terrible fire was poured into his ranks by a regiment he permitted to advance within a few paces, supposing it to be the Iowa First. His men scattered considerably, and Col. Salomon's could not be rallied, consequently, Gen. Siegel lost five of his guns, the other being brought away by Capt. Flagg, who compelled his prisoners to drag it off the field.

Our troops captured about four hundred horses. Our loss is about two hundred killed, and from six hundred to seven hundred wounded. That of the enemy cannot be less than double ours—their forces having moved in larger bodies, and our artillery playing on them with terrible effect.

Lieutenant-Colonel BRAND, who commanded the Rebel force at Booneville, and has since acted as Aid to Gen. Price was taken prisoner. The body of Gen. Lyon has been embalmed for conveyance to his friends in Connecticut.

The following are additional names of officers killed:— Capt. Mason, First Iowa. Capt. Brown, do. The reported death of Major Shaffer is unconfirmed. Among the wounded are:— Capt. Gottschalk, First Iowa. Capt. Swift, First Kansas. Capt. Totten, do. Capt. Gilbert, First Infantry. Col. Cole, First Missouri. Lieut. Brown, First Missouri.

The Late Battle in Missouri.

SECESSION ACCOUNT—MCCULLOCH CLAIMS A VICTORY—A PANIC AMONG THE REBEL MISSOURIANS—REPORTED CAPTURE OF SIEGEL'S COMMAND BY GENERAL HARDEE. MEMPHIS, TENN., Aug. 16.—Despatches from Little Rock, Arkansas, dated to day, contain the following intelligence:—Advices from Fort Smith to the 14th fully confirm the victory of McCulloch. The fight occurred on Saturday, eight miles south of Springfield.

The enemy took the Confederate pickets prisoners, and surprised the main body. A bloody and desperate encounter ensued, with great loss on both sides. Five regiments of the Missourians (Rebels) were panic stricken, thrown into disorder and fled. Gen. Price made two ineffectual attempts to rally them. The Louisiana regiment gallantly suffered much. Gen. Price led the Third and Fifth Arkansas, with splendid courage.

McCulloch in a letter of the 10th says:—"The victory is ours. The battle lasted six and a half hours. Our loss is great. Gen. Lyon is among the dead. We took six pieces of artillery from Siegel, destroyed his command, and took many prisoners and small arms." The Confederate loss is from two hundred to three hundred killed, and four hundred to five hundred wounded. Siegel's forces were pursued to Springfield. It was thought that McCulloch would then attack him. A captain caught Gen. Siegel, but he was rescued. He shot at, and it is believed, wounded him. Colonel Sweeney, of the Federal Army, was killed. The enemy's (Union) loss is from two thousand three hundred to three thousand. FAYETTEVILLE (Ark.), August 13.—McCulloch sent his forces after Siegel's command, about twenty miles from Springfield. Gen. Hardee met and captured the whole Federal force, and is now bringing them back!

UNION MEETING!

The Citizens of Bedford County without distinction of party, are requested to assemble in Mass Convention at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday evening the third day of September, next, to take counsel together in regard to the present alarming condition of the country, and devise means to aid to the extent of their ability, the efforts now being made to carry on the war for the suppression of the unnatural and iniquitous rebellion against the most beneficent Government in the world. All who earnestly and sincerely desire the integrity and perpetuity of the Union, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States and are in favor of crushing out rebellion and treason, wherever, whenever and however manifested, are cordially invited to attend.

The highest interest of the country and of civil and religious liberty throughout the world, demand from every loyal citizen an energetic and zealous equal to the great emergency, and it is therefore hoped there will be a grand rally, worthy of the cause and the occasion.

- Nicholas Lyons D. Washbaugh
Samuel H. Tate G. H. Spang
John E. McGirr John Cessna
H. Nicodemus S. L. Russell
Fr. Jordan J. W. Fingender
John Mover A. Kirg
Job Mann T. Lyons
Levi Agnew C. N. Hickok
E. L. Anderson William Spidle
Thornon Rubey Wm. S. Flake
J. A. Gump J. B. Spanghar
Wm. W. Shuck Samuel Shuck
G. D. Shuck Robert Montgomery
Henry Mower Daniel J. Shuck
John Arnold William Stahl
John Davidson Wm. Cook
Andrew Middleton Milton Spidle
John Martin James McMillen
John Boor A. B. Cramer
A. B. Cramer John H. Fuller
Henry C. Bolinger Charles Stuckey
Samuel Stahl A. S. Russell
S. J. Way R. R. Colvin
Daniel Beard J. K. Bowles
Solomon Diehl W. P. Mower
Jacob Anders Joseph Aisip
George Sigafos Isaac Lippie
Wm. Bowles J. W. Barclay
G. W. Rupp John H. Kiser
V. Steckman Wm. Kiser
Peter H. Shires John C. Kiser
G. R. Oster Wm. M. Cook
Joseph Filler John C. Wright
John Watson David W. Bowman
James Metzger Geo. W. Bowenman
A. L. Debaugh John G. Minick
C. Loyer John H. Rush
D. Over W. H. Watson
Michael Weisel John Hafer
Yachel Brangle F. B. Spanghar
Daniel Helzel, Jr. James A. Henderson
Jacob Semler William M. Hall

A number of the most respectable gentlemen whose names were on the above list, have authorized us to withdraw them.

We the undersigned Democrats whose names are appended to the above call, hereby declare that we were induced to sign that call under the belief that there was to be no political meeting, but we are now satisfied that the call has a tendency to organize the good old Democratic party under which we have lived and prospered so long. Whilst we are Union men to the core, we fearlessly assert that the true Union men of this country are those who are opposed to the policy of the "Republican" party, which is now waging a war for the confiscation of negro slaves in the Slave States, and is tramping under foot the Constitution which is the only bond of Union. We believe that Democracy is Union, and as Democrats we repudiate the above call, which desires our aid in "the efforts now being made to carry on the war," which efforts include all the corruptions of Cameron, all the iniquities of Curtin and all the monstrosities of the late Congress, though we are perfectly willing and anxious to sustain the Government in all its Constitutional acts and in the exercise of its legitimate authority for the maintenance of the integrity of the Republic.—We, therefore, recommend a grand rally of the old, the tried and true Democracy to assemble in grand council, as of old, at the Court House, on Monday night of next Court.

- Wm. S. Flake J. B. Farquhar
A. L. Debaugh Thos. R. Gettys
Wm. Bowles Wm. Spidel
John H. Rush.

The undersigned concur in the spirit and tenor of the above repudiation, and in the recommendation of a call for a Democratic meeting.

O. E. Shannon F. C. Reamer
Jacob Zimmers D. W. Kaufman
John Amos Isaac Menhart
B. F. Meyers Samuel Bernhart
John J. Cessna George Mortimore
John G. Hartley J. W. Scott
Thomas Beagle John S. Sprout
Samuel B. Amos Henry Noggle
Daniel Border B. C. Reamer
Wm. Schaffer George Reimund
Joshua Shoemaker Wm. T. Daugherly
Jacob Reed W. J. McCauslin
Isaac Mengel, Jr. John Palmer
Michael Navel Samuel Davis
J. P. Reed and many others for whose names we have not the space this week.

EMPLOYMENT \$75!

AGENTS WANTED! We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. Aug. 23, '61.

MARRIED

EVANS—MORGART.—At Rainsburg, Pa., Aug. 13, by the Rev. W. W. Brim, Mr. David V. Evans to Miss Sarah B. Morgart.

KINTON—FURGUSON.—On the morning of the 18th ult., by John Smith, Esq., Mr. Simon Kinton, to Miss Furguson, all of Napier Tp., Bedford Co., Pa.

WILLIAMS—STRATTON.—On the 13th, by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. John Williams to Miss Margaret Stratton, both of Bedford.

WILLIAMS—CARROLL.—On the 20th, by the same, Mr. Asa M. Williams to Miss Mary E. Carroll, both of Monroe township.

DIED

MISNER.—On the 3d inst., in St. Clair Tp., Mrs. Susan Misner, aged 31 years 11 months and 2 days. ARNOLD.—On the 8 inst., in Napier Tp., John Arnold, son of E. and A. M. Fisher, aged 6 months and 22 days. LYSINGER.—On the 10th inst., in Snake Spring Tp., Mrs. Elizabeth Lysinger, aged 71 years. KETTERMAN.—On the 10th inst., in this borough, Lilly Cecilia, daughter of Mr. Samuel Ketterman, aged 7 months and 22 days.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

O. H. Gaither, Esq., No 99 N. T., 1861, vs. In Common Pleas of Bedford County. The undersigned appointed Auditor to hear the evidence, find facts, &c., in above case, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his Office in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, Aug. 24th, 1861, at which time all interested parties should attend. R. D. BARCLAY, Auditor. Aug. 16.