



The children of the Sabbath School of the M. E. Church in Bedford, are requested to meet in the Church, next Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for exercise in singing, in view of the sermon to be preached by the Pastor of the Church, and the collection to be taken next Sabbath morning, in aid of the Sunday School cause.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

The Democratic voters of the several election districts of Bedford county, and others who intend to act with them in good faith hereafter, are hereby requested to meet on

SATURDAY, 21ST OF JUNE, NEXT,

at the hour and place to be appointed by their respective Vigilance Committees (who are hereby requested to give written notice of such time and place of meeting) for the purpose of electing two persons as delegates to the Democratic County Convention which is to assemble at the Court House in Bedford, on TUESDAY, 24th JUNE, NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to put in nomination a County ticket to be voted for at the ensuing election, appoint conferees to meet conferees from the remaining counties of this Congressional District to nominate a candidate for Congress, and attend to such other matters as may be proper to be transacted for the benefit of the party. It is also particularly requested that active and earnest Democrats be elected Vigilance Committees for the ensuing year and that their names be carefully reported to the President of the Convention.

By order of the Dem. Co. Com., JOHN S. SCHELL, Chairman.

Democratic State Convention.

In accordance with a resolution of the Democratic State Executive Committee, THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION OF PENNSYLVANIA will meet in STATE CONVENTION, at HARRISBURG, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for AUDITOR GENERAL and SURVEYOR GENERAL, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary for the welfare of the Democratic party and the country.

WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman of the Democratic State Ex. Com.

The President on Hunter.

We printed, in our last issue, an article on the subject of Gen. Hunter's emancipation order, in which article we expressed strong doubts as to the capability of the President to meet, fairly and squarely, the issue presented by Hunter's pronouncement. In another column, over the signature of Abraham Lincoln, we publish, to-day, a full and complete confirmation of our gravest misgivings in regard to this subject. The President has utterly failed to meet the question, and his ultimate policy in regard to slavery, is as doubtful and uncertain, to-day, as when he delivered his inaugural address, fifteen months ago. True, he revokes Gen. Hunter's order; declares it unauthorized and null and void. But does he say that Hunter's policy was wrong, or that his order was made in violation of the Constitution? Not one word does he vouchsafe to us on this subject. The great crime of setting at naught the charter of American rights, is not even hinted at by the President, notwithstanding the fact that he is the sworn depository of that inviolable bond. On the other hand, he declares that he reserves to himself the power to decide whether, as commander in chief of the armies of the United States, he possesses the power to free the slaves, and appeals to, nay, threatens, the people of the border slave states, in order to cause them to take steps for the abolition of slavery. Is this apparent disregard for the Constitution—set in bold relief by the heated anxiety of the President for the destruction of the institution of slavery—calculated to endear the Union to the people of the South? Is it an argument with the laboring classes of the North (who must suffer from the influx of freed negroes) in favor of the war policy of the administration? Will it, can it, accomplish any possible good? To our mind it is clear that this last proclamation of President Lincoln, will assist the Secession cause more than a score of Bull Run defeats. It will be published in every Secession newspaper in the South and its abolition sentiments will be made the text of every rebel agitator from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Each succeeding day seems to draw the nation deeper into the vortex of anarchy, and even the pilot of the ship of state grows giddy from the whirl that seemingly hurries us downward.

The President has seized, for the use of the Government, all the railroads in the United States.—Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation calling out the volunteer militia. A requisition has been made upon Maj. Sanson, of this place, in accordance with this order.

Allen, Peace Democrat, has been elected to Congress from Illinois, in place of Col. Logan, resigned.

HOME NEWS.

IN TOWN.—Our old friend, Maj. Crosswell, of Cassville, Huntington co., paid our town a visit on Monday last. The Major is sound on the great issues of the day.

BEWARE!—We warn our Democratic friends not to be seen talking together on the street corners, as in such case some of the Abolition patriots will be sure to hang them up again for Secessionists.

ON FURLOUGH.—Capt. G. S. Mullin, of the 55th Pa. Regiment, arrived here, on Tuesday last, on his way to visit his family in Napier tp. The Captain looks well, and represents the Bedford county boys to be in fine health and spirits.

TREAT AND RETREAT.—If you want to retreat, join Banks or Floyd. But if you want to treat without the re, take your sweetheart or your better half to Mrs. E. V. Mowry's and buy her a new bonnet, hat, or any thing else of the beautiful variety of ladies' fancy goods kept by Mrs. Mowry.

COOL WEATHER.—The mercury has had a comparatively downward tendency for some weeks. The nights are cool and the mornings damp with dew or chill with frost. "Winter lingered in the lap of Spring," and Summer trundles on his knees most patiently the leggard first-born of the Seasons.

NEGROES DRILLING.—We understand that colored men and boys in this neighborhood, are regularly engaged in a sort of an attempt at military drill. Our abolition friends should by all means encourage these incipient warlike efforts of their sable proteges. We are in favor of sending them as a reinforcement to Gen. Hunter.

HAIL STORM.—On Wednesday of last week, we had the experience of a rather severe hail storm, accompanied with rain, or rather a severe rain storm accompanied with hail. The streets were deluged with water and the flashing of lightning and booming of thunder rendered the scene truly terrific. The storm did not do much damage in this neighborhood.

MAJOR TALIAFERRO.—Our venerable friend, Maj. Taliaferro, is at present on a visit to his home in this place. The severe official duties devolved upon the Major by the breaking out of the war, have overtaxed his physical strength, and, we are sorry to say, he is not at present in the enjoyment of his usual good health. We sincerely hope that he may soon be restored to health and strength.

LOOK OUT!—We are informed that certain "Republican" Union men in this place now say that they were always in favor of recognizing the independence of the seven states which first seceded from the Union. These are the men who said, "Let the South go; we don't want it!" They had better look out! Secessionists are not allowed to talk in this "neck of the woods."

TORNADO.—During the recent hail storm, a violent tornado prevailed in the Western and Southwestern portions of this county, destroying much valuable timber and seriously injuring the grain. We are informed that in some places a lane of about half a mile in width, was cut through the timber, the trees and bushes being leveled with the ground. On Dry Ridge, the grain is represented to have been shorn off as with a scythe.

PARDONED.—James W. Divilbiss, convicted of adultery at November term, 1861, and sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of nine months in the county jail, was pardoned, a few days ago, by Gov. Curtin. The petition for the pardon was signed by the two Associate Judges before whom Mr. Divilbiss was tried, by the jurors who convicted him and by a large number of the most respectable citizens of the county.

HABEAS CORPUS.—There are a number of astute legal gentlemen in this place, some of whom have occasionally written "Republican" editorials, who used to tell us, with the most learned air, that the writ of Habeas Corpus is lawfully suspended by the dictum of the President. That may be all true as far as the white man is concerned, but the writ is in full force for the benefit of runaway slaves, even if they are charged with horse-stealing. At least so the judiciary of Blair county decided, a few weeks ago. Beautiful art thou in thy operations, O Republicanism!

BROAD TOP COAL.—The amount of coal transported over the Huntington and Broad Top Mountain Railroad, during the week ending Wednesday, May 21, was 3,180 tons; during the same period last year, 5,362 tons; decrease, 2,182 tons. This decrease was, doubtless, owing to the burning of several spans of the Stonerstown bridge, of which we give an account to-day which would, of course, retard the transportation.—The amount shipped previously during the present year, is 119,669 tons, whilst during the same time last year, the amount shipped was only 58,209 tons, showing an increase of 61,460 tons, or more than double the trade of the same period, last year! The Broad Top mines were never in a more flourishing condition than at present, and the prospect of the future coal trade in that section, is brightening every day.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE STONERSTOWN BRIDGE.

The railroad bridge at Stonerstown, in this county, was partially destroyed by fire, on the 19th inst. Says the Mining Register: Early on Monday, May 19, the Stonerstown Bridge over the Raystown Branch of the Juniata near Saxton on the Huntington and Broad Top Railroad, 23 miles from Huntington, was discovered to be on fire. A coal train had passed over the bridge a short time previously, and a watchman had crossed over after it, but no sign of fire was visible, the consuming atom which did the mischief having lodged in an angle of the lattice work of the superstructure, over one of the piers, where, after a time, it began to ignite the wood and make a smoke; the smoke attracted the attention of a watchman on the trestle viaduct contiguous to the bridge, who gave the alarm and summoned help.

John Fulton, Esq., the Engineer of the road and mines, being fortunately near by, led a gang of men out upon the structure, and by sundering the weight-sustaining parts of the spans on fire, precipitated the burning mass to the ground below, a distance of ninety feet from the track to the water.

When the wreck went down, the span upon which stood Mr. Fulton and his men, was raised up from the pier and loosened by the shock of the rough parting, so that the position was made one of extreme peril; no accident happened to the little party, however, whose promptitude and forethought undoubtedly saved from destruction all the structure but two spans. The bridge has five spans, about 190 feet each, and is something over 800 feet in length; the length of the two spans burned being 328 feet. Of the three spans left in place, one is upon one end of the bridge and two at the other end. The two central spans destroyed will be repaired immediately with trestle work, and by one week from to-day it is expected that the trains will resume their trips.

Meantime, work will be prosecuted in the mines and the coal stored in heaps; hence when the bridge is rendered crossable, tonnage will be hurried forward. It is confidently predicted that, within a month, the Broad Top region will send down to market two thousand tons a day, soon to be increased thereafter to a quantity in excess of that limitation.

Bad News.

It is with unfeigned sorrow that we record the recent defeat of our army under Gen. Banks. This is bad news, not only for the Government, but for thousands of families in the North, bereaved of relations and friends by this terrible disaster. Of course, we are at present unable to form a correct idea of the extent and importance of the reverse we have sustained; but enough is known to place beyond doubt the fact that Banks' army has been completely demoralized and scattered. In February last this unfortunate general had under his command some 30,000 troops. With the exception of some 3000 men, under Gen. Shields, who were detached, since the battle of Winchester, to reinforce McDowell, we have heard of no withdrawal from him of any fraction of this number. Yet, we are informed by an official despatch from Gen. Banks, that his force at the recent engagement near Winchester, was only 4000. What has become of the remainder of this devoted army, can only be conjectured.

STILES, Democrat, has been elected in the Bucks and Lehigh Congressional district, of this State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Cooper.

We are informed that rumor makes a certain minister, in this place, the author of the article headed, "A Preacher on the stand," which appeared in our last. We desire to say that the article in question was not written by any minister, and the reverend gentleman who is named as the author neither knew of its existence prior to its being put in type, nor had he read the letter to which it was intended as a reply.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Bedford Gazette.) WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, '62.

I have seen the Rail-Splitter, heard Sumner read his confessional speech, visited the public buildings, and dined at Willard's. This is Washington, all in all—save and except the performance of the "Cantaberry Ministers," which, owing to "Freedom" here, now, is accessible only to a mixed audience.

Sundry conflicts have lately arisen between the civil and military authorities here, on account of the "contrabands"—how they are to be disposed of—what is to be done with them—who is to do it—whether they are free, or not free—who is free, and who are not. The Provost Guard now have a part of the Marshall's force in jail, and the Marshall has a part of the Guard in jail—all on account of a dispute about an old "contraband" woman. The case awaits the decision of the President, and he is too busy just now with Secretary Stanton, to give it his attention. The fact is, a few axes, with epaulettes and gilt buttons, are put upon horses, here, and wanting to splurge in some way, and neither knowing law, nor having common sense, they find themselves on a tilt, every now and then, with the civil authorities. Yesterday a New York regiment was marching off some runaway negroes. The police interfered—a general melee ensued—the police secured two of the "contrabands," and the regiment took the balance. So we go. Things will be settled after a while we hope. Every beat of the telegraphic hammer is watched with great interest for news from Richmond and Corinth.

Some of our boys are here, stopping with our friend Pearson, among them Messrs. Scull and Ankeny and others. I send you some extracts from this morning's "National Republican," to show how the cat jumps. It is the purpose of this glorious administration to abolish slavery, and to do it, if they can, in the name of the Union! Some good men here predict riot and anarchy in the District before many days. More anon. SOMERSET.

COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE.

JUNIATA TOWNSHIP, May 24, 1862.

I see by the late Bedford papers, that sundry correspondents in different parts of the county, are using the most vigorous exertions to bring their localities into public notice, and as you have never had a line from old Juniata, I have come to the conclusion to write you a few sentences in the hope that they will be acceptable. Your readers must not think that Juniata is "behind hand," because it has not hitherto been ventilated in the public prints. We are a modest people and do not feel like rushing into print to vaunt our own praises. Neither are we envious of other portions of the county, less favored naturally or politically.

As for news in this section, it is rather scarce. Measles and diphtheria are still raging in the neighborhood. A painful accident occurred about two weeks ago in Mr. John Riley's family. A little child belonging to the family drank some hot coffee from the spout of a coffee pot, which resulted fatally. The weather is beautiful and people are planting corn. We have a fair prospect of a heavy harvest and plenty of fruit. The people are not troubled about the war any more. All they want to know, is, what is to be done with the negroes? We have them plenty out here, already. We do not want more. Nothing important has occurred, of late, except the robbing of some hen-houses, and some fine turkeys have lost their heads while sitting on their roosts, all of which are natural consequences of the presence of the genus "contraband." More hereafter. JUNIATA.

[For the Gazette.] STATEMENT OF MONEY SENT HOME BY CAPTAIN JOSEPH FILLER'S COMPANY.

Table listing names and amounts: Mr. Editor: In February last I received by Adams Express, from Capt. Filler's company, (Co. K.) 55th Reg't., P. V., then at "Camp Welles," S. Carolina, for distribution as follows: \$405 00 From Josiah Haley to Job Mann, Esq., Bedford, \$30 00 Jos. C. May to D. May, Milligan's Cove, 35 00 Jacob Radebaugh to Charlotte Radebaugh, Bedford, 30 00 Alex'r. Earnest to J. W. Ling-cifer, Esq., Bedford, 30 00 Jacob Exline to John Exline, St. Clairville, 25 00 And'w Rollins to Elizabeth Rollins, Milligan's Cove, 30 00 Henry Cable to Jacob Cable, Benford's Store, 15 00 John Cobler to Isaac Cobler, St. Clairville, 25 00 David Ling to Mary Ann Ling, St. Clairville, 25 00 Nicholas Bowser to James Bowser, Hopewell, 20 00 James Byerly to Mary Ann Byerly, Rainsburg, 20 00 Henry Drenning to G. H. Spang, Bedford, 20 00 Capt. Joseph Filler to Mary A. Filler, 100 00 \$405 00 On the 1st inst., I received, as above, from the same Company, then at North Edisto Island, S. C., \$602 00 Isaac Flegle to Elizabeth Flegle, Bedford township, \$10 00 Joseph C. May to Daniel May, Milligan's Cove, 25 00 Andrew Rollins to Elizabeth Rollins, Milligan's Cove, 20 00 Washington Herring to Isabella Herring, Bedford, 20 00 John M. Robb to Catharine Robb West End P. Office, 20 00 Henry L. Marshall to Elizabeth Marshall, Dry Ridge, 50 00 Peter Kinsey to Jane Kinsey, Buena Vista, 65 00 Nelson B. Miller to Jackson Miller, Dry Ridge, 50 00 John Gonden to Barbara Ellen Gonden, Dry Ridge, 22 00 Joseph Towell to George Towell, Southampton township, 20 00 Jeremiah Smith to Jane Smith, Charlesville P. O., 20 00 Thomas Moran to Rachel Moran, Dry Ridge, 20 00 John Dibert to Adam Dibert, jr., Bedford township, 40 00 William Frazier to John Frazier, West End P. O., 30 00 Capt. Joseph Filler to Mary A. Filler, Bedford, 150 00 Same to G. H. Spang, Bedford, 10 00 Henry Drenning to G. H. Spang 30 00 \$602 00 I also at the same time received for Elizabeth Rising, of Milligan's Cove, \$78 00 From John Rising, 43 00 John Rising, jr., 35 00 \$78 00

This money has all been received and receipted for by the parties to whom it was sent, or some one duly authorized by them to get it. I might here add that our brave boys, so generally commended for their patriotism, deserve also much praise for this substantial and generous remembrance of their friends at home. Respectfully, G. H. SPANG. Bedford, May 23, 1862.

The Effect of the Democratic Address in Richmond.

[Extract from a private letter to the Editor of the Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, May 16. An intelligent deserter from the rebel army reports that the Democratic address, which was lately issued by Hon. Wm. A. Richardson and other Democratic members of Congress, had been received in Richmond, through a copy of the New York Tribune, which had been smuggled into the South for the purpose of copying its leading articles, in order to further inflame the Southern people against the Federal Government.

But the unfortunate Wythesville Gazette knew no better than to copy the address of Richardson and friends, the result of which publication was the expression, by many prominent citizens, of favorable opinions in reference to "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was." And the Gazette was at once suppressed, and the further publication of the address in the seceded States declared treasonable to the interests of the Confederate Government, as it tends to a restoration of the old Union, and thereby demoralizes the army of the South, distracts public sentiment, and dissipates that unanimity of confidence in the Davis Government which it is desirable to maintain. The deserter, whose name is James T. Marks, states that nothing in the northern papers has

ever so alarmed the leaders of the rebellion as the address in question, and that the few copies of it which have gotten out among the farmers in Grayson county, Virginia, have done more to paralyze the upraised arm of patriots than a thousand proclamations could accomplish. It is considered by prominent traitors and members of the rebel Government at Richmond as the most insidious and dangerous attack that has been made upon the permanency of their new confederation.

And in order to counteract its effect, and also stimulate the Southern mind to make new sacrifices and waste more life in their fruitless rebellion, all the leading journals in the interest of the rebel oligarchy are republishing all the speeches of Lovejoy, Sumner, Wilson, Chandler, Washburne and other anti-seceding and anti-emancipating abolitionists. Mr. Marks says that nothing helps to revive the drooping spirits of the rebel soldiery like the reading of the extreme speeches of those nigger-lovers, and nothing is used so often and with such complete success.

We give the following without endorsing all the views of the writer. We have frequently stated our position upon the points touched upon by our correspondent, and in our issue of week before last, we gave, as we think, a full, straight-forward and conclusive answer, to the legal question which our friend propounded. We have neither time nor room to discuss the question at greater length. Meanwhile we commend the remarks of our mountaineer, for their frankness and entire sincerity.

SHADE TP., Somerset Co., May 19, '62.

Mr. Editor:— I am convinced, by your whole course, in this calamitous career of our country, that you are a thorough-souled Union man; but, still, I beg leave to differ from you. You speak of "the Constitution" theoretically, that is, abstractedly; but I speak of it practically. And practically, the United States have become "Dis-united States." Therefore there can be no treason against the "United States." I acknowledge your tact and skill as a lawyer; but, like Goldsmith's schoolmaster, I can "argue still," ignorant Aillegiance though I am.

When the former provinces of this continent revolted from the oppressive rule of Great Britain, they were moved to do so, by the invasion of their rights; and thus, said provinces, though they parted with certain of their rights, never parted with their right to resist aggression, when any of their inalienable rights were violated. Shades of Washington—Jefferson—Madison! Did ye ever think that the liberties for which you were fighting, or contending, would be violated? and yet, now, the party in the ascendancy—the majority—would clamor for the destruction of the interests of your native State! In your illustrious times, the slave-holding interests were recognized and sealed with Democratic blood. Then it was the Constitution—but now prevails—Abolitionism—Yankeeism—pseudo-Republicanism. In your time, immortal warriors and statesmen!—the universal cry, the watchword, was: "The United States"—"our whole country." You wholly ignored sectional interests; from your moral Pegasus, you surveyed the entire promised land—our American Canaan. Thus you conquered and bequeathed to us a precious legacy, indeed. From your thirteen States, by following your glorious examples, we have swelled into thirty-three. But by deviating from your illustrious precedents, we have been reduced very much, numerically. One third of the States have retired from the Union, some of which were the most patriotic in the grand Revolution, and one of them the birthplace of heroes—Virginia—the natal soil of Washington, the Pater Patrie, whose ashes still remain. Heroes, sages of the Revolution! could you have sympathized with those who are for a section and not for their whole country—who are not for the United States as they were left by Washington, but for the States, as they have been fashioned in the brains of a Lovejoy, a Wilson, or a Sumner!

The right to resist tyranny is sacred—consecrated by the efforts of our kinsmen in England against the Stuarts—consecrated by our immortal ancestors against this very England, when she dared to invade our inalienable rights; and how can we wonder, that Americans, inheriting the same love of freedom from their ancestors, can refuse to submit to their would-be task-masters, especially, when in the Declaration of Independence, there is proclaimed to the world the following undeniable truth:

"When a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security."

What right has the North to dictate to the South on the slavery question? You must, Mr. Editor, strong a Union man as you are, acknowledge, that the matrimonial compact is of divine origin. "What God hath joined let no man separate." Now if a man beat and injure his partner in this union contract, our legislature grant the injured one the faculty of seceding—for the yoke—the compact—has become intolerable to the party. The matrimonial contract is of divine authority, (and according to a majority of Christians) is indissoluble. If, then, we can dare dissolve a dual confederacy—a union of two, though sanctioned by the God of Sinai—and declared indissoluble by the author of the New Testament—how dare we say that the human compact between the States, approved by Washington and other fallible men, is irrevocable, irrevocable, sacred and inviolable, like the laws of the Medes and Persians? I still think, that this awful calamity of war might have been avoided, by some honorable way or another, and that we, farmers and property men, might not have been obliged to pay such enormous taxes as must result from the expenditure of two or more millions a day!! and which gladden the hearts of none but greedy office holders, or office seekers of the pure Simon Cameron school, from whom I pray "the Lord deliver us."

QUERE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—"A deed without a name." Parents desirous of beholding their offspring reach a vigorous manhood, with mind undimmed and faculties undiminished—or of preserving them from a mine of hidden destruction—a worse than living death, will find an able conditor in these celebrated remedies. Sold by all Druggists, at 25c., 62c., and \$1 per box. 160

Up to the time of going to press, we have received no news from Halleck or McClellan.

It is said that the pen is mightier than the sword! Neither is of much use without the holder.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Offensive Movements of the Confederates.

DEFEAT OF COL. KENLY'S COMMAND AT FRONT ROYAL.

Attack on Gen. Banks at Winchester.

A SEVERE BATTLE.

THE FEDERAL ARMY RETIRES INTO MARYLAND.

CONFEDERATES REPORTED MOVING NORTH FROM RICHMOND.

Threatened Invasion of Maryland.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The following dispatch was this morning received from Gen. Banks at the war Department:

Strasburg, May 24, 1862. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Col. Kenly's command of infantry (1st Maryland Regiment) and cavalry has been driven from Front Royal; with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. The enemy's force is estimated at five or six thousand. It is reported as having fallen back on Front Royal and probably occupies that place this morning. N. P. BANKS, Major General.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Col. Kenly's command, just defeated at Front Royal, consisted of his own Maryland regiment of infantry and three or four companies of Col. Thornton Broadhead's regiment of Michigan cavalry. The attacking rebel force consisted of a full brigade, and therefore outnumbered Col. K.'s three or four to one. Most of the cavalry are safe, though it is feared most of the infantry were captured.

A BATTLE AT WINCHESTER.

GENERAL BANKS COMPELLED TO RETREAT INTO MARYLAND.—THE ENEMY ADVANCING ON HARPER'S FERRY.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The enemy, under Gens. Ewell and Johnson, with a largely superior force, gave battle to Gen. Banks this morning at Winchester, commencing at daylight. Gen. Banks fought them for six hours and then retreated in the direction of Martinsburg, with what loss is unknown.

The enemy are, it is understood, advancing from Winchester upon Harper's Ferry. Our troops there are being rapidly reinforced. Rumor says that Jackson is advancing to the support of Ewell and Johnson, and there are also statements that still another force is behind him. Prompt arrangements have been made to meet these emergencies if truly reported.

A later despatch received to-night says that General Banks has made good his retreat across the Potomac, at Williamsport. General Rufus Saxton is in command at Harper's Ferry.

WHO ARE THE TRAITORS?

The Republican papers are just now bristling and blazing all over with such epithets as "traitor," "treason," and "disunionist," which they hurl at the heads of everybody, North or South, who does not quietly acquiesce in their bloody platform of the war.

Did not the South warn the North that unless it ceased to make war upon her institutions, it would be impossible to remain in political union with it? Did she not entreat the North, by the memory of our fathers, and by the common blood which all sections freely devoted to the achievement of our national existence, to desist and did she not declare that, whenever a President was elected by the northern States alone, on the distinctive ground of hostility to the institutions and domestic peace of the South, she would feel compelled, in self respect, and for self preservation, to cancel the bond of union which united her to her enemies? To what indignities did she not submit before taking the last step?—How many years is it since we ceased to treat her as an equal in the partnership of the Union? Did we not pass laws robbing her of her constitutional rights relative to her fugitive "slaves"? Did we not deprive them of the right of way in transitu over one-half of our common country? Did we not elect a President on the avowed platform of locking them out of every inch of the common public domain? Did we not say by this act that we would treat them as inferiors, who shall have no share in the territorial wealth of our common country? Nor did we stop here. We kept up an agitation which renders their property and their lives insecure. We fostered a public opinion which sent John Brown assassinated, and clergymen and peddlers, with knapsacks and carpet bags, full of strichnins and pistols, as missionaries to teach the negroes how to murder their masters! Our northern Senators held them up as "tyrants," "thieves," "villains," and "barbarians," in the Senate Chamber of the United States! Those in the North who have for years waged a war upon the Constitution that was framed by our fathers—who succeeded at last in breaking up the Union—now seek to brand as traitors the men who have resisted their unwholy and revolutionary doctrines. But we throw back the ignominious words into their own faces, and we tell them that not only do we believe them to be the real traitors, but, as God is our witness, we believe they will receive the fate that belongs to traitors, if they finally force upon us a war for the purposes of Abolitionism. If the bloody doctrines of Abolition are finally to prevail as the fixed policy of this government, no white man, who has not a negro's soul in him, can hope to live in peace and safety even in the North. If the murderous tempers of the men whom Mr. Lincoln has everywhere placed in power are to rule us, then we may as well once begin to fight for our altars and our homes. The men who have broken up the country once, will do it again, and keep doing it, until neither life nor property will have any protection, unless we crush the serpent's head where it is.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Frazee, late of E. Providence township, Bedford co., deceased, having been granted the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all indebted to said estate, to make settlement before the first day of August next, and those having claims against said estate, will present those properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL FRAZEE, Executor. B. Frazee, Bedford co., JOHN HANES, Executor. Brush Creek tp., Bedford co., Ex'ors.

May 24—62.