



—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY, DEC. 6, 1861.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

New Terms.

All Orphan's Court printing including Administrators' and Executor's notices, all Auditor's Notices, Prothonotary's printing, occasional advertisements, &c., must hereafter be paid for in advance.

Lost!—On Monday, December 2nd, in Bedford on the road leading to the Springs, a pair of gold rimmed EYE GLASSES. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at this office.

Meeting of Congress.

The annual meeting of Congress took place on Monday last, but we have thus far had but meagre reports of its proceedings. We presume that the session will be occupied principally with legislation in regard to the prosecution of the war, and questions growing out of events, circumstances and probabilities connected therewith.

The place of holding the audit of the military accounts, has been changed from Bloody Run to Hafer's Hotel, in this place. See advertisement in another column.

Great slaughter—of hogs. All week the piercing shrieks of the expiring porcines have grated harshly on the ear. Now is the time for buckwheat cakes, sausages, or any other man.

It has been officially ascertained that the Government has now in the field and camp, and in process of enlistment 600,000 volunteers; and the enlistments for the regular service are more numerous than heretofore.

It is said that the officers of the blockading fleet at New Orleans, receive late news by bottle express, floated down the Mississippi, which some of their Union friends in New Orleans and up the Mississippi send down to them, sealed.

Legal.—See the card of A. H. Coffroth, Esq., in our advertising columns. Gen. Coffroth formerly practised regularly in our Courts, and now that he proposes to resume his professional visits to our place, we cordially recommend him to those who get into the clutches of the law.

The following quotation occurs in Gen. Price's grandiloquent proclamation: "Strike till each armed foe expires, Strike for your altars and your fires, Strike for the green graves of your sires!"

The rebel General evidently wants the people of Missouri to strike for a great Price, but we are of the opinion that even the present Price will be put down.

Lieut. Russell, of the United States navy, who is just from Pensacola, expresses the opinion that the late fight there was not decisive in its results, as the frigate Niagara could not get within two miles of Fort McRae, nor had Gen. Brown a sufficient force to land and rout Gen. Bragg, who has batteries planted for miles on the road to Pensacola.

When the national flag was struck down at Charleston, and the national capital was threatened by Secession, the North rose like one man. The world saw with astonishment the great uprising of the people; Europe prejudged the issue in our favor; yet, as if smitten with blindness, the Republican leaders seemed striving to waste and dissipate, instead of to seize and use, the noble material for great armies, which was, with scarcely any limit, placed at their disposal.

The soldier who offered himself for the public service found that he must ear-wig some politician before he could be allowed the privilege to fight or die for his country. Men began to say that the war was to be made "a Black Republican job."

Politicians were put at the head of troops—politicians who thought that to wear lace and feathers, and to pocket pay, was the whole duty of the officer—feasting and frolicking and speechmaking took the place of training and discipline; and while the officer spoiled and revelled, the rank and file were robbed of their first right—the right to skillful guidance and instruction. The reins were nominally put into the hands of a venerable chieftain; but every politician, every "able editor," took a pull at them, till they upset the coach.

Amid shouts of "On to Richmond," the North with its teeming population, found itself outnumbered at every point of conflict, and the battle of Bull Run proved that the Administration had known neither its own strength nor the enemy's. "Where then were our legions?" we may ask it. But the battle of Bull Run was not without its fruits for us. Panic-stricken selfishness, seeking self-preservation, lighted on those who could save it. The direction of the army passed into the hands of soldiers. A General, born here among us, restored to their due supremacy the martial virtues that insure success in war; trained and competent officers succeeded his efforts, scores of imbeciles have been pushed out of service; and this good work still progresses.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Very scarce—locals and money. Gratiated—the boys who wanted ice. Plenty about here—refrigerated nasal appendages.

"Phunny"—that select poetry in a certain country newspaper. Very cold—the weather for several days past. December has come in "like a roaring lion."

Moved—the Rev. John Lyon has moved his school into the new brick building, on Pitt Street, erected for that purpose.

The Mexican expedition comprises fifteen vessels, three hundred and thirty guns, five thousand sailors and three thousand troops. "Can keep a hotel"—the proprietors of the 'Barnet House' and 'Ross House,' Somerset. The editor knows from personal experience.

Lucky.—We were called a 'Secessionist' but once, during our recent absence. The feeling is improving. Shot—a number of wild turkeys, on the mountain near town. Quit that, boys, or you'll induce us to call our faithful 'dorg' for a grand hunt.

Eloped—Mrs. McFarland, with Mr. College, from St. Clair township. She went to College, against the will of her 'liege lord.' No doubt she'll learn a lesson.

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The Democratic party will sustain the men—the McClellans, the Duponts—who have in charge the honor of our flag on land and sea. Let, everywhere, the people put in office men who will not see the war become "a party job," let the administration of the Government be such as to attract, not repel, the doubtful States. Then the contest may be continued with success and ended with honor. We may yet see the actors of our national troubles, those twin fountains of discord—the Abolitionist of the North and the Secessionist of the South—reduced again to the harmless insignificance in which Democracy long held them. And if the event baffles these hopes, the government that

embraces the great, rich and populous States of the North, must sink to no humble, no degraded place among the nations. National prosperity is too nearly allied to national dignity to suffer us to stand in the relation of the vanquished to those who never can concede from geographical connection; with whom close relations, warlike or amicable, must continue always.

The Democratic party sought to keep the peace among the States with honor to them all; but while the war lasts, into which the Abolitionists of the North and the "precipitators" of the South have hurried us, let us demand that a firm and wise administration of the Government shall evoke and honestly apply our military resources, in which the nations most famous in arms have not surpassed nor equalled us.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that I am deeply sensible of the honor of representing this old city; for our District is the old city that our fathers knew and loved. As your representative, I will exercise the right of free speech, and will strive to maintain, for all, the cherished rights, the enjoyment of which constitute civil liberty.

My stay here does not allow me to accept the compliment of a public dinner, to which you do me the honor to invite me. To see you and other valued friends will at all times afford the greatest pleasure to me. Respectfully and truly your ob't. servant, CHARLES J. BIDDLE.

Letter from Colonel Charles J. Biddle.

The following letter was written by Col. Biddle, Member of Congress from Philadelphia, in reply to an invitation from prominent citizens of Philadelphia, to partake of a public dinner:

To the Honorable GEORGE M. DALLAS, CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, PETER M'CALL, JOHN CADWALLADER, GEORGE SHARPSWOOD, A. V. PARSONS, FREDERICK FRALEY, HENRY M. PHILLIPS, Esqrs. and others. Gentlemen.—I have had the pleasure to receive, to-day, your communication, and beg you to accept my thanks for the flattering terms in which you have expressed your views upon what has been, to me, a subject of anxious reflection.

It has been my earnest desire, at this great juncture in our National affairs, to give my humble services where they may be most useful to my country. With this purpose I took the field; and holding, during the period of the Extra Session, a separate and important command, I did not feel at liberty to quit it to take the seat in Congress to which you had, in my absence, elected me.

I have come, for a day or two, from the great camp in front of Washington, where I command a regiment that has been to me a source of the highest pride and satisfaction, and I shall leave it with feelings of regret that I will not attempt to express here. But, I yield to the representations of the wishes of my constituents, conveyed to me in your letter and in other forms. I shall, therefore, tender, through the proper authorities, the resignation of my military commission from the State, and as your representative, will return to Washington.

It is true that, according to high authorities, I might at once hold the two positions; but it is plain that I could not perform the duties of both, and, waiving the bare legal question, it seems to me to be incompatible with the character of a representative and a legislator to be a paid officer, subject to the orders of the Executive, and present in his place only by the revocable leave of a military superior. I have therefore, reached the conclusion that your representative must not now be thus trammelled; yet, should the tide of war, indeed, roll around the National capital, I hope that my brethren in arms will find room in their ranks for one soldier more.

My political opinions are what they have always been. I am a Democrat—never more one than at this hour. I rejoice that it was with my name upon your banners you overthrew the Republican party in this city.

When I say I am a Democrat, I do not mean that I belong to any knot of politicians. When I say I am a Democrat, I mean that I have ever maintained those national principles which, under God, made and preserved us a nation; those great national principles of justice and equality for all the States which, so long as they were practiced, made our various institutions and interchangeable commodities bonds of strength and union rather than grounds for strife.

This, at least, we may say for the Democratic party—it rated at their true value the fantastic theories, the whimsies, the "isms," the questions of mere phraseology, that men, calling themselves statesmen, have preferred to peace, to union, to the gradual progress and development of each section, and all races in due relation to natural causes. This, too, we may say for the Democratic party—while it maintained its sway, "Secession" was a little, baffled clique; as the Republican party rose, "Secession" became an army with banners."

Nor was the foresight of the Republican leaders wider than their patriotism. The false prophets of the party promised their followers that three months should see the end of all the trouble; and when war came upon them, even then they wanted only three months volunteers to end it. They created and fostered that intoxicating self-confidence that was the cause of our earlier reverses. They had so persistently abused that part of the American people that lived across a geographical line, that they had come, at last, to underrate and despise them, and Republican oratory summoned its hearers not to stern encounters, but only to pay and pillage.

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IN INTERESTING FROM FORT PICKENS. BALTIMORE, NOV. 30.—The Old Point boat has arrived, and the passengers furnish a variety of rumors of the most contradictory character in relation to the fight at Pensacola. One reports that Fort Pickens had been taken, and another that the Federal forces had been victorious, and that Gen. Bragg was killed, while a third report is, that after two days' fighting a great storm came on, which rendered a cessation of hostilities necessary.

[SECOND DISPATCH.] BALTIMORE, NOV. 30.—The American has received the following intelligence from the South: The Richmond Dispatch of the 29th, gives the following particulars of the fight at Pensacola: From the Pensacola Observer of the 22d and 23d inst.—The fighting commenced on Friday, and the Observer of the 22d thus announces the beginning of the fight, "At five minutes past ten o'clock this morning heavy and continuous firing commenced on the forts below. What it is, or on which side commenced, we are yet unable to say. Up to this writing (one o'clock) the firing still continues, and we can only give it, and hope that the bombardment has opened in good earnest. We shall give the news as fast as we get it."

"LATER.—We learn from a person just from the Navy Yard that the fire was opened by Fort Pickens upon the confederate steamer Times, and was returned by our batteries and forts. The U. S. frigate Niagara is trying to cross the bar, for the purpose of entering the harbor. The excitement at in town is immense. The business houses are closed, and the houses are covered with excited populace."

The Observer of the 23d has the following: "The firing, as we stated yesterday, began from Fort Pickens. The whole of their firing, during the morning, was directed at the steamer Times, but with very little effect.—The Times came up last night, and with the exception of two or three little holes made with rifle shot, she is unhurt. This shows that their guns are very inferior quality, or that Brown and his yankees are all drunk—very probably the latter."

The steamer Nelms was also in the engagement, with the steamer Times, at the beginning of the fire, but only one shot struck her, and that did not do much damage. The Nelms went over to the main land, and found the Florida regiment all right. In passing Billy Wilson's batteries she gave them a couple of shots, which were returned. The U. S. frigate Niagara tried hard to come in, but the reception was too warm, and she had to back out. The only loss of life we can hear of was a private of the Louisiana regulars, and the wife of the sergeant of the marine corps. Both killed by the explosion of a shell in the navy yard. A great many shot and shell fell in the navy yard, but did very little damage to the buildings. Our guns were worked all day, and most have told with terrible effect upon the other side. We think that the greatest damage done was to one of the ships of war which ventured too near our batteries."

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Pensacola Evacuated and the Navy Yard Destroyed. FEDERAL VESSELS RIDDLED WITH SHOT. PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 29.—The Inquirer's Fortress Monroe correspondent says that rebel reports state that Pensacola has been evacuated, and the Navy Yard entirely destroyed by the fire of Fort Pickens.

Gen. Bragg had sent for reinforcements. The five federal vessels assisting Col Brown (commanding Fort Pickens,) are said to have been all riddled with shot.

Important Official Dispatch from Commodore Dupont.—Tybee Island in Possession of the Federal Forces, and all Communication between Savannah and the Sea Cut Off.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 29.—Despatches have been received at the Navy Department from flag officer Dupont, dated Fort Royal, Nov. 25, giving the gratifying intelligence that the flag of the United States is now flying over the territory of the State of Georgia. Tybee Island, which he says is within easy mortar range of Fort Pulaski has been taken possession of, and the approaches of Savannah are completely cut off. On the island is a strong masonry tower, with a battery at its base.

FROM KENTUCKY. Rebel Declaration of Independence. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 27.—The Bowling Green Courier, of the 21st inst., says that the rebel Brigadier-General George K. Crittenden, brother of Thomas T. Crittenden, a general in the Federal army, has been promoted to a Major-Generalship, and assigned to the department of the Cumberland Gap.

The Rebel State Convention at Russellville, Ky., have made a declaration of independence, passed an ordinance of secession, and adopted the laws and constitution of Kentucky, where not inconsistent with the acts of the rebel government.

Richmond advices say that the British steam sloop-of-war Racer is expected there soon. CAPTURE OF THE BRITISH SCHOONER MABEL—HER CARGO.

In giving an account of the capture of the British schooner Mabel, by commander Yard of the sloop-of-war Dale, Capt. Dupont says that she has been brought into Port Royal harbor. She purported to be from Havana and bound to New York, but at the time of her capture she was heading for St. Catharine's Sound. Her cargo consisted of 7 bales of blankets, 4 cases of cloth, 3 boxes of starch, 25 boxes of tin, 120 bags of coffee, 200 lbs. of potatoes, 250 pigs of lead, 30 bags of shot, 1 box of shoes, 6 bags of arrow root, 1 case of pistols (revolvers), 2 cases of cavalry swords, and 2 cases of stores. The Mabel was formerly named the John W. Anderson, of Baltimore, and there is strong presumption of her intention to run the blockade. She will be sent to Philadelphia for adjudication.

[STILL LATER.] The Richmond Dispatch says, "an official dis-

LATER FROM PORT ROYAL.

Tybee Island being Fortified—Beaufort still Unoccupied—No Engagement Yet. No Rebels Seen. The United States transport Ocean Queen, Captain Seabury, from Port Royal Nov. 27th, at 1.30 P. M. arrived Saturday. She has no passengers, and but a small mail. As she came out of Port Royal Harbor, the steamship Bienville, hence, was going in. Commodore Dupont had transferred his flag from the Wash to the Susquehanna. He, together with Gen. Sherman, had just returned to Hilton Head, in the steamer McClellan, having landed a force of United States marines on Tybee Island, and had commenced repairing the fortifications and constructing new ones. A fleet of eight gunboats was at anchor off Tybee, to cover the troops in case of necessity.

The rebels had sunk two vessels between Tybee Island and Fort Pulaski, in the narrow part of the Savannah river channel, to prevent the fleet from getting to that city. A small schooner had been sent up to one of the islands above Hilton Head to load cotton, and would sail in a few days by order of the naval authorities.

The fleet fitting out at Hilton Head, for another expedition, was ready, and waiting orders which were expected by the Bienville, just arrived. Beaufort was still unoccupied and was not considered of importance at present. Two gunboats were still at anchor off that place. The city was visited daily by officers of the army and navy.

There had been no engagement between the federals and rebels. Nor had any of the latter been seen at Hilton Head or Beaufort.

The Western Virginia Convention. WHEELING, NOV. 27.—The full organization of the Western Virginia Convention was perfected to day. The work of forming a State constitution has been assigned to nine committees. There is no division of sentiment on the new State question. The business will be dispatched as fast as possible, and an application made to Congress early in the session for admittance into the Union. The general outside opinion is that a gradual emancipation clause will be adopted in the constitution.

From the Chicago Journal. THE "FORWARD MOVEMENT" DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.—We learn that Generals Grant and McClellan are now vigorously at work at Cairo, getting ready for the important expedition down the river. They are up early and late, and straining every nerve in forwarding the work of preparation.

The expedition is rapidly organizing. It will consist of a fleet of eleven gun-boats mounting over a hundred heavy guns, thirty-eight floating batteries of a 64 columbiad each, and twenty-eight river steamboats.

There are already one hundred and sixty-five pieces of cannon at Cairo, none of which are less than thirty-two pounders, and over a hundred tons of ammunition have arrived, and more is still arriving.

The military part of the expedition will, it is believed, be under the general command of Major-General Halleck, who is now organizing his grand army at St. Louis, which will be joined by the columns under Grant, at Cairo, and that of Gen. Smith, at Paducah.

The naval part of the expedition will be under the command of Commodore Foote, who is now superintending the construction and armament of the new gun-boats. There will probably be between 80,000 and 100,000 men in the expedition.

We know nothing as to the exact time when the expedition will start, nor as to its destination—nor would it be proper to state these facts, and we publish the above facts only because they are generally known to all the people in and around Cairo, and no concealment is apparently attempted to be made.

That a brave and effective blow will, ere many days, be struck at the heart of the rebellion in the Southwest, and that it will be equally successful and important as that recently struck by the Naval Fleet on the South Carolina coast, we have the best of reasons to believe.

Reassembling of Congress. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—There is evidently less excitement than heretofore on the eve of the reassembling of Congress, and comparatively fewer arrivals of members. Among the arrivals is Senator Powell, of Ky.

New Advertisements. PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, the late real estate of Sarah Sparks, dec'd., in West Pr. Co. township, county aforesaid, on Saturday, 28th inst., next the following Real Estate, to wit: One tract of land, situate in the township aforesaid, within two miles of the town of Hamilton at the junction of the Plank road and Bedford Railroad, three miles of the Borough of Bloody Run, and one mile of the Chambersburg turnpike, adjoining lands of John Reilly, Thomas Fischer, Joseph Slightner, and others, containing 133 ACRES, more or less, about 35 acres cleared and under fence, with a two-story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, double Log Barn and other out-buildings thereon erected. All the improvements have been made within eight years, and the land, which is under a fine state of cultivation, has been recently cleared. A fine spring of never failing water is on the premises, near the house.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock on said day. Terms made known on day of Sale. For further particulars address Col. Joseph W. Tate, Bedford, or the undersigned, living near the premises. JOSEPH FISHER, Executor. Dec. 6, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, I will expose to public sale on the premises in St. Clairsville, on TUESDAY, 31st of DECEMBER, inst., the Real Estate of Eve Ann Little, dec'd., consisting of Two Lots of ground numbered in plan of said town, 7 and 8, adjacent David Wetzel, George Heinsling, Peter Amick and Still's heirs, fronting on Main street, and having thereon erected a Two Story Frame House, a Log Frame House and Stable.

This property contains a never failing spring of water, and has good fruit on it. Terms made known on day of Sale. O. E. SHANNON, Adm'r. Dec. 6, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOMERSET, PA., Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to. December 6, 1861.

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Moved—the Rev. John Lyon has moved his school into the new brick building, on Pitt Street, erected for that purpose.

The Mexican expedition comprises fifteen vessels, three hundred and thirty guns, five thousand sailors and three thousand troops. "Can keep a hotel"—the proprietors of the 'Barnet House' and 'Ross House,' Somerset. The editor knows from personal experience.

Lucky.—We were called a 'Secessionist' but once, during our recent absence. The feeling is improving. Shot—a number of wild turkeys, on the mountain near town. Quit that, boys, or you'll induce us to call our faithful 'dorg' for a grand hunt.

Eloped—Mrs. McFarland, with Mr. College, from St. Clair township. She went to College, against the will of her 'liege lord.' No doubt she'll learn a lesson.

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When the national flag was struck down at Charleston, and the national capital was threatened by Secession, the North rose like one man. The world saw with astonishment the great uprising of the people; Europe prejudged the issue in our favor; yet, as if smitten with blindness, the Republican leaders seemed striving to waste and dissipate, instead of to seize and use, the noble material for great armies, which was, with scarcely any limit, placed at their disposal.

The soldier who offered himself for the public service found that he must ear-wig some politician before he could be allowed the privilege to fight or die for his country. Men began to say that the war was to be made "a Black Republican job."

Politicians were put at the head of troops—politicians who thought that to wear lace and feathers, and to pocket pay, was the whole duty of the officer—feasting and frolicking and speechmaking took the place of training and discipline; and while the officer spoiled and revelled, the rank and file were robbed of their first right—the right to skillful guidance and instruction. The reins were nominally put into the hands of a venerable chieftain; but every politician, every "able editor," took a pull at them, till they upset the coach.

Amid shouts of "On to Richmond," the North with its teeming population, found itself outnumbered at every point of conflict, and the battle of Bull Run proved that the Administration had known neither its own strength nor the enemy's. "Where then were our legions?" we may ask it. But the battle of Bull Run was not without its fruits for us. Panic-stricken selfishness, seeking self-preservation, lighted on those who could save it. The direction of the army passed into the hands of soldiers. A General, born here among us, restored to their due supremacy the martial virtues that insure success in war; trained and competent officers succeeded his efforts, scores of imbeciles have been pushed out of service; and this good work still progresses.

The Democratic party will sustain the men—the McClellans, the Duponts—who have in charge the honor of our flag on land and sea. Let, everywhere, the people put in office men who will not see the war become "a party job," let the administration of the Government be such as to attract, not repel, the doubtful States. Then the contest may be continued with success and ended with honor. We may yet see the actors of our national troubles, those twin fountains of discord—the Abolitionist of the North and the Secessionist of the South—reduced again to the harmless insignificance in which Democracy long held them. And if the event baffles these hopes, the government that

embraces the great, rich and populous States of the North, must sink to no humble, no degraded place among the nations. National prosperity is too nearly allied to national dignity to suffer us to stand in the relation of the vanquished to those who never can concede from geographical connection; with whom close relations, warlike or amicable, must continue always.

The Democratic party sought to keep the peace among the States with honor to them all; but while the war lasts, into which the Abolitionists of the North and the "precipitators" of the South have hurried us, let us demand that a firm and wise administration of the Government shall evoke and honestly apply our military resources, in which the nations most famous in arms have not surpassed nor equalled us.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that I am deeply sensible of the honor of representing this old city; for our District is the old city that our fathers knew and loved. As your