



McClellan Meeting.

The meeting called for the purpose of doing justice to the gallant commander of the Army of the Potomac, the master spirit of the war against the rebellion, assembled at the Court House on Saturday evening last.

MANY UNION MEN.

March 27, 1862.

MR. SHANNON'S VINDICATION.

The Republican caucus which nominated the Borough ticket of that party, bowing to the dictation of a few political leaders, repudiated the compromise offered by the Democrats in regard to the election of School Directors and attempted to brand Mr. Shannon, one of the Democratic nominees, with the crime of treason to the Government.

The State Senate and Wendell Phillips.

The Senate of Pennsylvania is composed of 10 Democrats and 23 Republicans, giving the latter unlimited and unrestrained power in all matters of partizanship and political division.

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Democratic Victory in Harrisburg. The Democrats of Harrisburg won a splendid victory, on Friday last. The Democratic candidate for City Treasurer, John T. Wilson, was elected by a majority of 245!

Democratic Victory in York. The Democracy of the borough of York, secured a signal victory over Republicanism at the spring election. David Small, Esq., of that able and gallant Democratic journal, the York Gazette, was elected Burgess by a majority of 64.

Borough Election.

The election on Friday last resulted in the success of the whole Democratic Ticket, with the exception of the nominee for High Constable, who was defeated by James A. Henderson, he (Henderson) getting the office annually as a precious gift from some thirty-five good-natured Democrats who can't find it in their hearts to defeat the whole Republican ticket.

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Chief Burgess, John H. Rush, Dem., 96; John Mower, Rep., 74. Assistant Burgess, Henry Debaugh, Dem., 97; John Arnold, Rep., 73.

Concave, William Hartley, Dem., 92; A. J. Sansom, Dem., 97; Alexander King, Rep., 73; John L. Essig, Rep., 68.

High Constable, John Border, Dem., 63; Jas. A. Henderson, Rep., 108.

Auditor, Daniel Beard, Dem., 85; W. P. Mower, Rep., 82.

Judge, John Boor, Dem., 104; Jonathan Brightbill, Rep., 82.

Inspector, John A. Mowry, Dem., 105; Jacob Over, Rep., 85.

Assessor, Hiram Lentz, Dem., 102; John R. Jordan, Rep., 80.

Constable, A. Wayne Mower, Dem., 98; Milton Spiller, Rep., 89.

School Directors, George Blymire, Dem., 133; O. E. Shannon, Dem., 129; Job M. Shoemaker, Dem., 98; Job Mann, Dem., 152; John Taylor, Rep., 83; S. L. Russell, Rep., 87; Val. Steckman, Rep., 43.

Town Clerk, P. H. Pensyl, Dem., 107; E. G. McMullin, Rep., 77.

Supervisors, John Miller, Dem., 89; John Remby, Dem., 88.

Justice of the Peace, Jacob Walter, Dem., 161; Henry Ickes, Rep., 107.

Constable, George Yeager, Dem., 145; Thomas W. McCreary, R., 112.

Judge, Thomas Allison, D., 139; J. M. Smith, R., 132.

Inspector, S. M. Sleek, Dem., 138; Samuel Clark, R., 112.

Assessor, Thomas B. Wisegarver, D., 138; H. Whitaker, R., 130.

School Directors, Joseph Griffith, Dem., 154; Isaiah Morris, Dem., 153; Wm. Oster, R., 131; Thomas Holsinger, R., 99.

Supervisors, Solomon Shrader, Dem., 143; Robert Kurtz, Dem., 192; George Harbaugh, R., 113; Conrad Ickes, R., 92.

Auditor, Andrew M. Horn, Dem., 147; George C. Davis, R., 123.

Township Clerk, John Aldstadt, Dem., 127.

St. Clair township gave Lincoln 111 majority.

Bedford Township Election. The entire Democratic ticket was elected in Bedford township, on Friday last, with the exception of the nominee for Constable, who was defeated by a small majority, by an independent candidate.

Constable, Beegie Dem., 122; Dibert, Ind., 140; Barnhart, Rep., 000.

Justice of the Peace, Wisegarver, Dem., 163; Kowitz, Dem., 142; Cowan, R., 89; Wolf, Rep., 106.

Judge, Heltsell, Dem., 157; Gehpart, R., 109.

Inspector, Holderbaum, Dem., 159; Keeffe, R., 106.

Supervisors, Gilson, Dem., 161; Fetter, Dem., 156; Dibert, R., 103; Naugle, R., 108.

Assessor, Gehpart, Dem., 156; Smith, R., 98.

School Directors, Walter, Dem., 164; McGirr, Dem., 137; Weisel, R., 120; Phillips, R., 111.

Auditor, Reighard, Dem., 157; Bee, R., 106.

Township Clerk, Brown, Dem., 156; Barnhart, R., 106.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Treason and Slander of Wendell Phillips—A Picture for the Constituents of the Pennsylvania Senate.

Encouragement and protection of free speech is certainly carried to a degree bordering upon folly in the grant of the use of the Senate Chamber to WENDELL PHILLIPS by the accommodating Senators of the State of Pennsylvania.

"Nor, I love the Constitution, though my friend (Dr. PIERCE) who sits beside me, has heard me curse it a hundred times, and I shall again if it does not mean justice. There labor 'ed sixteen years to take nineteen States out of the Union, and if I have spent any fifteen years 'to the satisfaction of my Puritan conscience, it 'was those sixteen years.'"

"Unless within twelve months or twenty-four, Maryland is a free State, Delaware and half Virginia, would to God that building (the Capitol) with this city of Washington, had been 'shelled to ashes last July.'"

Speaking of the origin of the rebellion, PHILLIPS declares that "it was nobody's fault," but that "it is the inevitable result of the seeds our fathers planted seventy years ago."

Referring to Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the inveterate disunionist—who kept standing, time out of mind, at the head of his paper, the infamous sentiment that the venerable man who framed the Constitution had made "an agreement with death and a covenant with hell"—this prototype of the Senators of Pennsylvania characterized him as "a man who had done more, in the providence of God, to shape the fate of this generation than any other man," and that he (PHILLIPS) was "proud to sit at his (GARRISON'S) feet."

He characterized McClellan as one who "had never fired a cannon" and as a "Quaker General," as if he had no practical experience as a soldier under fire, and as if Pennsylvanians were "Quakers" and that "Quakers" were cowards.

The falsehood about McClellan in this passage needs no reply. His whole history as a soldier—his "gallant and meritorious conduct" on the battle field which won him his promotion in Mexico—his brilliant campaign in Western Virginia, which was all that buoyed up the sinking heart of the nation in the early months of this wicked Rebellion—and the order, organization, confidence and success which he brought out of the chaos, and dismay, and defeat that he found in Washington—need only to be recalled to stamp this slander of PHILLIPS as it deserves.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.—This staunch and reliable old Democratic journal comes to us this week in an entire new dress and greatly improved. We are pleased to observe this evidence of prosperity and success on the part of our valued contemporary, and hope the addition of many paying subscribers to Friend Meyers' list will soon make up for this recent outlay. Fidelity to party and principle, such as has characterized this journal both in sunshine and in shade, for many years, certainly deserves continued encouragement and success.

The Bedford Gazette has done a new suit. The Gazette is an ably conducted Democratic journal and deserves success.

That fearless and ably conducted Democratic journal, the Bedford Gazette, has done a new dress—always a sure indication, and more especially so these hard times, that it is in a flourishing condition. Long may it and its accomplished editor wave.

The Bedford "Gazette" comes to us in a new dress, an indication that it is in a flourishing condition. Rather neat, Frank. Hope you'll be amply repaid for your outlay.

That gallant old Democratic organ, the Bedford Gazette, comes to us in a suit of new and beautiful type. Good for you, friend Meyers. Glad to see your prosperity, and hope it will never be discontinued.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.—This paper comes to us in an entire new dress, which is an evidence of substantial prosperity that our friend Meyers richly deserves, and which we most heartily rejoice to see.

The splendid achievements of Burnside are the theme of universal praise. In the midst of our congratulations it is gratifying to the friends of Gen. McClellan, as it is honorable to Gen. Burnside, that the latter thus ascribes the honor of the plans to the young chief, and expresses his own pleasure that the military sagacity of his commanding officer has been proved by the results of his own brave fulfillment of instructions.

Burnside says: "I beg to say to the General commanding that I have endeavored to carry out the very minute instructions given me by him before leaving Annapolis, and thus far events have been singularly coincident with his anticipations. I only hope that we may in future be able to carry out in detail the remaining plans of the campaign.—The only thing I have to regret is the delay caused by the elements."

The War in the Southwest.

Chicago, March 21.—A special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune from Cairo 20th, says that a report was received this morning from Sykeston, that Jeff. Thompson had landed at Cape Girardeau, and was pressing men and horses into the rebel service.

Another correspondent who left Island No. 10, yesterday noon says—Firing is only moderate from the Benton and Mound City at intervals of fifteen minutes each, the object being to reduce the upper batteries. Five guns were dismounted, and two left, from which occasional

lim to believe that in the brilliant victory he had gained, he had not merely defeated but had actually routed the Federal forces, and he insisted on returning and holding the position. As Floyd agreed with him, Buckner of course yielded. Elated with his success, Pillow immediately despatched Southward the news of what he then believed to be the triumphant result of the day's fight; but on returning to the trenches he discovered that the Federal forces were already in possession. They were driven out, but when night closed in they still occupied an outer work which commanded the fort proper.

The Confederate troops, utterly worn out with three days' hard fighting, and disgusted at finding the battle-ground they had so lately won re-occupied by reinforcements of fresh troops, had but little hope of cutting their way through the opposing host, although Pillow urged that the attempt should again be made. Buckner took ground against it, as a rash waste of life. Floyd and Pillow then determined to make their escape, and transferred the command to Buckner, leaving him at liberty to enter upon negotiations for a surrender. Floyd succeeded in getting off with a portion of his command. Pillow went alone. Being thus abandoned by their principal officers, the troops, many of whom were six days' volunteers, became demoralized and demoralized, and Buckner, instead of making, the following morning, the best fight he could, and thus obtaining favorable terms of capitulation, found himself obliged to surrender unconditionally.

The very head and front of their offending Iath this extent, no more. It is for this, and nothing else, that they are denunciated, derided, and defamed, by every Abolition sponser and scribbler in the country.

In a word the abolitionists and secessionists hate the Border States for the same reason in different aspects. The abolitionists hate the Border States, because they stand by the Constitution, just as the secessionists hate the Border States, because they stand by the Union.

The Union men in the North bear in mind this explanation, and the venomous railing of the abolitionists against the Border States in general and Kentucky in particular, if it should be kept up, will do good rather than hurt. We hope it is doing no great hurt as the case is.

News from Island No. 10. Chicago, March 21.—A special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune from Cairo 20th, says that a report was received this morning from Sykeston, that Jeff. Thompson had landed at Cape Girardeau, and was pressing men and horses into the rebel service.

A gentleman who has been a contractor at Memphis, who left there on Thursday, arrived last evening. He reports that Gov. Harris disappeared from Memphis the second day after the one to which the Legislature adjourned, and hasn't since been heard from. He is supposed to be at Corinth, Miss. The Legislature has adjourned, and gone no one knows whither. The subject of burning the city in case evacuation was necessary was still being discussed. There has been no impression of Union men into the rebel service to any extent, except for guard duty, until since the fall of Fort Donelson. Since Gov. Harris' proclamation impressions have been general. Hundreds have been picked up in the streets and taken from stores and dwellings, and marched off to the camps of instruction at the point of the bayonet.

The floating battery is so constructed as to sink to the water's edge, leaving nothing exposed except the armament, which consists of nine Dahlgren guns. It was built for the protection of Memphis, and has been sent to Island No. 10.

Hollins' steam ram was also sent there. The Union men are leaving Memphis in great numbers, leaving their property to be confiscated, and glad to escape with their lives. Quarrels in the streets are frequent occurrences between Union men and secessionists, and shots are hourly exchanged. The rebels greatly need iron, and have offered \$25,000 to any artisan who will discover a process of making malleable iron. Ammunition is plenty; manufactories are in operation day and night in the vicinity of Memphis. There are no mail facilities, except along the railroad routes; letters and papers are carried from town to town by private enterprise.

Another correspondent who left Island No. 10, yesterday noon says—Firing is only moderate from the Benton and Mound City at intervals of fifteen minutes each, the object being to reduce the upper batteries. Five guns were dismounted, and two left, from which occasional

ally shots were fired. Some of them came very near the boats. The works on both the main land and island are far more extensive than was generally supposed. There are at least eighty guns, many of them of the largest size, several of them rifled, and 20,000 troops. I saw at one time ten regiments on dress parade on the main land. Their quarters are out of reach of the mortars. The island is pretty well covered with tents. Our shells reach all parts of the works on the island. It is evident that all the rebel batteries have bomb proof casemates, as the men can be seen to disappear when shells fall into the batteries. As soon as the upper fort is reduced the gunboats will advance and take the others in detail. On Tuesday night the Mound City kept up a steady fire on the upper fort, preventing the rebels from making their usual nightly salutes. The result was that early in the morning they commenced removing the dead and wounded from the casemates of the fort. A large number were carried out and taken back into the woods. On Monday, 900 shots were fired from the gunboats, mostly shell, besides 300 shell from the mortars. On Tuesday, Com. Foote directed the forces to be wet, with a view to destroy the works, and dismount the guns; the result was satisfactory. As yet but one man has been killed by the enemy.

Highly Important from Winchester.

Confederates Under Gen. Jackson Totally Defeated. FEDERAL LOSS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY KILLED AND WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Telegraphic dispatches received here from Winchester, dated last night at half-past 10 o'clock, say a slight skirmish occurred this (Saturday) afternoon, about a mile and a-half from Winchester, on the Strasburg road, between a portion of Gen. Shields' troops and the rebel cavalry with four pieces of artillery.

The enemy retreated with loss as soon as our guns opened fire upon them. One man was killed on our side, and Gen. Shields suffered a slight injury in the left arm, above the elbow, from the fragment of a shell which burst near him. A prisoner brought in to-night says that the enemy were under the impression that our troops had left Winchester, and Jackson's forces were on the road from Strasburg, under the same impression.

Winchester, March 23.—10 P. M.—We have this day achieved a great victory over the combined forces of the Rebels Jackson, Smith and Longstreet. The battle was fought to-day, within four miles of this place. It raged from half-past ten o'clock this (Sunday) morning until dark. The enemy's strength was about 15,000, whilst our troops engaged did not number over 4,000. Our loss in killed and wounded is not ascertained, but is quite heavy.

The enemy's loss is at least double that of ours. We have captured a large number of prisoners some of their field pieces, and the ground is strewn in every direction with the arms they have thrown away in their flight. Our cavalry are still in pursuit of the retreating enemy. Full particulars cannot be accurately ascertained until daylight.

THE LATEST FROM THE BATTLE FIELD. WINCHESTER, March 23.—I have just come in from the very front of the battle field—three miles out. We have had a complete victory over the combined forces of the enemy. We have captured two guns and caissons. The loss of the enemy is at least one hundred killed and two hundred wounded. Our loss is large but does not exceed one hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

Our men fought well, and have brought in a large number of muskets.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH. Yancey Safe in Jefferson. NASHVILLE, March 21.—Southern advices received here say that Yancey arrived at New Orleans, and made a speech, avowing that no help could be procured from England or France, and urging retaliation by stopping cotton cultivation.

Parson Brownlow leaves for the North to-day. The rebel provisional government of Kentucky is to assemble in a Sibley tent near the headquarters of Gen. Crittenden at Huntsville, Ala., on the 21st. [This portion of the despatch is very blank, but owing to a break in the line we have been unable to get it repeated.]

Wives, Mothers and Sisters, whose Husbands, Sons and Brothers are serving in the Army, cannot put in their knapsack a more necessary gift than a few boxes of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. They insure health even under the exposures of soldier's life. Only 25 cents a Box or Pot.

New Advertisements. FRESH GARDEN SEEDS at Blymire and Son's. [March 28th 1862.] TURPENTINE, LINSEED OIL, and OILS and PAINTS IN GENERAL, for sale at Blymire and Son's. [March 28th 1862.] BASKETS, BROOMS, TUBS, CHURNS, WILLOW and WOODEN WARE of every description, to be had cheap at Blymire and Son's. [March 28th 1862.] BRUSHES, a large assortment, at Blymire and Son's. [March 28th 1862.] SADDLERY & SHOE FINISHING, a good stock, at Blymire and Son's. [March 28th 1862.] LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNEYS, COAL OIL, the first in great variety, and the best of excellent quality, at Blymire and Son's. [March 28th 1862.]

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the Partition of Mary C. Zimmerman of Bedford township, the undersigned appointed Auditor to report the facts, &c., will attend to his duties at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on the 5th day of April next, where all interested can attend. R. D. BARCLAY, Auditor. [March 28th, 1862.]

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed Auditor to make distribution of balance in the hands of Aaron Reed, Esq., of Dr. William Reed, of Middle Washington township, dec'd, will attend to his duties at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on the 5th day of April next, where all interested can attend. R. D. BARCLAY, Auditor. [March 28th, 1862.]