

Abolition Dailies The enemies of the Constitution in the North

path of political virtue. Let conservative men their party in the army was taken by some unany violence whatever. We shall only recom- fraudulent efforts they will have to meet two thouand nutriment from their own party, the aboliemerged from its old fogy chrysalis state and ex- ed! Be ready for the emergency! panded into the sensation butterfly which it now is, a profession of neutrality and conservatism in politics, on the part of its proprietor, induced supporters. In 1861, it supported the Democratic nominees for municipal offices in Philadelphia, for and in consideration of a large slice of the official advertising. In 1862, the Dem. Democratic State Ticket represented, first, the by a decision of Court, and no more printing for the reestablishment of the broken authority of to be obtained from the Democracy, the Inqui- the Constitution and for the restoration of the rer comes out in the most vehement articles a- Union as it was, in contradistinction from a war gainst the Democratic ticket and exerts all its for conquest, or subjugation or for the the liberinfluence to give success to Abolitionism. Now, ation of the negroes; secondly, the sanctity of what are Democrats to think of such a political thimble rigger as this flashy and frothy In- States not in rebellion, the freedom of speech quirer? We say that the time when newspapers and of the press, denying the doctrine that our of this stripe could be tolerated has gone by. form of government can rest upon any such The people want straight forward, decided and principle as state necessitty; thirdly antagonism firm exponents of principle in their leading news- to the conduct of the war by the Administration, papers. Down, therefore, with these monsters its corruptions, extravagance, mismanagement alds and your Philadelphia, Inquirers! Democrats! Friends of the Constitution! support the true Union men of Bedford county, by the o papers that support your doctrines. If you want verwhelming majority of 625, decided that the Evening Journal or the N. Y. Express. If you want Union restored as it was,—that there shall be a morning daily, take the Philadelphia Constitu- no war for the liberation of negro slaves, nor Pittsburg Post, or the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. All these papers are edited with ability and they are the organs of that sentiment which you and we believe must save the country

We understand that returns are to be trumped up from the army to be used in counting out John L. Dawson, Jesse Lazear and W. H. Miller from seats in Congress to which they have been elected by the people. We say to the Democrats of those districts, stand up for your Democrats of those districts, stand up for your districts against the Abolition representatives of the Administration, by the Bedford Gazette, from ery Democrat in the state must take up arms to put down the rascals that are trying to do it. thus acting as the attorney of the people, we The people will see that the election laws are o-

Shall this matter be attended to?

that Pennsylvania had gone for the Abolition cided the case in our favor, -decided it in the ticket by "50,000 majority," (as he claimed it most emphatic manner, -and we can now turn had) he (Forney) called for "that grand nation- upon our malignant adversaries and warn them al song," entitled "Old John Brown's body hes of the consequences if they do not become bet mouldering in the grave!" Little did he think ter citizens, better natriots and better neighbors. that he was calling for the funeral dirge of Ab- Ah, you sneaking, snivelling, cowardly miscreolitionism. Poor fellow! His "occupation is

We return thanks to our lady friends. Mrs Rush, Miss Laura Washabaugh and Miss Mary Russell for the very fine grapes with which they had the kindness to present our family. Ladies, you shall be gratefully (we had almost said grape-fully) remembered.

Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania have pro nounced most emphatically against Lincoln's proclamation. How's the nigger, by this time Mr. Inquirer, eh?

Mr. Jacob Anders, of St. Clair township brought to town, a few days ago, a beet which sured 30 inches in circumference. Who car beat it?

The defeat of Galusha A. Grow (Speak er of the present Congress) S. S. Blair and Ed. McPherson, is one of the most gratifying signs of the times. Thank heaven, the people are coming to their senses!

Judge Noble's majority in this county 765,—a splendid endorsement at home; John Cessna's 1209 (rather tall); Andrew Crisman's 555 (slightly heavy on the Inquirer); Solomon Reighard's 628 (steep on some folks); John H.

The Draft came off on Thursday last and hit many of our old friends, for whose fate we death of Maj. JOHN WATSON, a well known and are heartily sorry. We have been unable to highly esteemed citizen of this county. He obtain a list of the persons drafted.

A BASE ATTEMPT AT FRAUD.

Freemen, Look to Your Rights! We are informed that a systematic effort i

being made by the Abolition wire-pullers to defraud the people of this state, out of their choice for representatives in Congress. Even in this district, where the people have chosen Gen Coffroth by 550 majority over his competitor these unmitigated scoundrels are making an attempt to prevent his obtaining a certificate of election. In Adams county, the ten Abolition Return Judges refused to sign the return (although they admitted that the figures and every thing else were right) alleging that they could not do so until the Military vote was returned. Now these petty tricksters knew that the Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional the law under which the soldiers last year cast their votes,-that in consequence of this decision, the could never have mustered a corporal's guard Democratic Sheriff of Philadelphia, who was eof votes, had not the people been misled by a lected by the army vote, was ousted from his office mendacious and unscrupulous press. The Tri- but a few days ago,—and that Governor Curbune, Times and Post, of New York city, and tin on account of this judicial decision, did not the North American, News, Bulletin, Press and as last year, issue his proclamation to the sol-Inquirer, Philadelphia, have been most efficient diers declaring their right to vote. But, notin the seduction of the public mind from the withstanding all this, it seems that the vote of put their heels upon these detestable spawn- authorized persons and is now to be forced ings of Abolitionism. Most of these dan- into the count in spite of law and in spite of gerous sheets have, from time to time, rectithe wishes of a law-abiding people. In the first pammended the "crushing out" of Denocratic place we have no fear that this bold scheme to newspapers by force of arms. It is our turn, defraud the voters of this Congressional District, now, to talk of crushing out. But we shall will be successful. But in the second place, we not ask our friends to mob the proprietors of give fair notice to the shameless rascals who are these pernicious journals, nor to treat them with trying this game, that, if they persist in their mend that conservative men withdraw their sand stalwart men from the hills of old Bedsupport from them and leave them to draw life ford, each with a rifle on his shoulder and at least tionists. Especially would we invoke the attention of Democrats to the conduct of the this fraud even unto blood. Democrats of Bed-Philadelphia Inquirer. In 1860, when that sheet ford county! Let us see that the laws are obey-

The Result in Bedford County.

We have no words to express our gratifica numbers of Democrats to become its friends and tion at the verdict of the people of Bedford county, at the late election, upon the issues presented by the Administration at Washington and its pimps and parasites in the North. The ocratic Sheriff having been ousted from office idea of a prosecution of the existing war solely of sensationism! Down with your N. Y. Her- and general imbecility. These were the main issues passed upon at the late election, and the an evening daily subscribe for the Philadelphia Constitution shall be preserved as it is and the tional Union, or the Harrisburg Patriot, the for the conquest or subjugation of the South. -that there shall be no arbitrary arrests, no throwing into prison without trial-that freemen shall be allowed to speak and print their sentiments, without hindrance or molestation,-that the President (much less any of his underlings, military or civil) cannot disregard the laws, because in his judgment the necessity of the state may require him to do so,-that the Administration of the Government has been corrupt, imbecile and hurtful to the best interests of the nation. These things were produced in intime to to time, during the past year and for were denounced as a "traitor" and a "secessionist," and were threatened with mob violence, are as desponding as though they had not a friend on earth. Good news travels slowly, but it comes along at last. Little by little the clouds which overhung Democratic skies floated away, had deluded poor John Forney into the belief Abolition inquisition. But, the people have deants, who have maligned and traduced us for holding the sentiments entertained by a large majority of the people, where are ye now Crawl into your hiding places, ye vipers, for the vengeance of the people is at hand!

The Congressional Return Judges from Adams, Bedford, Fulton and Franklin, met in Chambersburg, on Tuesday last, counted the Gen. A. H. Coffroth. Somerset was not represented. The presumption is that the Somerset Judge was deterred from being present by the well known fact (in Somerset county), that Gen. Coffroth and his Virginia secession relative had arranged with Frank Hughes for his capture by Stuart's rebel cavalry, should he take the return of his county to Chambersburg!

We are informed that the ten mulish return judges of Adams county, have been prosecuted for misdemeanor in office.

Dr. Noble (son of Hon. Jos. B. Noble, or this county) has resigned his commission as surgeen in the army, and has returned to his old home in South Woodberry. The Doctor was with the Burnside expedition and shared all the perils and hardships endured by that gallant division of the army.

It is our mournful duty to announce the died in Philadelphia on Tuesday last.

The Vote for Congress. The following is the vote for Congress in

this Congressional District: Coffroth, Dem. McPherson. Bedford. 2332 1686 Franklin 3124 Fulton, 292 maj

8204

8204

Coffroth's maj. 536

The Vote for Senator.

8740

The vote for Senator was not counted or Tuesday last, as required by law. Somerse did not send a return judge, and the judge from the other two counties did not act. We are, therefore, at a loss to know how the official vote stands, or whether a Senator was elec ted or not. So far as the action of the return judges is concerned, the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Wharton, is not filled. A unofficial statement of the vote is as follows:

Noble, Dem. Stutzman, A Bedford. 2393 1628 Huntingdun. 1838 2470

We would have been rejoiced to have had the army vote taken, (for it would have been largely democratic) had not the Supreme Court through the motion of John Thompson, the Re publican candidate for Sheriff of Philadelphia. decided that the law under which the soldier last year voted, is unconstitutional and void .-The Democrats considered themselves bound by this decision and did not forward tickets to their friends in the army. Notwithstanding, when the Democratic soldiers found their Abolition friends voting, some of them wrote their own tickets and also cast their ballots. For instance in McPherson's company, from Adams county, (the company which he raised and afterwards deserted) Gen. Coffroth had 2 majority over his competitor, the ex-Captain.

Congressional Election Laws. By the 81st section of the Election Law passed 2d July, 1839, the Congressional District Return Judges are required to meet on the seventh day after the Election. In the act of 1st of May, 1861, districting the State for Congress, enacted that the district return Judge

shall meet in pursuance of the 81st section of the Act of 1839, referred to above. By the Act of the 10th of April, 1862, re rganizing the Congressional districts, it is pre scribed that the returns shall be made in the ame manner as directed in the Act of 1st of May, 1861.

And in neither of the Acts of 1861 and 1862 are any of the provisions in regard to the "Ar-

There is but one day fixed BY LAW for the meeting of Congressional Return Judges, and that is the seventh day after the election! How will the Abolitionists get over this?— They have got the Return Judges into a beau tiful snap!—Gettysburg Compiler.

Just previous to the election of 1861 Gov Curtin issued a proclamation authorizing an army vote. Subsequently the law was pronounced UNCONSTITUTIONAL by the Supreme Court Therefore the Governor did not issue a proclamation for an army vote at the election of Tuesday last. Did McConaughy's Return Judges think of this when they followed his lawless lead on Friday?—Gettysburg Compiler.

The Patriot & Union, of Saturday, says: "If the Abolitionists dare to use a partial army vote to change the result of Tuesday's elec--or resort to any other base trick to defea the expressed will of the people there will be REV-OLUTION! * * We warn these miscreants that if they persist in their infamous and law-less work, an outraged and indignant people will assert the majesty and supremacy of the laws, by visiting on their heads the most fearful retribution.'

The Other Side of the Picture. Who is prepared to say what a day may bring forth? Wednesday our morning and evening Abolition cotemporaries, were as jubilant a though they had succeeded in securing the com mand of the army for Fremont. To-day they

and to-day all is glorious sunshine. Democra-cy has triumphed, and Abolition is defeated, rout-ed, demoralized. Pennsylvania has spoken and Abolition cowers at her thunder ton It is amusing to read the watery lucubrations

of the Bulletin upon the results of the election of the Battetin upon the results of the electron.
Yesterday they were as jubilant as was John
W. Forney, when he called for that song on
Taesday night—to-day it has "apprehensions"
that all is not right. It finds an excuse for the
defeat of Galusha A. Grow, in the stale lie that the Union men of Grow's district had all gone to war. It palliates the defeat of Mr. McPherson by saying, "that the geographical position of this district naturally creates more of sym-Adams, Bedford, Fulton and Franklin, met in Chambersburg, on Tuesday last, counted the vote and issued the certificate of election to labor while it encouraged Democracy to renewed efforts." The people of Grow's district defeat him because their district is in the extreme northern part of the State, while the people of McPherson's district defeat him people of McPherson's district defeat him because his district is in the extreme south!

Sound reasoning that—worthy of a Dogberry.
But what has the Balletin to say of Schuylkill and Luzerne, and Northampton and Lehigh,
and Carbon and Wayne, and Monroe and Bucks,
and Montgomery? These counties are neither
on the extreme north or south. They are to a
creat artern removed from either influence, and great extent removed from either influence, and yet they are overwhelmingly Democratic.

"Cease, vipers, you are gnawing a file!" For once in your lives come out like honest men and own up to the fact—that you have been defeated, wofully, unnistakably defeated, and that your defeated in the state of t own up to the tact—that you have been defeated, wofully, unmistakably defeated, and that your defeat is not attributable to geographical positions, nor to local causes, but to that most unholy of all unholy political causes—the prostitution of the country and all its best interests to the base purpose of Abolition.—Constitution—

It is now conceded that the Democratic State Ticket is elected by about 3,000 majority.

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By It is now conceded that the Democratic property should be respected, except so far as Indiana regiments, who were at first thrown into their Government might need it. Horses, boots, to disorder by the desperate charge: but their front bats, clothing, guns and ammunition were to be

DEMOCRACY



The smoke of the great political battle of the 14th of October, gradually clears away and the sun of Constitutional Liberty appears high in the heaven. The Democracy have risen in their might and overwhelmed the enemies of the constitution.

PENNSYLVANIA

State Legislature and gained three or four Sen-OHIO.

the glorious Buckeye State, elected the Democratic State ticket by 12,000 majority (a gain of over 50,000 votes) sends fourteen Democrats to five Abolitionists, to Congress, and elected a le gislature which will choose a Democratic U. S. Senator in the stead of Benj. F. Wade .-Bully for the Buckeyes!

INDIANA.

has gone Democratic by from 3,000 to 10,000. The Democrats elected amajority of Congressmen and of the State Legislature, securing a Democratic U. S. Senator. "Three cheers and a tiger" for the Hoosiers!

DELAWARE.

In this State the Democrats have carried the primary elections by over 1,000 majority, securing the defeat of Fisher, the present Abolition member of Congress.

CLOSING SERMON OF THE SERIES BY REV. MR. KEPLER, OF THE M. E. CHURCH.-Rev. Mr. Kepler gave notice last Sabbath evening, that he would preach the last discourse from the passage he has been illustrating during the past few Sabbaths, next Sunday morning in the M. E. Church. The text is Philippians 2 ch. 5-11 vs. The sermon for next Sunday, according to ouncement, will embrace a review of some of the principles in this passage of scripture, and a practical improvement of the whole sub-

in you which was also in Christ Jesus."

ject, by an enforcement of the first verse of the

The Next Congress. The Pennsylvania delegation in the House of Repesentatives for the Thirty-Eight Congress will resentatives for the Thirty-Eight Congressand as follows:
1. San'l J. Randall, D. 2. Chas O. Neill, A.
d. Juo, D. Stiles, D.
S. E. Ancona, D.
S. E. Ancona, D.
S. M. R. Thayer, A.
S. M. R. Thayer, A.
S. M. R. Thayer, A. 8. Jng, D. Stiles, D.
8. S. E. Ancona, D.
10. Myers Strouse, D.
11. Philip Johnson, D.
12. Chas. Dennison D.
14. Wm. D. H. W. Tracy, I.
15. Joseph Bailey, D.
18. Jas. T. H. He, I.
16. A. H. Coffroth. D.
19. G. W. Schofiel I, A.
21. J. L. Dawson, D.
22. J. Ses Lazeur, D.
23. Thomas Williams, N.
Democrats, 12;
Nondescript, 1.
Both of the Independents

Both of the Independents were elected by the Democrats, and one of them (Hale) will act

MILITARY VOTE REJECTED.

The Return Judges of Dauphin county on Friday rejected the vote of the 127th Regiment, P. V., on the ground that the Supreme Court had pronounced the section authorizing them to vote unconstitutional. The President of the Board consulted Judge Pierson on the subject, and took his advice in rejecting the return.

Judge Pierson is a Republican.

REBEL RAIC INTO PENNSYLVANIA.

Destruction of Arms and Railroad Property.

GEN. PLEASANTON'S PURSUIT.

ESCAPE OF THE REBELS.

a special visit to our valley, has been fulfilled. The first intimation the people of Chambersburg and of the rebels approaching was in the after-noon, Friday, about 4 o'clock, by a man from the vicinity of Mercersburg, who said the rebels had occupied that place about noon, and were advancing this way. The story was generally discredited, but was confirmed at 5 o'clock by a discredited, but was confirmed at 5 o'clock by a this morning. Some skirmishing occurred with man who came dashing into town, and who said the rebels were at St. Thomas, (seven miles fallen back in the direction of Harrodsburg. from here.) and had chased him several miles. He said the whole rebel army was advancing on our town and would enter in a short time.

TAKING THE TOWN.

About 7 o'clock, a delegation of about thirty rebels, with a flag of truce, entered the town and were met by the Kearney infantry, under the command of Capt. Jeffries. They com-manded the flag to halt and state their business, which was to demand the surrender of the town. Col. McClure, (militia colonel,) Judge Kimmell, and several others, were sent for and conducted to the headquarters of Gen. Stuart, where they formally surrendered the town — Then the cavalry dashed back and closed, with their pickets, every avenue from the town, and no citizen was allowed to leave without a pass from headquarters. It was worse than madness to attempt the defence of the town against a force like the one the enemy brought against

it. A battery of artillery was stationed on a hill commanding every portion of the town, and the threat was, if we fired a gun, to knock down every house in the town, so having but a company of raw men the town was given up to the rebels. It was stipulated that all private

taken as contraband, and negroes too, if wanted. and quickly rallied them, leading them up hidiself About 7 o'clock the rebel cavalry dashed into to their work. the town in large force, and their men were soon snoring in the rain on the sidewalks, and their horses munched their corn beside them.

CONDUCT IN TOWN. CONDICT IN TOWN.

While the rebels were in town, they behaved in an exceedingly gentlemanly manner; and I have to hear of the first one to whom they offered an insult of any kind. At 10 o'clock all squads of citizens were ordered, in a polite man-ner, "to disperse to their beds," which was com-plied with, and soon not a sound was to be heard in the whole town, except the snoring of the men on the pavements, and the restless pawing of their horses. In the morning, at an early hour, they commenced to rifle several of the stores of hats, caps, boots, &c.

The number of rebels was about 1,800, with

6 pieces of artillery, small guns, and were com-manded by Gens. Hill, Stuart, and Wade Hampton. After the main body passed through town, the keys of the bank were demanded of Mr. Messersmith, cashier, and a search of the vaults, safe, and drawers generally was the result, but, is redeemed. The Democrats have defeated at luckily, money was all gone—taken off just in time. The advance guard then passed out the least fourteen of the twenty-four nominees of time. The advance guard then passed out the the Abolitionists for Congress, elected 54 of the lower house of the of them went to the depot, machine shops, and two ware houses, belonging to Wunderlich & ators, ensuring the election of a Democratic U.

Senator in place of David Wilmot.

Co., and fired them. The warehouses contained an immense number of rifles, pistols, swords, and ammunition. The ammunition caused a succession of explosions throughout the morning. An immense amount of property has been lost. Three locomotives were burned, and a beautiful depot, occupied by O. N. Lull. Or were, "Good bye, gentlemen; we like your valnoitering expedition. We will report to our army and take up our winter quarters among you. Good bye for a short time." Then they left. It is supposed that the rebels took about 1,200 head of fine horses from our county, and Then they destroyed about two hundred thousand dollars' worth of property. Long will their visit be re-membered. Col. McClure exchanged horses with the rebels. They took nine splendid horses from him, and left him nine old "crow-that are not worth two dollars per head. rebels are on the march through Emmettsburg at this time, and before this reaches you the

will have crossed the river, if some of our valuable cavalry don't stop them.

When Stuart crossed at McCoy's Ferry he had fresh horses, they having been sent to thatpoint in advance. His movements after crossing the Potomac were rapid.

He marched his forces 99 miles in 25 hours. To commend the forces 99 miles in 25 hours. To accomplish this he had the fresh horses taken from the cit-

izens of Pennsylvania.

From the time Gen. Pleasanton, commanding a brigade of cavalry and one battery, left his camp, until he came up with the Rebels at the Mouth of the Monocacy, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, he had marched 78 miles within 24 hours, without a change of horses or rest.
At that point, while attempting to cross the river into Virginia, the Rebels were repulsed and nine of them were taken prisoners. text, which reads as follows: "Let this mind be

The total loss on our side was one man wound

Stuart, finding himself unable to cross here moved three miles down the river to White's Ford, where he made good his escape.

THE BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE. Gallantry of Terrill's Brigade.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. BUELL. PERRYVILLE, Ky., via BARDSTOWN,

Friday, Oct. 10, 1862.

To Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Gen.-in.Chaef.

I have already advised you of the movement of the army under my command from Louisville.

More or less skirmishing has occured daily with the enemy's cavalry. Since then it was sup-posed the enemy would give battle at Bardsown. My troops reached that point on the 4th inst., driving out the enemy's rear-guard of cavalry and artillery.

The main body retired toward Springfield,

whither the pursuit was continued. The centre corps, under Gen. Gilbert, moved on the direct road from Springfield to Perryville, and arrived on the 7th inst. within two miles of the town, where the enemy was found to be in force. The left column, under Gen McCook, came upon the Nashville road about 10 o'clock, yester day the 9th inst.

It was ordered into position to attack, and a

strong reconnoissance directed. OCCUPATION OF CHAMBERSBURG. McCook for re-enforcements, and learned that the left had been severely engaged for several hours, and that the right and left of that corps were being turned and severely pressed. Re enforcements were immediately sent forward

from the centre.

Orders were also sent to the right column under Gen. Crittenden, which was advancing by the Lebanon road, to push forward and at CHAMBERSBURG, Oct. 12, 1862.

The threat of the rebel Gen. Jackson, to make it to get in position in time to procure any decisive result.

The threat of the rebel Gen. Jackson, to make it to get in position in time to procure any decisive result.

The action continued until dark. So ting also occurred on the centre. The enemy were everywhere repulsed, but not without some momentary advantage on the left.

The several corps were put in position during the night and moved to the attack at six o'clock

I have no accurate report of our loss yet. is probably pretty heavy, including valuable of-Generals Jackson and Terrill, I regret to say

are among the killed. D. C. Buell, Maj.-Gen. Commanding From the Special Army Corresponding New-York Herald.

TERRILL'S BRIGADE. TERRILI'S BRIGADE.

Our extreme left, was held by Gen. Terrill's brigade, of Jackson's division. The enemy succeeded in getting upon his flank, and planted a battery in such a position as to pour a deadly enflading fire into our ranks.

Gen. Terrill ordered a charge to take this battery, but found it supported by masses of infentire, five times treater than his army the

infantry five times greater than his own. He
then opened his artillery upon it, and after a
few rounds succeeded in quieting it.
This was quickly followed by a charge from

BRAVERY OF GEN. TERRILL.

Terrill's brigade was composed mostly of raw

HIS FALL AND DEATH.
Being thus exposed, he became a ready mark
for the enemy, and soon fell from his horse desperately wounded. He was taken from the
field by his men to die, and the battle rolled on HIS FALL AND DEATH.

with only increased fury.

THE BRIGADE FALTERS. THE BRIGADE FALTERS.

It was truly wonderful how well these raw regiments stood their ground; but it is not wonderful that they were driven back when they saw their noble leader fall, and discovered the overwhelming force of the enemy opposed to them. They did give way, although first punishing the enemy severely, and struggling with him desperately in a close hand to hand engagement.

GEN. JACKSON TO THE RESCUE.

On hearing of the fall of Terrill and the disorder of his brigade, Gen. Jackson ordered Col.

George Webster, of the 98th Ohio, acting brigadier, to advance with his brigade to the support of Terrill's brigade, and throw himself in front of Terrill's men to rally them. They were again brought to a stand through Jackson's orders and contract the propers of the property of the propert son's efforts, and again met the enemy in a close contest. Here they fought nobly and well, and poured their fire with deadly effect upon the

enemy.

The battle swayed to and fro here with intense violence. At one time the enemy were driven back, and we had nearly recovered the ground we had lost, when the gallant Jackson fell, pierced through and through with bullets and mortally wounded.

WEBSTER'S BRIGADE BROUGHT INTO ACTION.

The shattered regiments of Terril's brigade were then withdrawn and Webster's brigade took their places. And then again there was desperate fighting. Four to one the enemy presedupon this little column; but they could not force them back. Hard and desperately they fought; but neither party faltered.

DESPERATE STRUGGLING. The ground was covered all over with the slain, and the suffering wounded were trodden beneath the feet of the contending forces. Unionist and rebel lay together on that terribly bloody field, throughout a space of half a mile, witnessing the closeness of the conflict.

And thus night came on, both parties still

And thus high came on, both parties sun struggling for the possession of that field cov-ered over with mangled corpses and mutilated, helpless bodies of yet animate flesh. And when the darkness became so thick that nothing could be seen the weary soldiers reluctantly ceased their work of destruction, leaving the finale for another day to determine

The Soldier's True Friend .- For over forty years, Doctor Holloway has been supplying all the Armies of Europe with his PILLS & OINT-MENT, they having proved themselves the ony Medicines able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores, Wounds and Bruises. Every knapsack should contain them.— Only 25 cents per Box or Pot. 232

New Advertisements.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of
Bedford courty, there will be sold at public sale on
the premises, in the townships of South Woodberry
and Union, in said county, on Friday and Saturdry,
the 14th and 15th days of November, A. D., 1862,
the following real estate, late the property of Daniel
Miller, of said township deceased, to wit:
A tract of 149 acres and 20 perches, neat measure, in said township of South Woodberry, being
part of the mansion place of said Daniel Miller, deceased, of which about 40 acres are cleared and in
a high state of cultivation, the remainder is well
timbered, and the whole tract is enclosed with good
fences.

fences.
Also, a tract of 30 acres and 79 perches, neaf

Also, a tract of 30 acres and 79 perches, neaf measure, in said township of South Woodberry, adjoining lands of Reed sheirs, Isaac Eversole and others, of which about 1½ acres are cleared and under fence, with a Saw Mill thereon erected. The remainder of the tract is well timbered:

Also, the undivided half of a tract of 71 acres and allowance, in the township of Union, adjoining lands of Peter Shriner and others. This tract is well timbered with locust, walnut, chestnut, oak and ash timber.

well timbered with locust, walnut, chestnut, wan and ash timber.

The two tracts in South Woodberry township, will be sold on Friday, the 14th day of Nevember, 1862, and the tract in Union township, will be sold on the 15th day of November, 1862. The sale on both days will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

TERMS.—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sales—one-fourth in eight months thereafter—one-fourth in sixteen months thereafter, and the remaining fourth in twenty-four months thereafter, with interest on the payments from the date of the confirmation of the sales.

SAMUEL TETTER, Adm'r.

Oct. 24—4t.

of Daniel Miller, dec'd.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. All Horses Stolen from Chambersburg Recaptured !!

OFFICIAL AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT ORDER OF GEN. McCLELLAN!!

CAMP near — Oct. 24, 1863.

General Order No. 170. Soldiers and citizens of the United States after the series of hard battles and hard times through which you have

lately passed, it becomes you like all good citizens, to heed the dictates of economy, and buy your goods of P. A. REED, who is selling his old stock at nearly old prices, in Bedford, Pa., Remember, his motto is, "CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST," By order of Maj. Gen. G. B. McClellan.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G. LIST OF CAUSES Put down for Trial at November Term, 1862.

1 John Alsip et al vs J. Brenneman et al

2 John H. P. Adams "William Adams

" John Long
" Geo. Blackburn 3 Solomon Gans 4 B. F. Blackburn " William Spidel
" Isaac Wigfield
" John Fletcher et al 5 B. W. Garretson 6 C. Loyer et al 7 Peter Martin et al James McVicker

8 Abram Dennison 9 Gideon Hiteshew John Wonders 10 J. W. Tate, Esq.
11 Aug. Hildebrand
12 Peter Ellenberger
" Michael Reddinger

A. B. BUNN, Proth'y. October 24, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, to report a distribu-tion of the money in the hands of O. E. Shannon Esq., administrator c. t. a., of Samuel Carn dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford on Friday, the 24th day of October, next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,