

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL, HON. ISAAC SLENKER, OF UNION COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL, COL. JAMES P. BARR, OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY, JOHN CESSNA, BEDFORD BOROUGH.

COUNTY SURVEYOR, SAMUEL KETTERMAN, BEDFORD BOROUGH.

DIS. ATTORNEY, JOHN PALMER, BEDFORD BOROUGH.

COMMISSIONER, ANDREW CRISMAN, NAPIER TWP.

POOR DIRECTOR, SOLOMON REIGHARD, SNARE SPRING TWP.

AUDITOR, JOHN H. BARTON, E. PROVIDENCE TWP.

The absence of the Editor will account for the sparseness of editorials in this number.

There is no war news of importance and we feel disinclined to cumber our columns with that which is unimportant.

THE CALL FOR MORE TROOPS.—Our readers are aware that the Governors of the non-slaveholding states (Massachusetts, Iowa, and Rhode Island excepted) made a recommendation to the President to call out more troops to aid in the "speedy" suppression of the rebellion. In accordance with this recommendation the President has issued a call for 300,000 additional volunteers. The letter of the Governors to the President and also the call of the latter, were unintentionally omitted from our columns during our absence. Had we been at our post, we would have published both, but we would also have accompanied them with the expression of our honest opinion that if 600,000 men (the number already in the field) cannot put down the rebellion, it is vain to bankrupt the country in order to raise 800,000 more. The "amanda" system is evidently a mistake, as it exhausts our army without bringing the rebel states into submission. Besides, if we are to have a hundred thousand men more and fifty thousand more in the cases of McDowell's and Hunter's divisions) doing nothing but running off and sending back negro slaves, whilst McClellan is to find his way to Richmond with a force inadequate to the undertaking, it is our humble notion that we had better drop the grand snake program and proceed in some more active and energetic manner, which can be done without feeding the "amanda" with 300,000 raw recruits.

HON. W. P. SCHELL.—The flattering vote received by this gentleman, in the late Democratic State Convention, before which he was presented by his numerous friends as a candidate for the nomination for Auditor General, is a handsome testimonial to his worth as a man and his standing as a Democrat. On the 4th ballot Mr. Schell had 32 votes and Mr. Slenker 33, this being the best ballot as between these two gentlemen, the delegates opposed to the re-nomination of Mr. Wright, of Philadelphia, (who ran up to 50 votes) concentrating, from that time forward, on Mr. Slenker, as Mr. Wright's strongest opponent, he however, leading Mr. Schell but one vote. Had Mr. Schell received but one vote more and Mr. Slenker but one vote less, on the 4th ballot, our favorite would, doubtless, have received the nomination.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.—We publish the Democratic State platform in this issue. Some "Republicans" are endeavoring to place a wrong construction upon the second and third resolutions of the series, alleging that they sustain Lincoln's administration. This is simply false. These two resolutions sustain an "energetic prosecution of the war," "to the end that the Union may be restored and the Constitution and laws enforced throughout its whole extent." Now, Mr. Lincoln and the Republicans throw the Constitution to the dogs, trample the laws under foot, and, instead of prosecuting the war so as, if possible, to restore the Union, carry it on in such a manner as will render permanent disunion certain and inevitable.

BEDFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL.—We cannot refrain from saying a good word for this institution, which continues under the charge of Prof. J. W. DICKERSON, who will be assisted, during the coming session, by Mr. JOHN G. FISHER. We know that both these gentlemen are accomplished teachers, and if our testimony is not receivable on this subject, we need but refer the public to the success of Messrs. Dickerson and Fisher since their advent as teachers in this community, to establish the correctness of our assertion. The youth of Bedford are safe in their hands.

"SECRET" GUN.—We were shown, the other day, by Mr. Nich. Lyons, of this place, a rifled musket, taken from a rebel soldier, by Captain T. H. Lyons, in a recent fight on Stone river, S. C. It is a dangerous gun, of British manufacture.

COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE.

St. Clair Twp., July 12, 1862.

MR. EDITOR: I see by looking over the Bedford Inquirer of the 4th and 11th inst., in each of those numbers, a short, but utterly false statement concerning the projected new township, which was to have been formed out of parts of Bedford, St. Clair and Union. Now, Mr. Editor, in order to give your readers an idea how this project was gotten up, and how it was defeated in the end, the writer of this will give you a correct and true statement from the beginning.

In the first place, as the Inquirer calls it, "the project" was not a Democratic one, but really gotten up by a certain Justice of the Peace and a certain other gas-bag, both black republicans, who made and framed the plan for a new township, stating to the writer if he would agree to take hold of this "project", and have the petitions, &c., gotten up, that they would not let the writer stick, but would agree to help him pay all costs that might be made in the matter, whether we got the new township or not. This also agreed to get every republican in that part of Union which would fall into the new township, to go for the division, if the writer would agree to get the Democrats of his parts of Union and St. Clair to do so, and in this way we could get one of the best townships in the county, and they in Union would be cut off from the ridge and mountain tax payers, who paid very little, and had nearly all the roads and schools to be kept up by the tax-payers of the lower end, and stated that the upper end had nearly all the children and they might see how they got them schooled. So the writer went to work and got all arranged to hold the election. When I and behold! what did this "Squire" and his gas-bag conditor and a few more of the Republicans, but go to work and make a calculation how the politics of the township would stand if so divided, when they found the old part of Union would be Democratic, as well as the new township. Well, this began to make them feel uneasy, and the said "Squire" cast a look ahead and got frightened at what he supposed to be cutting a stick to have himself well whipped with some day, seeing that his lease of office was not fixed for life. So the "Squire" and the gas-bag and a certain William, who was last spring badly beaten by the Democrats of old St. Clair, for School Director, along with a few more who are every spring looking up for some little township office from force inspector to the justiceship, went to work, rode the township, saw every Republican, told them how matters might work some day if this project would succeed, and urged every one to be up and doing, day and night, to defeat this division. They even held night meetings, appointed men to go and see every Democrat at the upper end, urging on them not to go for the division, stating to them that their road and school taxes would be more than double, and they in the lower end felt for their interest, and hoped and prayed that they would not make a political matter out of it in any way; and thus the Democrats in the upper end, nearly all, were induced to vote against the division. And now they claim the defeat of a project started by themselves as a great Republican victory. So ends the getting up of the project by the Esquire and gas-bag of the new township.

The writer will also ask you, Mr. Editor, to say a word respecting Mr. Daniel Bradley's case. The Democrats never did, and hope never will, desire to put a black, slinking negro on an equality with the white man. But, Mr. Editor, we like to see the whites have equal rights, let them be poor or rich, and Mr. Bradley is not a negro and I will agree to have him come into open court and let him sit side by side with certain Republicans who objected to him voting and let the judge, jury and the whole court say which is the whitest or looks the most like a negro. The writer knows those persons well, and judging from the looks, say lips, nose, blue eyes, straight hair, white skin, red cheeks, &c., Mr. Bradley would stand A No. 1; and the only reason why the Republicans try to disfranchise this youth and his father, is that they are Democrats and nothing else. Yet, I was told a few days ago, that there might be another reason given by one person for his opposition to young Bradley's vote. It appears that this person wanted to marry young Bradley's mother when a girl, but Mr. Bradley being much the best looking man, of course succeeded, to the great disgust and disappointment of his very white rival. Mr. John Bradley, the father of this young man, was a regular voter, to my own knowledge, in St. Clair township, until one fall when the whig politicians began to think there was going to be a tight election, and hence objected to his vote. No one being by, at the time, to investigate the case for him, and being a poor man, they scared him away, and he has never since offered to vote. The Inquirer also states that the Democrats pulled the inevitable nigger up to the polls to vote on the division of the new township. This is a lie of the deepest dye. No one asked Mr. Bradley to go, or to vote, but he went of his own free will. He asked me for a ticket and said that was going to be his first vote, as he was going to vote on age.

Mr. Editor, I desire through your columns, to ask the Inquirer to copy this, so that its readers may see a correct history of the new township "project", and the Bradley case as it stands.

THE WRITER.

[The following letter from a highly valued correspondent, should have appeared in our last, but was not received until after our paper was put to press.]

SOUTH WOODBURY, July 1st, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:

A few weeks have elapsed since I found leisure to pen a few lines for your interesting paper; and in the mean time, nothing attracting special attention has transpired. The sick soldiers of our place, who made their escape from the hospital at Winchester, when the rebel Gen. Jackson and his force so unexpectedly made their appearance in that place, have nearly all recovered from their illness, and one by one, they are leaving for Harrisburg, to receive instructions as to the whereabouts of their regiment. A report is popularly current that Capt. Brisbane and Lieut. Burleigh have resigned, leaving their places to be filled by others. There is naught to disturb the quietude that now reigns around us, save the merry music, produced by the mowers whetting their scythes, and now and then a shout of laughter sent up by these jolly sons of industry at the witty remarks, or pleasant joke of some one of the happy group. We are now in the midst of haymaking, and it affords us no little pleasure to state, that so far as we have been able to learn farmers are getting a much better yield of hay than they anticipated a few weeks ago. Laboring hands are some-what scarce, but it is our impression that a sufficient number will

be in readiness to cut the great harvest, which promises to be ready for the sickle in a few days. Myriads of insects are seen upon the wheat heads, but as yet no discernible injury has been done to the grain by them. Owing to the tangled state of the grain, more labor will be required to prepare the present harvest for the barn, than any one for several years previous. Much of the last year's crop of this and Middle Woodbury Township, has not yet been disposed of. Mr. Bare's Mills, one at Pattonville and the other at Waterstreet, are in active operation, and Mr. Noble's Mill is doing an excellent business. In Middle Woodbury the Mills of George Potter, Jeremiah Mentzer, G. R. Bardollar, and Abraham Keagy, are all doing a lively business, which is a fair indication that we are in the grain growing portion of Bedford County and consequently in a land of plenty.

I am sorry to say that in the eastern part of our Township, there are a number of men who are in the habit of coming together on Sunday and playing cards. We know these gentlemen, (?) and we will publish their names—which would make a beautiful list of titular dignitaries—in due season, if they do not desist from the practice of this youth-alluring vice.

More anon, Yours truly EKULF.

SOUTH WOODBURY, July 7th, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:

The glorious fourth is passed; and how different were the numerous celebrations with us this year, from the grand display in Woodbury last year, where thousands of people rushed to witness the great sight, to feast upon the delicacies prepared for the occasion, to hear the music of the shrill fife, and the beat of the heart-stirring drum, and to listen to the peals of eloquence, that made the welkin ring, in favor of defending our constitutional rights. Since then our army has, in mighty numbers, marched to the field of battle, and to many glorious victories, so that a different order of things are requisite. We have said our congratulations on the fourth inst., were numerous. We were in sight of the hay fields of at least seven different farms, and in every visible hay-field, this day-of-all-days in our country's history, was celebrated with the same zeal and earnestness.

Your humble correspondent had the extreme gratification of loading—not powder into a cannon to be fired in honor of our country's anniversary, but—six large loads of hay to be stored away for the benefit of lowing kine, that shall seek their wonted stall, when bleak winter rolls his northern blasts over the land; and when naught shall be found on the bare bosom of earth to feed the hungry flocks.

Celebrations, like those held around us on the fourth inst., are fit emblems of the necessity of an economical administration in the affairs of our nation.

The honest, hardy and industrious portion of our people made use of the fourth, and they are making use of all other days of element weather, to meet the coming wants of our country; the great tax, which must soon be earned and paid, not by contractors and public plunderers, but by the brawny shouldered farmers and mechanics, who contribute more to the real wealth of the nation, than all the host of boasted party statesmen, who through the halls of our public functionaries, to prey upon the spoils of office.

As we have done that our course has been prudent and profitable, than the one pursued by the parties having the management of affairs at the capital, whence one day a proclamation for a day of thanksgiving and prayer issues and the next perhaps, are issued cards of invitation for guests to attend a ball at the White House. More at leisure. EKULF.

For the Gazette.

Meeting of the Bedford Bar.

At a meeting of the members of the Bedford bar, held at the Court House, on Tuesday afternoon, 15th inst., John Mower, Esq., was called to the chair, and John Palmer, Esq., chosen secretary. Hon. Alexander King, stated the object of the meeting, and submitted the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

RESOLVED, That we have heard with emotions of profoundest grief, of the death of O. H. Gaitler, Esq., a young, but most promising member of the Bedford Bar, whose learning and talents, had he been spared, would have adorned the profession and made him a useful and prominent citizen.

RESOLVED, That the circumstances attending his death, add a distinguished lustre to his brief career.—He was amongst the first to volunteer his services in defense of his country, and went forth a private soldier, in the ranks, from which he was promoted, on account of his zeal and intelligence, to Adjutant of the Regiment. He fell amidst a perfect storm of shot and shell, in the battle of the 27th ultimo, before Richmond.

RESOLVED, That as a feeble tribute to his memory, and as a testimonial of our consideration of his position and character as a lawyer, as well as of his services and sacrifices as a patriot and christian soldier, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his parents and family.

RESOLVED, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Somerset and Bedford Papers.

On motion, Hon. Alexander King, Job Mann, Esq., John P. Reed, Esq., Hon. Sam'l. L. Russell and Hon. Wm. P. Schell were appointed a committee to transmit a copy of the above resolutions to the parents of the deceased.

Resolutions

Adopted by the Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg, July 4, 1862.

WHEREAS, The American Constitution was ordained and established by our fathers, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to posterity; therefore,

1st Resolved, That the only object of the Democratic party is the restoration of the Union as it was, the preservation of the Constitution as it is.

2d Resolved, That to the end that the Union be restored, and the Constitution and laws enforced throughout its whole extent, we pledge our hearty and unqualified support to the Federal Government in the energetic prosecution of the existing war.

3d Resolved, That the true and only object of the war is to restore the Union and enforce the laws. Such a purpose alone is worthy the awful sacrifices which it costs us of life and of treasure; with such a purpose alone can we hope

for success. And those who from sectional feeling or party or private motives would give any other direction to the efforts of our armies are unjust and unworthy to be entrusted with power, and would cause all our exertions, extraordinary and unparalleled as they are, to prove futile in the end.

4th Resolved, That we justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades some of the departments of the Federal Government, and that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans and that in view of the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis and throughout the country that we hold an entire change of administration to be imperatively demanded.

5th Resolved, That the party fanaticism or crime, whichever it may be called, that seeks to turn the slaves of Southern States loose to overrun the North and enter into competition with the white laboring masses, thus degrading and insulting their manhood, by placing them on an equality with negroes in their occupation, is insulting to our race, and merits our most emphatic and unqualified condemnation.

7th Resolved, That we denounce Northern Abolitionism and Southern Secession as the co-operating sources of our present calamities—like treasonable to the Constitution and inimical to the Union. The only way to a restored Union and a respected Constitution with returning peace and prosperity is through the overthrow of both.

7th Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania is equally opposed to all sectional legislation and geographical parties, which base their hope for continued partizan success on the agrarianism of emancipation and hypocritical philanthropy of abolition; because neither is philanthropy to the Constitution, and both are intended to aid disunion and subvert the Constitution and to prevent the restoration of unity, peace, and concord among States and people.

8th Resolved, That the Constitution and the laws are sufficient for any emergency, and that the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press, and the unlawful arrest of citizens and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in violation of the Constitution in States where the civil authorities are unimpeded, is most dangerous to civil liberty, and should be resisted at the ballot-box by every freeman in the land.

9th Resolved, That this is a Government of white men, and was established exclusively for the white race; that the negro race are not entitled to and ought not to be admitted to political or social equality with the white race, but that it is our duty to treat them with kindness and consideration, as an inferior and dependent race; that the right of the several States to determine the position and duties of the race is a sovereign right, and the pledges of the Constitution require us, as loyal citizens, not to interfere therewith.

10th Resolved, That Congress has no power to deprive any person of his property for any criminal offence, unless that person has been first duly convicted of the offence by the verdict of a jury; and that all the acts of Congress like those lately passed by the House of Representatives, which assume to forfeit or confiscate the estates of men for offences of which they have not been convicted upon due trial by jury, are unconstitutional, and lead to oppression and anarchy.

11th Resolved, That the Constitution and Union and the laws must be preserved and maintained in all their proper and rightful supremacy, and that the rebellion now in arms against them must be suppressed and put down, and that it is our duty to use all constitutional measures necessary and proper to that end.

12th Resolved, That the soldiers composing our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nation. Their country called, and nobly did they respond. Living, they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care, and dying, they shall live in our memories, and monuments shall be raised to teach posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered their lives at their country's altar. Their widows and orphans shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over, and cared for as objects truly worthy a nation's guardianship.

The Mismanagement and Mismanagers of the War Department.

There is a time to keep silence and a time to speak. The campaign has concluded with our repulse from before Richmond. The campaign to come will require new troops, new plans and new combinations, with, perhaps, new emergencies, or foreign complications. The time has come, therefore, to expose, rebuke and correct the errors and mismanagement of the past, in order to secure a thorough reformation for the future.

The weak point of the nation is the War Department. From the gross errors, reckless mismanagement and criminal intrigues which have disgraced that department can be traced all the disasters, all the defeats, all the repulses which our arms have sustained. The errors of the War Department have been of a threefold character: errors caused by ignorance and incapacity; errors caused by personal and political jealousies and intrigues; and errors caused by fanatical abolitionism. Some of the blunders of the Secretary of War and his advisers appear instigated by a combination of all of these faults. We shall endeavor, however, to sufficiently distinguish them, and to demonstrate by results that either an ignorant, an intriguer or a fanatic is unfit for a Secretary of War. How much less qualified, then, is a man who combines these three unpopular characters? And we must state in advance that it will not do for President Lincoln to attempt to father Stanton's blunders, as he endorsed Cameron's extravagance. The people will allow such self-devotion for once; but if it be too often renewed the people may take the President at his word. It is better to change a Cabinet officer than a President. No Executive has a right to sacrifice himself in the respect of the people in order to save the credit of an unpopular subordinate.

To first refuse, then accept, then again refuse, and then again call for recruits, was an error of ignorance, conceit and incapacity. Of the same character is the error of not receiving all the recruits and organizing them in camps of instruction, so as to have them prepared in case of emergency. It is an error of incapacity to take State troops to Washington and keep them there, on some trifling pretext, without being sworn in, and consequently without pay. No business man hangs his worst goods at the door of his store; but the Secretary of War scatters his hospitals throughout all our large cities, places them next to the recruiting offices in our parks, and

expects men to enlist with all the horrid mutilations of war staring at and discouraging them. New recruits consider it an honor to belong to a veteran regiment of tried valor; but such regiments, when decimated in battle, are not filled up, but are allowed to dissolve and merge into other regiments. Thus the prestige, the *ecclat*, the experience of the veterans are lost to the raw recruits, who are obliged to form new and raw regiments, like some in Casey's brigade at Fair Oaks. The Secretary of War makes no provision for accident or emergency, and issues a call for three hundred thousand troops, and just before a battle, when the people are enthusiastic, but just on the heels of a repulse, when the people are depressed. When Stanton divided McClellan's command he himself assumed the practical direction of the campaign. The people knew and the press announced that Jeff. Davis was massing all his troops at Richmond, just as a good business man concentrates his means where he finds the best investment. The Secretary of War could not understand this. Consequently our troops at James Island retreated from a foe who had gone to Richmond; our troops in the Shenandoah built intrenchments against Jackson, who had gone to Richmond; our troops at the West stood on the defensive against Beauregard, who had gone to Richmond; and Burnside sought in vain for the North Carolina rebels, who had also gone to Richmond. McClellan was, therefore, overwhelmed. Now let the Secretary of War reverse his policy, and call our troops from the West, the South and the East, to reinforce McClellan, and the rebels will reconquer Corinth, Memphis, Newbern, the Shenandoah and Hilton Head, by returning as hastily as they left. This is not strategy, but simple common sense. We hope Secretary Stanton will not thus complete his long list of blunders through ignorance, conceit and incapacity.

Oniting for the present references to the extravagance and corruption in financial and contract matters which are openly charged upon the War Department, we have space only to refer briefly to the official errors from personal and political jealousies and abolition intrigues. The public no longer doubt that certain parties in Congress and the Cabinet regard this war as a mere machine to make Presidents and achieve emancipation. Every general officer, therefore, who distinguishes himself or adopts a decisive policy, is at once attacked, and, if possible, disgraced by this half political, half abolition clique. McClellan's plans have been disastrously disarranged. Fremont was supported in Missouri when he ought to have been removed, and appointed to the Shenandoah when he should have been kept in retirement. Banks and McDowell have been sacrificed. Butler has managed New Orleans so well that it is said the War Department has rebuked him. Hunter is first ordered, and then forbidden, to arm negroes, and is accordingly disgraced. Dupont is kept idle at Hilton Head, while Goldsborough, who was impliedly rebuked by the President for not destroying the Merrimack, keeps our iron-clads idle in James river. Farragut is detained weeks before Vicksburg, because ignorant of the capture of Memphis and the existence of Davis and Ellet's fleets. Incompetent officers kept down by the influence of these political and abolition wirepullers. Is this war? What other government ever assailed its own generals in the field? What other Secretary of War would have forced the President to go to West Point and submit McClellan's plans to General Scott's supervision? How much longer must the people endure this transformation of a war for the Union into a political squabble and an abolition intrigue? We all feel sure that President Lincoln is honest and well-meaning. How much longer, then, will he allow himself to be deluded—to be separated from the people—to be misrepresented and misled by these intriguers? How much longer will he allow our brave soldiers to be sacrificed? How much longer will he permit defeats? The crisis demands the sublimest statesmanship, and we seem to have no statesmen in the country.

We express but the opinion of the people when we suggest the removal of Secretary Stanton, who, rightly or wrongly, is unanimously regarded as the tool of the Abolitionists, the organizer of disasters, the author of defeats. The President may rest assured that the Secretary of War distrusts the confidence of the public, and that his mere retention in office delays enlistments and discourages enthusiasm. The people desire, also, the suppression of abolition traitors, who injure the Union cause by their intrigues, by their public utterances and by their asserted familiarity with the President, who has more to fear from Charles Sumner than from Jeff. Davis. Abolitionists cannot take an oath to support the Union as it is without deserting their abolitionism; and thus abolitionism is proven to be treason.—The President, General Scott, General McClellan and General Halleck should consult, and arrange a new campaign, and the President should see to it that it is carried out, and our generals supported firmly against all cabals. Thus reassured for the future, the people will contentedly endure the prolongation of the war, the increased expenditures of men and means, and the possible foreign interventions which past official errors have brought upon us. Thus will the Union be speedily and gloriously restored.—New York Herald.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The steamer McClellan and Tradewind bring New Orleans papers of July 4th.

Gen. Butler had suspended the functions of the city councils. Bureaus of finance and of streets and landings, consisting of three members each, had been appointed, among whom the duties of councils are divided.

Provisions, vegetables and fruit are now freely allowed to come to the city by vessels.

Two men, named Fidel Keller and John W. Anderson, were sent to Ship Island for confinement with hard labor, for having exhibited bones, alleged to be those of Yankee soldiers, fashioned into personal ornaments. A Mrs. Phillips, who laughed at and mocked the remains of Lieutenant Dekay, during the passage of the funeral procession, was also imprisoned at Ship Island.

A military celebration was to take place on Independence Day.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Senate has passed the confiscation bill, as agreed to by the House of Representatives. Only two Republicans—Browning of Illinois and Cowan of Pennsylvania—voted against it. Senator Collamer, of Vermont, did not vote. The bill now requires only the signature of the President to become a law.

Congress has passed an appropriation of \$12,000 to send Commissioners or Ministers to Hayti and Liberia, but nothing for the maimed and mutilated soldiers.

FROM RICHMOND.

Rebel Accounts of the late Battle.

Jeff Davis Claiming a Victory.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—The Richmond Dispatch of the 7th and 8th insts., was received this morning by the American.

The Dispatch admits that Gen. McClellan has secured the safety of his army in a most masterly manner. The number of federal prisoners is stated at four thousand six hundred, who are confined in the tobacco warehouses.

The following names of wounded federal officers are given:

Capt. S. J. Thompson, Twenty-second Massachusetts.

Capt. C. A. Woodworth, Forty-fifth New York.

Lieutenant C. A. Jones, First Sharpshooters.

Captain Charles Boetelle, Seventh New York.

Lieutenant James Brown, Sixty-second Pennsylvania.

Capt. John Pollard, Fifth Michigan.

Lieutenant Stephen Long, Seventh New York.

Lieutenant Prince, Brigade Surgeon.

Lieutenant Robert Allen, United States Cavalry.

President Davis has issued an address to the rebel army, saying that although they were greatly outnumbered by the enemy they have won a great and glorious victory.

A grand final battle was expected up to Tuesday morning, but the reporters were shut out from the lines and nothing could be learned.

The Petersburg Express, of Monday, says that from 15,000 to 20,000 reinforcements had reached Gen. McClellan, and that the James river was almost bridged with transports.

- DIED -

MOCK.—On the 30th day of June, George Mock, of St. Clair Township, aged 80 years, 1 month, and 22 days.

FICKES.—On the 1st inst., of Diphtheria John Henry Fickes, son of Valentine and Elizabeth Fickes, aged 6 years, 8 months, and 4 days.

POORMAN.—On July 3d, at Schellsburg, Miss Catharine Poorman, in the 38th year of her age.

POORMAN.—On July 4, at Schellsburg Mr. Jacob Poorman, (father of the above) in the 68th year of his age.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Abscesses of many years standing, have yielded under a short course of these anti-septic and detergent medicines. The Ointment cleanses the sore of all irritating purulent matter and imbues the fibres and tissues with new life and vigor, while the Pills purifying the blood, neutralize the noxious humors and expel them from the system.—In skin diseases of whatever character, tumors, old sores, ulcerated legs, &c., the action of these remedies is safe and certain. Sold by all Druggists at 25c., 62c., and \$1 per box or pot. 168

New Advertisements.

Bedford English School.

J. W. DICKERSON, Principal,

J. G. FISHER, Assistant.

Full quarter begins Aug. 18, and continues 11 weeks.

CHARGES: Principal's room, \$5.00; Assistant's room \$2.00 to \$4.00, according to studies pursued.

A Normal class will be formed and instruction given daily in the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Good boarding can be had at from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week.

No pupil will be taken for less time than a quarter, nor will any deduction be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

Rooms in the Union School-houses. Pupils will have the use of all necessary apparatus, Maps, Globes, Charts, &c.

Bedford, July 18, 1862.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the books, vendue list, &c., of the estate of John S. Stalter, deceased, are placed in the hands of John Smith, Esq., in Schellsburg, for settlement and collection.

SAMUEL G. STATLER, Adm'r.

July 18, With the Will annexed.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to distribute the money in the hands of William Keefe, administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. n. of John Keefe, late of Bedford township, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Monday, the 4th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at his office in the borough of Bedford, where and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED, Auditor.

July 18, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the account of John W. Crisman, administrator of the estate of Miranda Ricket, dec'd., O. E. Shannon appointed auditor to settle the exceptions to said account, report the facts and make distribution. Notice is hereby given to all parties interested, that I will attend to the duties of the above appointment at my office in Bedford, on Friday, the 22d day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

O. E. SHANNON, Auditor.

July 18, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Common Pleas of Bedford county, No. 6, vs. Joseph Leasure & February Term, 1862. On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., J. P. Reed appointed auditor to make distribution, &c. The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment at his office, in the borough of Bedford, on Friday, the 22d day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A