



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!

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 SECESS 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.

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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/Dem), 1862 (Dem), and 1860 (Lincoln/Dem). Lists districts like Bedford Borough, Bedford Tp., Broad Top, etc.

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 columns for candidates (Stewart/D. and Ross/R.). Lists 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 irrepressible Democracy.

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.

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 of National Finances: Bonds bearing 7 1/2 per cent. interest, 182,000,000; Bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in 1881, 50,000,000; Certificates of indebtedness, 66,000,000; Deposits with the Sub-Treasurers, 180,000,000; Treasury notes, new issue, 24,000,000; Custom House notes, 18,577,100.

Total indebtedness—\$553,577,100. 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 \$33,214,256. But only \$140,571,100 draw interest, reducing the charge upon the Treasury from this quarter to \$6,914,256.

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 its 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.

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It has already, or must soon, become a matter of necessity with newspaper publishers to raise the price of subscription and advertising.

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.

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.

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.

"This scuffle 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.

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 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.

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.

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.

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If 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.

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.

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 started last Monday night with two days' rations, and proceeded down to the river and to Rappahannock station, on the Culpepper railroad.

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.

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