



DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL, HON. ISAAC SLECKER, 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. Woodbury.

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.

The Carlisle Presbytery will meet in the Presbyterian Church of this place, on next Tuesday evening, October 7th, at 7 o'clock.

Death of Maj. S. H. Tate.

It becomes our mournful duty to record the death of Maj. SAMUEL H. TATE, of this place, which occurred at his residence on Wednesday morning last, after an illness of about four days.

"No farther seek his merits to disclose, No longer his name justify in praise, The bosom of his Father and his God."

A Brace of Proclamations.

The President of the United States, on the 22d and 24th days of September, issued consecutively two proclamations, both of which will be found in this issue of the Gazette.

Why doesn't the Bedford Abolition organ publish the great speech of the HON. MR. DAWES, of Massachusetts, exposing the corruptions of Lincoln's administration?

Full-blown Abolitionism. The black poppy, Abolition, whose opiate seeds are the deadly Hashesh upon which the people of the North, have, alas! too long been feeding.

sable Sepoys shall have ended on the plantations of the South, bloated with booty and drunk with blood, they will make the fair fields of the North, where they have been taught that color is no badge of distinction, the desire of their hearts.

The second proclamation of the President makes a military district of the whole North, by declaring the writ of Habeas Corpus suspended in regard to all persons arrested during the rebellion, or who are now, or hereafter shall be, imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison or other place of confinement, by any military authority, or by the sentence of any court martial or military commission.

Do not be startled, dear reader, by the caption of this article! We do not mean to say anything that will settle the war in thirty days, for that would subject us to a trial for treason by a drum-head court martial.

Compromise. Democrats, the prospect of ousting from place and power the plunderers of the public treasury, the destroyers of our country's wealth, is brightening every day!

Hon. Jos. B. Noble.

It is well known in this county that Judge Noble did not seek the nomination for the office for which he is a candidate. On the contrary he was solicited by men of all parties to allow the use of his name in that connexion, on the ground of his peculiar fitness for the position, owing to his sterling integrity as a man and as a citizen.

Rally! Rally! Democrats, the prospect of ousting from place and power the plunderers of the public treasury, the destroyers of our country's wealth, is brightening every day!

A Wet Blanket.

The last great prophetic efforts of Abraham, tramping under foot the Constitution, liberating the black man and enslaving the white, fell like a wet blanket on some of the "Republicans" in this neighborhood.

Be Assessed!

Saturday next is the last day on which you can be assessed as a legal voter. Be sure you attend to it and see that your neighbors are assessed.

The children of the Presbyterian and Lutheran Sabbath Schools have recently had their annual picnics. Happy youth, whose pastimes are so full of innocence, whose "ways are ways of pleasantness and all whose paths are peace."

J. G. Fisher, Esq., has been appointed a clerk in the Prothonotary's office. A first-rate selection.

Acceptance of Gen. Coffroth.

The following correspondence between the committee appointed by the late Democratic Congressional Conference, to inform Gen. Coffroth of his nomination by that body, and that gentleman, has been handed us for publication:

McDONALD'S HOTEL, Fulton Co., Sept. 11th, 1862.

GEN'L. A. H. COFFROTH: SIR: The undersigned appointed a committee by the Democratic Congressional Conference for the district composed of the counties of Adams, Bedford, Fulton, Franklin and Somerset, to inform you of your nomination by that body as the Democratic candidate for Congress in said district, beg leave herewith to make known to you such nomination and to express the hope that you will accept the same.

Yours Truly, GEO. M. STENGER, G. H. SPANG, H. G. SMITH, Committee.

SOMERSET, Sept. 20, 1862. Your letter of the 11th, informing me that I was nominated for Congress by the Democratic Congressional Conference for this District, has been received.

In this note, accepting the nomination, I will say, that I am for the "Constitution as it is and the Union as it was," and, if elected, will sustain the Government in all the requisite measures to bring to a speedy close the present unfortunate war, and in doing so, restore peace and harmony to the people.

To G. H. Spang, H. G. Smith and Geo. M. Stenger, Esq's., Committee.

At least two—Blair and Seward—and it is believed three members of the Cabinet were opposed to the emancipation proclamation of the President. In consequence, resignations are looked for shortly.

COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Gazette.

MR. MEYERS:

As a quiet citizen of old Napier, I have thought proper to trouble you with a few thoughts and facts which passing events have called me to notice, and which I consider that the Democrats of Bedford county generally should know.

I by accident happened to see the two last numbers of the Bedford Inquirer, and having heard it stated that my neighbor and friend, Mr. Andrew Crisman, had been spoken of in that paper as being anything but an honest, upright man, I was induced to read the filthy sheet to see what the editor knows about Andy, as he calls him.

The Inquirer again asks:—Is there a man in the county who knows that Andy Crisman was not at the meeting specified?—Andy was at a meeting referred to by the Inquirer, but not for the purpose which he (the editor) would have the people believe was the object in view, for there was, in reality, no meeting there, unless the coming together of a few citizens who met together at a place and talk over the "passing tidings of the times" can be called a meeting, for there was no organization, and they were not in any house that night for the purpose of holding a meeting, and I know that Andy Crisman is too good a patriot to take part in any meeting contrary to the laws of the land.

In the Inquirer of the 19th inst., I find the following sentence in an article under the caption of "Andy Crisman." "We know he is a terrible subject, so is Jeff Davis, and there is quite an analogy between them." Now permit me to ask the editor of the Inquirer when and where did you become acquainted with Mr. Crisman? I doubt very much whether you ever saw the man, much less became acquainted with him.

Sept. 29, 1862. NAPIER.

Proclamation by the President of the United States.

The Writ of Habeas Corpus Suspended in the Case of All State Prisoners.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It has become necessary to call into service, not only volunteers, but also portions of the militia of the States, by draft, in order to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States; and disloyal persons are not adequately restrained by the ordinary processes of the law from hindering this measure and from giving aid and comfort in various ways to the insurrection;

BE IT ORDERED, First—That during the existing insurrection, and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting militia drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice, affording aid and comfort to the rebels against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by courts martial or military commissions.

Second—That the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now, or hereafter, during the rebellion, shall be, imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison or other place of confinement, by any military authority or by the sentence of any court martial or military commission.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President: W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

IN CAMP, NEAR FAIRFAX SEMINARY, Va., Sunday evening, September 21, 1862.

MR. MEYERS:

There is a number of the mountain boys of Bedford county, who, for the past year have been residents in the camps of Mars, from whom their friends at home but seldom receive tidings, except through occasional private letters, and who, perhaps, are not unworthily a passing notice in the columns of your paper.

Remaining at Camp Curtin a short time, they were ordered to Philadelphia, and attached to the second Cavalry Regiment, P. V., Col. Price commanding. The regiment did not receive its full quota of horses until it arrived in Washington City. Being ordered into Virginia they were encamped a few weeks near Cloud's Mills, below Alexandria.

Section Second, And be it further enacted that this act shall take effect from and after its passage. Also to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of rebels, and for other purposes approved July 17th, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:

Section Ninth, And be it further enacted that all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, and captured from such persons and taken refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found on or being within any place occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by forces of the United States shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude and not again held as slaves.

Abolition Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22. By the President of the United States of America. A PROCLAMATION.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted with the object practically of restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed.

Section Ten, And be it further enacted that no slaves escaping into any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, from any other State shall be delivered up or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty except for crime or some offence against the laws unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner and has not borne arms against us in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto.

them in any efforts they may make for actual freedom: that the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation designate the States, and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein the majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall in the absence of countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States.

All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States, are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor be claimed to be due; and any officer, who shall be found guilty by a court martial of violating this article, shall be dismissed from the service.

Section Second, And be it further enacted that this act shall take effect from and after its passage. Also to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of rebels, and for other purposes approved July 17th, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:

Section Ninth, And be it further enacted that all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, and captured from such persons and taken refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found on or being within any place occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by forces of the United States shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude and not again held as slaves.

Section Ten, And be it further enacted that no slaves escaping into any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, from any other State shall be delivered up or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty except for crime or some offence against the laws unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner and has not borne arms against us in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto.

And I do hereby enjoin upon, and order all persons engaged in the Military and Naval service of the United States, to observe and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited; and the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States and their respective States, and the people if that relation shall have been suspended or disturbed, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President, W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Terrible Battle of Antietam.

On the crest of a hill this side of Sharpsburg the enemy were discovered in great force. Their troops had been brought down from Hagerstown, up from Harper's Ferry, and part of the army held in Virginia as reserve. Lee, Jackson, Longstreet, Hill, and all the best generals left with them were there, and with all their best troops. Except occasional artillery contests, the armies faced each other in quiet during the rest of Monday. On Tuesday there was no movement on our side till toward night. The rebels had kept batteries in position, but their infantry was withdrawn from view, and it was still uncertain whether they were retreating or reinforcing.

About four in the afternoon of Thursday, Hooker was ordered to cross Antietam creek, at the upper ford on the right, with his whole corps, attack the enemy's left and occupy a position on their flank. He crossed without opposition, sent forward cavalry skirmishers who were speedily driven back, and then, advancing with his whole force about six, took possession of strong ground, close to the rebels' left, and immediately became engaged with artillery and infantry. Darkness ended the fight with slight loss on either side, Hooker carrying and holding the woods from which the enemy's fire first came.

There were constant alarms during the night, the hostile pickets being close to each other all along the line. Early in the evening the rebels took to fighting among themselves, and several heavy volleys were delivered before they discovered their mistake. At daybreak the fight was renewed suddenly and vehemently, both sides opening fire together. The rebel line was formed on a crescent-shaped ridge, which in front sloped down into an undulating valley, irregularly broken by connecting ranges of hills. Behind the crest the rebel forces lay in uneven and strong positions, sheltered by ridges and hills, and especially strong on the flanks. Antietam creek, a stream too deep to be forded, except in very few places, sweeps by the base of their position, and protected it from assault. McClellan's forces were first formed in front, afterwards thrown to the right and left. There is little or no ground on our side equal in height to the rebel position. Nicholas also was not far from the woods in his front, and Daubigny, with his guns, held front against a heavy cavalry. Monday 24th