



DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

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

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

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS. A. H. COFFROTH, Somerset co.

SENATOR. JOSEPH B. NOBLE, S. Woodberry.

ASSEMBLY. JOHN CESSNA, Bedford Borough.

COUNTY SURVEYOR. SAMUEL KETTERMAN, Bed. Bor.

DIS. ATTORNEY. JOHN PALMER, Bedford Bor.

COMMISSIONER. ANDREW CRISMAN, Napier tp.

POOR DIRECTOR. SOLOMON REIGHARD, S. Spring tp.

AUDITOR. JOHN H. BARTON, E. Prov. tp.

TOWNSHIP MEETINGS.

The Democrats of Bedford county are hereby requested to assemble in township meetings at the following times and places: At Joseph W. Sleek's (Napier), Saturday September 20th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. At Michael Wyant's, (Union), Saturday evening, September 20th. At Woodberry, Monday, Sept. 23d, at 1 o'clock, P. M. At Lafayetteville, (S. Woodberry), Monday evening, Sept. 23d. At Cheneyville, (Southampton), Tuesday, September 23d, at 2 o'clock, P. M. At Schellsburg, Wednesday evening, September 24th. At St. Clairsville, Thursday evening, September 25th. At Hartley's school house, (Snake Spring) Friday evening, Sept. 26th. At Buena Vista, (Union), Saturday, P. M. At Fletcher's Store, (Monroe), Tuesday, September 30th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. At Palo Alto, Wednesday evening, Oct. 1. At Buena Vista, Friday evening, Oct. 3. At V. B. Wertz's, (Harrison) Saturday, Oct. 4th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. At Centreville, Monday, Oct. 6th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. At Hainsburg, Wednesday, October 8th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. At Stonerstown, for Broad Top, Hopewell, and Liberty, Thursday, Oct. 9th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. At Barley's School House (Bedford township) Saturday evening Oct. 11th. The Vigilance Committees of the several districts will please give notice of these meetings, and make the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of those who may attend. It is hoped that the Democrats of the county will interest themselves in bringing out crowds to these meetings. Able speakers will be present at all of the above named places, to address the people. By order of the Dem. Co. Com., J. W. LINGENFELTER, Ch'n.

Piebold.

The organ of the Abolition no-party demagogues in this county, flies at its mast-head the colors of at least three distinct political parties. First comes the "People's State Ticket," then the "Republican County Ticket," under which head is placed the name of Edward McPherson, for Congress; and to cap the climax of this mixing, we have in the middle of this ticket the name of Dr. H. V. Bramwell, as an Independent Republican Candidate for Assembly. This piebald ticket will be printed on one slip of paper and the people will be expected to swallow the infamous compound without even a sign of disgust. The "Pubs" will be asked to vote for the "Peopies" and the "Peopies" will, in turn, be desired to help the "Pubs." But we presume that the "Peopies party" men will remember that McPherson is not on their ticket and that the Bedford Inquirer denounces him a "Republican" and not a "People's" man. We presume, also, that the "Republicans" are generally aware that the Inquirer clique, ostensible editor and all, are opposed to the "Independent Republican candidate for Assembly," Dr. Bramwell. What a piebald affair the opposition ticket will be when printed for circulation!

The Draft Commissioner and Physician had made, up till Wednesday last, the following examinations of townships for exemption: Bedford Bor. and Township, 133; Snake Spring, E. & W. Providence, 257; Hopewell, Broad Top & Liberty, 195; South & Middle Woodberry, 300; St. Clair and Union, 280; Schellsburg and Napier, 260.

Whole number examined thus far, 1425. The following is a numerical list of persons who have thus far taken oath that they have conscientious scruples against bearing arms: E. Providence, 1; W. Providence, 1; Snake Spring, 15; Hopewell, Broad Top and Liberty, 5; S. and M. Woodberry, 60; St. Clair, 15; Napier, 5.

The 17th of September.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Democratic State Committee, the people of Pennsylvania appropriately celebrated Wednesday last, 17th inst., it being the seventy-fifth anniversary of the day on which the Constitution of the United States was adopted. It is hoped that much may have been accomplished by the observance of this day that may tend to imbue the minds of the people with a deeper veneration for that holy and inviolable law which is the basis of our liberties, the bond of the Union and the bulwark of our nationality.

The idea of celebrating the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, was eminently proper at this period of lawlessness and disregard for the restraints and prohibitions of legal and constitutional authority. It is an absolute necessity that the ancient love for law and order which animated the bosoms of the sires, should be rekindled in the hearts of us, their degenerate sons. It is necessary that not only the rebellious lawlessness of traitors in arms, but also the violence of mobs (composed of self-styled "loyal men") and the disregard by public officials for their oaths of office, should be denounced and rebuked. If there is not virtue enough left in the American people to do this, the time has, indeed, come when we must "despair of the Republic." If the binding force of the fundamental law is to be no longer acknowledged by men high in official position, who are sworn to support it, what is to be expected of the populace who are naturally restive under any restraint upon their native freedom? If Presidents and Cabinet Ministers and Ministers of the Gospel teach us—the former by example and the latter by direct precept—that the Constitution is mere tissue paper and can be torn into shreds, with impunity, by any officer of the Federal Government, whenever he deems it necessary, can we hope that rebellion against the Government will cease, or that order and peace will be restored to the nation? Why the Constitution is the Government and the Southern rebellion is against the authority of the Constitution. But, if we permit the Federal Executive, or his cabinet, or preachers of the Gospel, or other persons who by their political or social position, are enabled to exert great influence over the public mind, to indoctrinate the people with the idea that there is a higher political law than the Constitution and that that sacred instrument is not perfectly and absolutely inviolable, then we suffer a Northern rebellion to be inaugurated against the Government, which cannot prove less disastrous to the liberty and general welfare of the country than the insurrection headed by Mr. Jefferson Davis. Then, indeed, would the Union be worthless, for the nation would be in a state of anarchy. Chaos would come again, and on the pages of our history would be written a chapter as dark as the Egyptian darkness that would follow the setting sun of the American Republic. But whilst those in position and power inculcate false political views in the minds of the people and whilst their plea of "necessity" is taken and accepted as a sufficient reason for the violation of the fundamental law, there is another class of persons, who are also in position and power, though not officially so,—the sober, stately, hard-thinking, hard-working men of the country—who urge the same plea of "necessity," but for the very opposite purpose, that of bringing the administration of the Government back to a strict observance of the Constitution. These find that the salvation of the country depends upon the untouched sanctity of that paramount law of the nation made by the fathers in council on the 17th of September, 1787. These have learned that unless those at the fountain head of the Government keep their hands clean, the whole stream that flows from it, must be impure and unhealthy. These acknowledge that Daniel Webster was right when he said that "The Constitution of the United States is the Bond, and the only Bond, of the Union of these States: it is all that gives us a National character." And through these men, patriots who know no guile, fear no calumny and dread no hardships nor danger, it is the province and the duty of the friends of the Constitution, to regenerate the politics of the country. To such men we can and will appeal. Through their efforts and influence, the plea of "necessity" on the side of the Constitution, can be made to reach even the ears of the populace whom the threats or blandishments of official myrmidons have so long held spell-bound. Let our banners be inscribed with the motto, "The Constitution as it is and the Union as it was," and whilst we march to do battle for this sentiment, let our avant-couriers proclaim to the people in the celebrated words of Montesquieu, "The enjoyment of liberty, and even its support and preservation, consists in every man's being allowed to speak his thoughts and lay open his sentiments."

The Inquirer man cannot, for the life of him, "tell whether the 'cut' was in the three legs and two men that voted for the resolution (A. King's Corcoran resolution) or in the light which the Gazette has taken it." If there was no "cut" in the resolution why did the Inquirer suppress it when it published the proceedings of the meeting? The Republicans of the Blair district have re-nominated S. S. Blair for Congress. This is his third heat.—Inquirer. Yes, and he will find this a little the hottest heat he has had yet. He wouldn't be satisfied with Republicanism at a white heat, but must have it a perfectly black one; so, if he should happen to be burnt, he can blame nobody but himself.

Our Candidates for Congress and Senator.

The Democratic ticket has been completed by the nominations of GEN. A. H. COFFROTH, of Somerset, for Congress, and HON. JOSEPH B. NOBLE, of this county, for Senator. It is hardly necessary to say anything commendatory of these nominations, as the nominees are both well and favorably known throughout their several districts.

Gen. Coffroth, the nominee for Congress, is a native of Somerset county, learned the printing business, when a boy, in the Somerset Visitor office, and afterwards became the editor of that paper. Having been admitted to the bar, he retired from the editorial profession, and has since attained to an extensive and lucrative practice. In 1859, he was one of the Democratic candidates for the Legislature in the late district of Bedford and Somerset, and led his ticket about 400 votes. He will again poll a large vote in his own county, and we confidently predict his election.

Judge Noble, the nominee for Senator, is so well known to the people of this county, as a man of probity, respectability and sound business qualifications, that it may seem supererogatory in us to make more than a simple reference to the fact of his nomination. He is emphatically a solid man—a man who looks at the practical good that may flow to his neighbors and his country from every thing that he does. In Bedford county the name of Joseph B. Noble is a synonym for honesty and purity of character. Shall such a man be defeated?

And now that our ticket is complete, let us roll up our sleeves and work for its success. Work is the word! Let us work and all will be well.

One of the Jumbles.

The preacher-fighting knight of the quill, on Juliana street after lauding Mr. McPherson ad nauseam, declares that he has come to the conclusion, "that he (McPherson) is the country's whole souled man, with a soul large enough for any emergency. But, continues our scribbler, "we wish to speak of another feature in his case." This feature in McPherson's "case," he goes on to inform us, was the raising of a company of volunteers. Hence, although an unusually "large soul" and the raising of a company of volunteers are both "features" in McPherson's case, yet they are very different from each other. In fact it seems almost certain that McPherson's soul had but little to do with his company of volunteers. His soul wasn't in the company at all. It was in the Abolition enactments of the last Congress and might probably, at present, be found wrapt up in some scheme to wheedle the voters of this Congressional district into the folly of giving him a re-election. Has McPherson's "case" any other "features"?

"Did you hear the News from Maine?" would shine as bright in comparison with the Egyptian darkness that would follow the setting sun of the American Republic. But whilst those in position and power inculcate false political views in the minds of the people and whilst their plea of "necessity" is taken and accepted as a sufficient reason for the violation of the fundamental law, there is another class of persons, who are also in position and power, though not officially so,—the sober, stately, hard-thinking, hard-working men of the country—who urge the same plea of "necessity," but for the very opposite purpose, that of bringing the administration of the Government back to a strict observance of the Constitution. These find that the salvation of the country depends upon the untouched sanctity of that paramount law of the nation made by the fathers in council on the 17th of September, 1787. These have learned that unless those at the fountain head of the Government keep their hands clean, the whole stream that flows from it, must be impure and unhealthy. These acknowledge that Daniel Webster was right when he said that "The Constitution of the United States is the Bond, and the only Bond, of the Union of these States: it is all that gives us a National character." And through these men, patriots who know no guile, fear no calumny and dread no hardships nor danger, it is the province and the duty of the friends of the Constitution, to regenerate the politics of the country. To such men we can and will appeal. Through their efforts and influence, the plea of "necessity" on the side of the Constitution, can be made to reach even the ears of the populace whom the threats or blandishments of official myrmidons have so long held spell-bound. Let our banners be inscribed with the motto, "The Constitution as it is and the Union as it was," and whilst we march to do battle for this sentiment, let our avant-couriers proclaim to the people in the celebrated words of Montesquieu, "The enjoyment of liberty, and even its support and preservation, consists in every man's being allowed to speak his thoughts and lay open his sentiments."

The authorities at Harrisburg, have ordered that a credit shall be given to all districts which have furnished men for the regular service, or the service of other states, to the number of men thus furnished. The county whence such persons have gone, will not, however, obtain credit for them. Bedford Borough will have credit with six of this description, Cumberland Valley with fourteen, and the other border districts with a greater or less number. The citizens of our borough have formed themselves into military companies in accordance with the request of the Governor. The following organizations have been effected: East Home Guards—Captain W. F. Mann, 1st Lieut., J. R. Jordan, 2d Lieut., S. L. Russell. West Home Guards—Captain, Nathan McMullin, 1st Lieut., C. N. Hickok, 2d Lieut., Samuel Stahl.

LATEST WAR NEWS!

Great Battle Near Middletown, Md! McClellan's Army Victorious!

A great battle was fought on Sunday last between the Confederate Army and Gen. McClellan's troops, in which the latter are said to have won a complete victory. Our loss is not given, but it is stated that that of the rebels was 15000! The rebel General Garland was among the killed and Gen. Lee was reported wounded. Gen. Reno, of our army, was killed. LATER.—We learn by telegraph that Stonewall Jackson has taken Harper's Ferry and 6,000 Federal prisoners. Col. Miles, the commander, is supposed to be either killed or wounded. Another despatch says (though with doubt) that McClellan had retaken Harper's Ferry and that Jackson had re-crossed into Maryland. At last accounts McClellan was engaging the enemy at Sharpsburg, about 10 miles North of Harper's Ferry and had taken General Howell Cobb prisoner.

We call attention to the card published in to-day's paper, by the neighbors of Andrew Crisman. It is a perfect answer to the vilification of his enemies.

Judge Church, the Democratic candidate for congress in the Crawford District, is stamping the different Counties, and everywhere meets with a favorable reception. If he is allowed fair play, we predict his election.—Eric Observer.

Democratic Congressional Conference.

The Democratic Conference for the Congressional district composed of the counties of Adams, Bedford, Franklin, Fulton and Somerset, met at the house of Jacob McDonald, in Fulton county, on Thursday, September 11th, when the following gentlemen appeared as conferees: Adams—Capt. R. McCurdy, Dr. D. S. Pifer and H. J. Stable. Bedford—O. E. Shannon, G. H. Spang and B. F. Meyers.

Franklin—Wm. Gardner, Geo. M. Stenger and B. Y. Hamsher. Fulton—Capt. Wm. Horton, George Leighty and H. G. Smith. Somerset—A. J. Colborn, Peter Heffley and Lewis Lichty.

On motion of Mr. Shannon, of Bedford, Capt. R. McCurdy, of Adams, was chosen President, and on motion of Mr. Hamsher, of Franklin, B. F. MEYERS, of Bedford, was appointed Secretary.

Nominations being in order, Mr. Shannon nominated Gen. A. H. COFFROTH, of Somerset. Mr. Hamsher nominated Hon. Geo. W. BREWER, of Franklin.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Fulton, it was Resolved, That the counties represented in this Conference, cast their votes in alphabetical order.

The Conference then proceeded to vote for a candidate for Congress, when on the first ballot it was ascertained that A. H. Coffroth had received 9 votes and Geo. W. Brewer 6 votes.

The result having been announced by the President, on motion of Mr. Hamsher, of Franklin, the nomination of Gen. Coffroth was made unanimous.

Mr. Stable, of Adams, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That in the nomination of Gen. A. H. Coffroth, the Democracy of this Congressional District have a standard-bearer worthy of the time-honored flag which he bears and under which the conservative masses hope to follow him to victory; and we hereby call upon all true friends of the Constitution and the Union to rally to his support.

On motion of Mr. Spang, of Bedford, the Chair appointed a committee of three to wait upon Gen. Coffroth and inform him of his nomination. The Chair announced the following gentlemen as the committee: G. H. Spang, G. M. Stenger and H. G. Smith.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. McDonald for his kindness and attention, the Conference adjourned sine die.

R. McCURDY, Pres't. B. F. MEYERS, Sec'y.

Democratic Senatorial Conference.

Pursuant to appointment the Democratic Senatorial Conference for the district composed of Huntington, Bedford and Somerset counties, met in Bedford, on Wednesday evening, 10th inst., to make nominations. The following named delegates were present: Somerset—James Wigle, Lewis Lichty and Peter Heffley.

Bedford—Dr. C. N. Hickok, J. W. Lingenfelter and Isaac Mengel.

Huntington—James Wigle, of Somerset, was chosen President, and Dr. Hickok, Secretary.

Mr. Lichty, of Somerset, nominated Hon. J. B. NOBLE, as the Democratic candidate for this Senate seat, who was unanimously chosen by acclamation.

On motion, adjourned. JAS. WIGLE, Pres't. C. N. HICKOK, Sec'y.

To the Public.

In the Bedford Inquirer of the 5th inst., appeared the following: "On last Wednesday evening, 27th ult., a meeting was appointed at New Paris school house, within gun-shot of Mr. Crisman's residence, for the purpose of getting up a thorough organization for the purpose of setting the officers of the law at defiance." The Inquirer further states that "one authority asserts that they (the meeting) organized with selecting Mr. Crisman as chairman," and makes other statements intended to compromise Mr. Crisman's integrity as a citizen.

The undersigned feel it to be their duty to say that they were present at the meeting referred to by the Inquirer as having been held at the New Paris school-house, on the evening of the 27th ult., that they are cognizant of all that was done there, from first to last, that the meeting was not called for "the purpose of setting the officers of the law at defiance," nor was any such purpose even hinted at during the meeting, that the meeting was called by members of the Democratic party, to take into consideration whether they would support a certain candidate for office, and that instead of "resistance to the draft" being the subject of discussion at the meeting, there was nothing said in regard to the soldier question, except that Andrew Crisman proposed to contribute money to the support of the families of such persons as might enlist. And we would also say that all the charges and insinuations against the "loyalty" of Andrew Crisman, made by the Inquirer, on the strength of rumors and reports concerning this meeting, are known to us, who are his neighbors, to be false and without foundation.

NICHOLAS SLICK, T. P. STUDEBAKER, J. N. CONNER, JOHN FRASER, RICHARD WINEGARDNER, CHAS. S. CRISMAN, PETER H. STUDEBAKER, A. J. CRISMAN. Napier tp., September 16, 1862.

As regards the guns that William Border had taken to the school-house, they were guns that he had repaired for Joseph Moore, without any intention of using them for any object whatever. WM. BORDER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1862. Ladies of Bedford Aid Society.

Your two boxes of excellent goods, in first rate order, and just what was needed, have reached us very opportunely. We have distributed nearly all the goods we had to the sufferers first arrived and are at work as much as we can be in their behalf.

If I have not before I now acknowledge also 4 boxes, Aug. 23d, from Ladies' Aid Society of Bedford, Pa.

Yours truly, D. L. EATON. Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association, Washington City, D. C.

This Society will meet at the Court House every Saturday, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving donations. We hope the ladies of this county will assist us in this noble cause. Boxes will be sent off every two weeks. We will send our next box on Monday, 22d Sept. Ladies' Aid Society for Bedford County.

The Soldier-Pauper.

A poor, sick and unfortunate soldier was hauled into town, the other day, by a neighbor. Our blood and thunder patriots looked on, pitied and—walked away. The poor fellow was hauled to the Poor House.

Where was your patriotism then, you people who talk so much about war and the sacrifice of your estates and every thing you own for your country and its soldiers?

Joshua Shoemaker, who is called a secessionist by you, took the soldier from the Poor House, to his own home, notwithstanding his dangerous disease, called in medical aid, and has him in a fair way for recovery. I speak but the sentiments of our whole community when I say that that act of Mr. Shoemaker has more true christian patriotism in it, than all the high sounding fluntings of war orators that I have heard for the last year.

Queere.—Ought we not to have a Provost Marshal to find lodgings for sick and afflicted soldiers? CHARITY.

NO PARTISANISM.—The Boston Courier breaks forth into a eulogy of the No-Partisanship position of the Administration, as evinced in its recent tax appointments:

The strictness with which the Treasury Department adheres to the sentiment—"no party"—in the appointment of Collectors and Assessors under the new "Tax Bill" is very striking. There is no silly recognition of the old distinctions of Democrats, Whigs or Constitutional Union men; and though every man appointed is actually of the former Republican party, yet this must, of course, be owing to the fact of superior qualifications, and cannot, in these times, certainly be attributed to party predilections, interests or objects.

The New York Democratic State Convention have nominated the following ticket:—Governor, Horatio Seymour; Lt. Governor, D. R. F. Jones; Canal Commissioner, Wm. L. Skinner; Prison Inspector, G. J. Clark; Clerk of Appeals, F. A. Tallmadge.

The Democratic State Convention of New Jersey have nominated Hon. Joel Parker, of Freehold, for Governor.

Highly Important from Nashville.

Bragg Advancing on the City.

BUELL HASTENING TO ITS DEFENSE.

Fortifications Being Constructed.

20,000 Men Moving to Attack Kirby Smith's Rear.

8000 of Gen. Rosecrans' Troops Reinforce Buell.

NASHVILLE, September 12, M.—The whole of Gen. Buell's army is hastening to the support of this city, which is now menaced by Bragg, who follows our rear guard at a respectful distance. The city is being fortified, and Gen. Thomas will be placed in command, with orders to defend it at all hazards. Before this reaches you the fate of Nashville will doubtless be decided.

An advance, composed of the 70th Pennsylvania, 24th Illinois, 1st Wisconsin, and 17th Kentucky, accompanied by two batteries, have left here to tender its regards to Kirby Smith's rear. Fifteen thousand men, under Buell, will leave to-night for the same destination.

Eight thousand men, from the army of Gen. Rosecrans, under the command of Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, have arrived here to-day, for the purpose of reinforcing Buell. Mayor Polk is in town to-day, a refugee from Columbia. Capitol Hill is being fortified. Bragg will not catch us napping. The Secessionists are very bold, and the Unionists trustful and undaunted.

The Evacuation of Frederick by the Rebels Confirmed.

Reported Battle at Harper's Ferry.

THE REBELS REPULSED.

BALTIMORE, September 12.—A gentleman who left Frederick yesterday afternoon says that on Wednesday afternoon heavy firing was heard in the direction of Harper's Ferry, and yesterday morning the Secessionists appeared to be very much troubled about the news from that quarter, which was to the effect that Gen. Loring had crossed the Potomac at Williamsport and marched down to Harper's Ferry, where he attempted to attack Gen. Miles' force. Miles opened masked batteries upon the rebels, and they were repulsed with great slaughter. It is also reported that we took many prisoners.

Before our informant left Frederick it was nearly evacuated.

The rebels commenced moving off on Tuesday night. About 30,000 men passed through, while the other portions of the army moved round the city. They were in retreating order, with trains in the advance. He thinks the rebels are not bound for Pennsylvania, but have been driven to enter Maryland to get supplies. He confirms the previous accounts of the utter wretchedness of the rebels.

A Rebel Raid into Westminister, Md.

Another Mysterious Movement of Jackson.

HE RETREATS TO WILLIAMSPORT.

Part of his Force Recrosses the Potomac.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—At 7 1/2 o'clock last evening the rebels made a cavalry raid into Westminister. They numbered about five hundred, with two pieces of artillery. As they charged through the village they discharged their pieces on unarmed citizens in the streets.

C. W. Webster, the district attorney, seeing the rebels coming, made for the railroad; and, after proceeding about a mile, he met a train from Baltimore, which, on his information, returned immediately. They arrested Dr. Billingsiee, the provost marshal, but afterwards paroled him. All the books and papers in connection with the enrollment were seized and destroyed. They also took possession of the post office, and seized all the postage stamps, which they carried off with them. They opened a few letters, but left the balance. In their intercourse with the citizens they professed the greatest friendship. No one was interfered with or questioned with regard to political sentiments. They had plenty of money, such as it was, and spent it freely, purchasing what they wanted from the stores. Among the money they paid out were notes on the Union Bank of Baltimore, some on the Westminister Bank, and some Virginia money and rebel scrip. They even purchased food for their horses. Many of the horses of the rebels were marked "U. S.," and Colonel Rosser rode a splendid charger, which he said had belonged to Gen. Pope. They had a picket guard out during the night, about three miles this side of Westminister, but called it in at 10 o'clock this morning, and took up the line of march at 11 o'clock. They said that there would be more there to come by the same route, but up to the hour that our informant left none had arrived. They destroyed a small railroad bridge about three miles west of Westminister, at Crendorf's mill, but afterwards expressed their regret at having committed this act, Col. Rosser declaring it to have been unnecessary. Yesterday morning their pickets brought in eleven deserters from the 114th Pennsylvania Regiment, who gave as their reason for deserting, that they had not received their bounty money. They obtained a number of recruits at Westminister, refusing all except those who came fully armed and equipped. They wore all kinds of dress, but our informant says they were comfortably clad, and not in bad condition, either men or horses. We learn from a gentleman who left Westminister at noon yesterday, that the rebels abandoned that place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, marching towards Uniontown, which is the direction of Hagerstown! They came from New Market on the Baltimore and Frederick road, coming across the country, and not by the road through Frederick. The route by which they left passes, through Uniontown, and thence by way of Covetown to Hagerstown. They number about 350, being one portion of Stuart's Cavalry, 12-pound field pieces, under command of Col. Rosser. They dashed into the town about 9 o'clock at night, stationed their cannon on a hill, and immediately threw out pickets. They told the citizens who had not fled that they had nothing to fear, as they came as friends, and would not interfere with any one not in the Federal service. The Secession sympathizers in the town kept aloof from them as much as possible, but the female traitors flocked around them and welcomed them in the most enthusiastic manner. Their conduct is described as the most disgusting and immodest.

ical sentiments. They had plenty of money, such as it was, and spent it freely, purchasing what they wanted from the stores. Among the money they paid out were notes on the Union Bank of Baltimore, some on the Westminister Bank, and some Virginia money and rebel scrip. They even purchased food for their horses. Many of the horses of the rebels were marked "U. S.," and Colonel Rosser rode a splendid charger, which he said had belonged to Gen. Pope. They had a picket guard out during the night, about three miles this side of Westminister, but called it in at 10 o'clock this morning, and took up the line of march at 11 o'clock. They said that there would be more there to come by the same route, but up to the hour that our informant left none had arrived. They destroyed a small railroad bridge about three miles west of Westminister, at Crendorf's mill, but afterwards expressed their regret at having committed this act, Col. Rosser declaring it to have been unnecessary. Yesterday morning their pickets brought in eleven deserters from the 114th Pennsylvania Regiment, who gave as their reason for deserting, that they had not received their bounty money. They obtained a number of recruits at Westminister, refusing all except those who came fully armed and equipped. They wore all kinds of dress, but our informant says they were comfortably clad, and not in bad condition, either men or horses. We learn from a gentleman who left Westminister at noon yesterday, that the rebels abandoned that place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, marching towards Uniontown, which is the direction of Hagerstown! They came from New Market on the Baltimore and Frederick road, coming across the country, and not by the road through Frederick. The route by which they left passes, through Uniontown, and thence by way of Covetown to Hagerstown. They number about 350, being one portion of Stuart's Cavalry, 12-pound field pieces, under command of Col. Rosser. They dashed into the town about 9 o'clock at night, stationed their cannon on a hill, and immediately threw out pickets. They told the citizens who had not fled that they had nothing to fear, as they came as friends, and would not interfere with any one not in the Federal service. The Secession sympathizers in the town kept aloof from them as much as possible, but the female traitors flocked around them and welcomed them in the most enthusiastic manner. Their conduct is described as the most disgusting and immodest.

They dashed into the town about 9 o'clock at night, stationed their cannon on a hill, and immediately threw out pickets. They told the citizens who had not fled that they had nothing to fear, as they came as friends, and would not interfere with any one not in the Federal service. The Secession sympathizers in the town kept aloof from them as much as possible, but the female traitors flocked around them and welcomed them in the most enthusiastic manner. Their conduct is described as the most disgusting and immodest.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned having been engaged by the Democratic State Central Committee to publish, under their auspices, a Campaign Paper, take this occasion to call the immediate attention of all Democrats and other National men to the importance of using their influence to secure a wide circulation for this issue.

The paper will be issued at the price of Twenty-five Cents for the Campaign, and will be published semi-weekly, until the day of the election. All orders to be addressed to A. D. BOILEAU, Publisher, 108 1/2 South Third street, Philada.

To the Loyal Men of Pennsylvania.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER, it is intended, shall be devoted to a truthful and fearless exposition of the causes of the present calamities, and the relief which the Freeman of Pennsylvania may in part obtain through the ballot-box, which, with the support they will give as loyal men, for the suppression of the rebellion, may, in time, and as the only feasible mode, restore our distressed country to its once prosperous and happy condition, as always maintained under Democratic Administrations of the Government. The Democratic Leader is, therefore, not only recommended to your support, but your duties and interests as good citizens will be greatly promoted by making efforts for the wide-spread circulation of this paper.

F. W. HUGHES, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Com.

Proclamation of Special Election.

IN THE SENATE, AUGUST 11th, 1862.

TO JOHN J. CESSNA, Esq., High Sheriff of the County of Bedford: Whereas, a vacancy has occurred in the representation from the Nineteenth Senatorial District, being the Counties of Somerset, Bedford, and Huntington, in the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, occasioned by the death of Samuel S. Wharton, late Senator from said district, Therefore,

I, GEO. W. LAWRENCE, Speaker of the Senate of said Commonwealth, in accordance with the Constitution of this Commonwealth and the several acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, do command you the sheriff, to issue your proclamation, ordering an election to be held on Tuesday, the 14th of October, 1862, for the purpose of electing one person to fill the vacancy aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand the day and year first above written. G. W. LAWRENCE, Speaker of the Senate.

Attest:—GEO. W. HAMERSLY, Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS & SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

The annual examination of Teachers will take place at the respective places as heretofore, in the several townships, as follows: In Cumberland Valley, Monday October 6; Colerain, Tuesday October 7; Monroe, Wednesday October 8; East Providence, Thursday October 9; West Providence & Bloody Run, Friday 10; Bedford township, Monday October 13; Londonderry, Wednesday 15; Harrison, Thursday 16; Juniata, Friday 17; Napier & Schellsburg, Saturday 18; Snake Spring, Monday 20; South Woodberry, Tuesday 21; Bedford, Wednesday 22; Union, Thursday 23; St. Clair, Friday 24; Hopewell, Monday 27; Liberty, Tuesday 28; Broad Top, Wednesday 29; Bedford Borough, Friday 31.

The examinations to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Directors are particularly requested to be present, as we wish to see them in relation to business pertaining to their respective districts. The public generally are invited to attend.

GEO. SIGAFOOS, Co. Sup. Bedford, Sept. 19, 1862.