



DEMOCRATIC MEETING

The Democracy of Bedford county will assemble in Grand Mass Meeting, at the Court House, in Bedford, on MONDAY EVENING of Court week, November 17th.

The object of the meeting is to celebrate the triumph of the Democracy in the verdict rendered by the people on the political issues presented at the late election, as well as to push on the grand column of Democracy, until fanaticism, negroism, and all other isms are crushed and the Union, if possible, restored.

The Democratic council fires are burning brightly. Need we say, turn out? No! The masses are right and will be there.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, Ch'n. Dem. Co. Con.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The young ladies of Bedford will hold a fair in the Court House this (Friday) evening, the proceeds of which are to be applied to sending relief to the suffering sick and wounded soldiers.

A beautiful variety of fancy articles, also refreshments, will be offered for sale.

Important to our Subscribers.

The price of printing paper has gone up 25 per cent., since our last issue, and will ere long be 50 per cent. higher than the ordinary cost. We are, therefore, compelled to give notice to our subscribers that all who do not, by next court, pay in advance for the year commencing on the first of August last, or since that date, will be charged the regular rate of \$2.00 per annum.

The Army Vote.

Foiled in their purpose to smother the voice of the people by acts of tyranny such as never were heard of even under the most despotic governments, the Abolitionists have resorted to their old and favorite means of acquiring and holding power, fraud at the ballot-box.

There! that's the spirit of "a man and a brother," and a free man, too! We think the first article was written in a Pickwickian sense, or else, perhaps, it was prompted by the fact that the Carlisle Volunteer is a Democratic paper.

Some of our Abolition exchanges talk most glibly about the probability of the Governor issuing certificates of election to certain defeated Abolition candidates for Congress, on the ground that the army vote would elect them.

Some scamp, who has not the fear of fire and brimstone before his eyes, is in the habit of purloining from our table some of our most valuable exchanges. If we find him out we promise him that he shall no longer remain in ignorance of the first principles of common honesty.

Horse thieves abound in this neighborhood at present. The other night our friends Wm. Keefe and Samuel Barnhart each suffered the loss of a valuable Bucephalus.

Harrisburg must be a perfect den of thieves. Some half a dozen of our citizens have lately been robbed in that place, one of them whilst asleep in his room at Herr's Hotel.

Shinplasters! Yes, the blessed days of shinplasters have re-visited earth! Shade of Benton, turn away thy wrath! Manes of Jackson, let not your peace be disturbed! Gold and silver is as plenty as ever—in the broker's vaults!

Mr. Jacob Barndollar, of Bloody Run, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of this county, died, some days ago, at his residence in the above-named place.

If they are determined to defeat by fraud the legally expressed will of the people, there will be revolution. The sovereign people of Pennsylvania have resolved that if the Constitution and the laws are not or cannot be enforced by the properly constituted authorities, they themselves will enforce them and punish the traitors and outlaws.

Beautiful Consistency.

We find the following delightful morceau in a late number of the Delaware Republican:

A SEVERE ORGAN SILENCED.—A correspondent from this county, now in the Anderson Troop, stationed at Carlisle, states that, on Saturday night last, two hundred of the men attached to his corps, in company with a number of the citizens of the place, made short work of the "American Volunteer," a Breckenridge copper-head concern, printed in that town.

We are astounded that any intelligent editor (which we know our friend Walter to be) should be so obtuse in his conceptions of right and justice, as to suffer an article like the above to appear in his paper.

"We protest, in the name of the people against such arbitrary proceedings on the part of the military. If they are permitted, no man is safe in civil life."

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In the recent fight at Pocotaligo, S. C., Col. White's regiment (55th) in which are the companies of Captain Filler, Capt. Lyons and Lieut. Livingston, from this county, and the 7th, in which is Capt. Rye's company from this place, took a conspicuous and perilous part.

Mr. McPherson, an avowed Abolitionist, was one of the most able, affable, and respectable of their delegation in Congress, and they relied with confidence upon his large family connection, his personal popularity, and above all, upon the supposed large party preponderance in the district for his election.

A telegram received here states that New York and New Jersey have gone Democratic. It is rather early to give this as a certainty, and we shall not follow the foolish example of the Abolitionists, by "crowing before we are out of the woods!"

Smith, of the Fulton Democrat, will try to answer your question. The editor of the Inquirer is a distinguished author who has written somewhat voluminously on genealogy, Andy Crisman and "Breckenridge traitors." He can say more about nothing and less about anything than any of the other celebrated American authors.

1860 and 1862.

We give below the party majorities in the several election districts of this county for 1860 and 1862. The majorities of 1860 are those of the Regular Democratic Electoral Ticket and the Lincoln ticket.

Table with 4 columns: District Name, 1860 (Lincoln), 1860 (Dem.), 1862 (Lincoln), 1862 (Dem.). Rows include Bedford Borough, Bedford Tp., Broad Top, Cumb'd Valley, Colerain, Harrison, Hopewell, Juniata, Liberty, Londonderry, Monroe, Napier, Providence East, Prov. W. & B. R. Bor., Snake Spring, Schellburg Borough, Southampton, St. Clair, Union, Middle Woodberry, South Woodberry.

The above table will show the relative gains made by our friends in the different districts of the county, since 1860. When all have done so well we do not feel like discriminating. But what Democrat can help referring with pride to the gain of 120 in old St. Clair, and the equally large gains in proportion to the number of votes polled in Harrison, Snake Spring and several other townships?

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION—Official.

The following is the official vote on the State ticket in all the counties of the State:

Large table with 4 columns: County, A.D. GEN., SUR. GEN., and two sub-columns for each. Rows list counties from Adams to York.

XVth Congressional District.

The election of Mr. Coffroth in the XVth district was one of the most signal and gratifying victories won on the 14th of October by irrepresible Democracy. The State had been foully gerrymandered by the Abolition majority of the last Legislature, and Mr. Coffroth's district was one that was carved out for the special benefit of Mr. McPherson and his friends, who never dreamed of defeat until it was upon them.

they relied with confidence upon his large family connection, his personal popularity, and above all, upon the supposed large party preponderance in the district for his election. But thanks to the indomitable Democracy, all these supposed formidable barriers were beaten down and Mr. Coffroth, an able and reliable Democrat, will represent the XVth district in the next Congress.—Patrol & Union.

[Published by Special Request and not given as the opinions of the Editor.]

National Finances.

The leading article in the Circular of Messrs. Samuel Hallet & Co. for the steam, Oct. 29, 1862, is on the National Finances. It contains facts of great importance at this crisis, and the figures can be relied upon as correct.

In anticipation of the annual report of the Treasury soon to be made, we are enabled to lay before our readers, approximately, the condition of the national finances at this time.

The public debt of the United States may be divided into three classes—that contracted prior to the loan of \$250,000,000, granted in July, 1861; the loan of that date, and those authorized by Congress at its last session.

The amount of debts of the first class will, probably, reach about 118,000,000. Of the second class, the \$250,000,000 is made up of the 7-30ths, of which about \$132,000,000 have been issued; \$50,000,000 6 per cents due in 1861, and \$68,000,000 of the demand notes, which were made receivable for dues at the Custom House.

Since the passage of the Act of July, 1861, the Government has relied chiefly upon its demand notes; upon the deposits made with several of the Sub-Treasurers, and by the issue of certificates of indebtedness. Of the latter about \$36,000,000 have been issued. Of the "new issue" of Treasury notes, about \$18,000,000 are already in circulation.

Of the class of bonds known as the 5-20s, \$18,577,100 have been issued. The exact amount of deposits with the Sub-Treasurers on call, is about \$15,000,000. The aggregate indebtedness of the Department, consequently will foot up as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Rows include Bonds bearing 7 1/2 per cent. interest, Bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest, Certificates of indebtedness, Deposits with the Sub-Treasurers, Treasury notes, new issue, Custom House notes, The Five-twenty year bonds.

The statement, we believe, is approximately correct, taking the figures as they stand on the 22d instant, and making liabilities of Government considerably less than the current estimates. It should relieve all apprehensions as to any embarrassment to be caused by our public debt. The interest on the total amount at six per cent. is only \$93,214,266.

These sources were designed to realize fully \$200,000,000 annually. We learned that so far they promise to prove productive far beyond the estimate. There can be no doubt of their realizing an immense sum, and forming a secure basis, not only for the payment of interest accruing on the public debt, but for its rapid extinguishment, upon the close of the war.

In the present financial condition of the nation, consequently, all is well. The people have not lost a jot of their confidence, notwithstanding the failures in the military operations of the Government. They feel that want of success has been due to incompetency in those who have directed affairs, not to any weakness of the cause, or in the means of its maintenance and support.

On the contrary, the war will demonstrate a strength on the part of the nation far transcending, whatever was claimed for it by its most ardent advocates. The natural resources of this country are so vast, that no limit can be placed upon its productiveness under the stimulus of a great necessity, or demand, especially so long as the war is not waged upon Northern soil. With our financial strength unabated, all other things will come in due time.

Price of Newspapers.

It has already, or must soon, become a matter of necessity with newspaper publishers to raise the price of subscription and advertising. The reasons are fully stated in the following from the Baltimore Sun:

"Printing materials of all kinds have very materially advanced since the commencement of the war. On some articles of prime necessity to the printer, the advance is fully equal to thirty per cent. In addition to this the government taxes them three per cent. on the paper they use, three per cent. upon their advertisements, and three per cent. upon their income, if

they are fortunate enough to have any. In view of these facts we notice that some of our Northern contemporaries are about to raise the price of their issues. The Brockport (N. Y.) Republic of a late date says:

"Most of the large daily papers in western New York have advanced the price of their issues. An editor of a leading New York daily informed us last week that the publishers in that city would soon follow suit. Many of the country journals are also published at increased prices. The advance is caused mainly by the advance in printing stock."

President Lincoln's Black Colony.

The colony of negroes that President Lincoln is about to establish somewhere outside of the United States at the people's expense, is likely to prove a costly affair under the superintendence he has selected. He has confined the experiment to the hands of Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, and R. W. Thompson, of Indiana—men in whose wisdom the people generally have little confidence, and in whose honesty they have none.

The Albany Evening Journal, a Republican paper under the control of Thurlow Weed, a warm personal and political friend of the President, seems to regard the scheme with something more than suspicion, and sounds the alarm in very unambiguous language.

"This scheme is proceeding under the auspices of R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, and Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas. It behooves President Lincoln, of whose integrity there is no question, to look well into this scheme before committing himself to it. There is nothing but dishonesty in the scheme, any way; but if colonization should become expedient, this surely is not the time to go into it.

The Renegades Rewarded.

One of the most pleasing and instructive results of the election is the signal defeat of the renegades, Rowe, Ross, Chatham and Busby, who, elected to the Legislature as "Union Democrats" in 1851, joined the Abolitionists on the organization of the House, voted with them on all test questions, obeyed Forney's injunctions, and his arguments against distinctive Democratic organization, accepted this year, the nomination—Ross for Surveyor General, the others for the legislature—of the Abolitionists, tried the issue at the ballot-box, and were defeated by the people, who, disgusted with their apostasy rewarded them as they deserved.

The lesson will not be fruitless. With the stamp of apostasy upon their foreheads, we shall see these traitors, henceforth, sink lower in the estimation of honorable men of all parties. Thus coolly pushed aside by one party and despised by the other, they will share the fate of their leader Forney, and become if not wanderers, at least political vagabonds upon the face of the earth, shunned and abhorred by all who have not fallen as low as themselves—a "mark for scorn to point his slow unmoving finger at"—a warning to all who seek position only to betray confidence, and barter principle for reward. They have "died as the fool dieth."—So perish all who imitate their example.—Clinton Democrat.

Southern Account of the Battle near Charleston.

The subjoined extracts from Richmond papers of the 25th inst., we copy from one of our exchanges:

The Battle near Charleston.

The Richmond Dispatch has the following: CHARLESTON, October 29.—A greater number of vessels than usual have been blockading the harbor. Four gunboats are in Stono Inlet.

The steamer Mingo, which got aground some days ago off Sullivan's Island, will probably prove a wreck. Most of her cargo has been saved.

No news from Pocotaligo, except partial accounts of the casualties of the battle of yesterday. All is now quiet.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, October 24.—The fight at Pocotaligo resulted in a complete victory for us—Our loss was fifteen killed and forty wounded. The enemy left forty of their dead on the field. His total loss, as confirmed by the accounts of prisoners, is not less than two hundred killed and wounded. We took eighty small arms.—The enemy's force consisted of six regiments, with one field battery and two boat howitzers.

LATER FROM PORT ROYAL.

The Union Attack on the Charleston and Savannah Rail Road.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGE BY THE REBELS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The steamer Erricon, from Port Royal, brings the following intelligence of recent operations in the vicinity of Charleston and Savannah.

Our forces under Gen. Brannan and Ferry, the former in command, landed at Mackey's Point, marched seven miles before meeting the enemy. They drove them from their position in the woods, and followed them up again, and again drove them from their position two miles beyond. After a hot fight here they were pursued to Pocotaligo Bridge, which the rebels destroyed behind them.

Further progress being impossible our forces retreated to the gunboats. The fight lasted five hours. Gen. Brannan thinks the enemy's force equalled ours, and their artillery was four or five pieces more.

Our loss was 15 killed, 106 wounded and 2 missing. While these events were in progress, Col. Barton, of the 48th New York Regiment, with 350 men, went up the Coosawatchie river and actually commenced destroying the Railroad, but were unable to reach the bridge before a train filled with troops arrived from Savannah.

The rebels left 15 or 20 dead on the field. In the former fight, two caissons full of ammunition were captured and used by our forces. The loss to the Union troops is larger than above stated, the figures given being only the loss of Gen. Ferry's brigade. Gen. Brannan's command lost 78 killed, 123 wounded and 3 missing.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP NEAR FORT SCOTT, Va. Oct. 11, 1862.

FRIEND MEYERS: It is not encroaching too much upon good nature, I will try and give you an account of our travels. You can see that we have changed our place of encampment again. We had barely recovered from the fatigue attending our reconnaissance down into Virginia—of which you have had an account already—when we were ordered to move our camp, as usual, not knowing whether we were going. But after leaving our camp and reaching the pike that leads through Alexandria to Centerville, and out that way, we found the head of the column turned towards the Potomac, and on arriving at our place for camping, we found ourselves on the bank of the river opposite Washington.

It is on a point of land that extends a short distance in the river. In front of us the Eastern Branch (as it is called) of the Potomac empties into the main channel, and the river at this point is perhaps upwards of two miles wide. The camp is in a healthy and pleasant location, the breeze from the river is quite cool in the evening, and begins to remind us of overcoats and warm clothing.

The view from here down the river is magnificent. We can see almost to Alexandria. We can see the shipping there on the river, and the distance is about six miles. This day has been rainy and disagreeable, but the boys are in fine spirits, despite the bad weather. We had hardly got fairly established here when we got orders to start on another expedition, to reconnoitre along the Rappahannock river and Culpeper railroad. We started last Monday night with two days' rations, and proceeded down to the river and to Rappahannock station, on the Culpeper railroad. Here we found the railroad bridge burned, and a large force of rebels. They had re-constructed the bridge, temporarily, and ran the locomotives across that were left there and then re-burned the bridge. I believe they run their cars to that station. They have a large force at Culpeper Court House, an occasional scouting party comes as far as Warrenton. From Rappahannock station we went down through Bristow station and Manassas junction, and home through Centerville. We landed here Friday, (10th) about noon, thoroughly tired and worn out. Our march was a hard one, day and night. Our force consisted of the 1st and 2d Pennsylvania regiments, 5th and 10th New York, 1st Michigan, 1st New Jersey, 1st Virginia and 1st Vermont, all cavalry, and Brantall's 6th New York, independent battery of six guns. I did not learn the name of our commander. Col. Price, acting Brigadier General of Buford's brigade—the one we are attached to—accompanied us. He is an accomplished military tactician and a brave officer.

To-day two men of our company, from your county, returned to camp. Being long absent their return was welcomed with a hearty shake of hands. There are more that we would be glad to see in the ranks. I suppose our stay here will not be of long duration, as it appears to be against the laws of war to rest any length of time. The boys from your county are well, except one or two. The health of the regiment is good, and all are in fine spirits.

I must close for this time. If this finds a place in the columns of your valuable sheet you may hear again from

CARNIFAX.

Sabre Cuts, Gunshot Wounds, and all other kinds of Wounds, also Sores, Ulcers and Scurs, heal safely and quickly under the soothing influence of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—It heals to the bone, so that the wound never opens again. Soldiers, supply yourselves. Only 25 cents per pot.

MARRIED.

BARCLAY—WATSON.—At St. Clairsville, Oct. 30th by the Rev. N. E. Gilds, Mr. Josiah T. Barclay to Miss Isabel S. Watson, both of Middle Woodbury Tp.

SCANLER—MILLER.—On the 16th ult., in Schellsburg, by John Smith, Esq., Mr. John H. Scanler, of Altoona, Blair Co., to Miss Ann Maria Miller, of Napier Tp., Bedford Co.

SLACK—SMITH.—On the 26th ult., by the same, Mr. Thomas H. Slack, of Napier Tp., to Miss Catharine Smith, of St. Clair Township.

DIED.

FICKES.—Oct. 5th, of Diphtheria, Rebecca Jane Fickes, aged 10 years 4 months, and 23 days.

KAUFFMAN.—Oct. 27th, Jacob Kauffman, of St. Clair Township, aged 70 years, 2 months, and 11 days.

Office of JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, AT JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS, 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned, having been appointed Subscription Agent by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per cent. Bonds of the U. States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

The Coupon Bonds are issued in sums of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1000. Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD, Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present price of gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stock and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufacturing, &c., &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or Notes, and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office. A full supply of bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.

Nov. 7, 1862.