BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

PRIDAY, MAY 8, 1863.

RALLY, DEMOCRATS, RALLY!!

The Democrats of West Providence and vi-einity will hold a meeting at the hotel of Jo-teph Cessna, in Bloody Run Borough, on SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 9, 1863. All persons opposed to the present corrupt Ad-ministration, and in favor of maintaining the Constitution as it is, and restoring the Union as it was, are invited to attend.

Able speakers will address the meeting.

West Prov. Dem. Vig. Committee

A Grand Fizzle.

For weeks the Abolition ring-leaders in this borough, had been striving to drum up a sufficient number of their adherents to enable them to hold a public meeting, in the Court House, on Tuesday evening last, and after the mos inremitting exertions and the announcemen that "a number of distinguished speakers would be present," they succeeded in getting to gether enough of their followers, to select a few officers, and, by the aid of the boys, to make a little noise in lieu of enthusiasm. The "distinguished speakers" who were present, were G W. Householder, who is great on oligartchies (as he pronounces the word) "Cock Robin," who fluttered and chirruped and hopped about to the infinite amusement of the juveniles, and Samuel L. Russell, who talked treason by delaring himself against the restoration of the Union as it was, and who for want of ability to answer the argument of the editor of this paper, at the Democratic meeting on the eveng previous, contented himself with repeating the current falsehood about our being compelled to take off a Copperhead badge which we wore, when in Philadelphia. Mr. Russell is a great logician and we have no doubt that he considered his repetition of this stale lie, a wonderful performance in the way of close reasoning. It is a great pity that he did not have the opportunity to deliver this speech one year ago, as, if he had done so, we doubt not he would have beaten Householder for Senator. We advise him, by all means to become a candidate for the next term, for if this last forensic effort of his will not secure him the nomination of his party, then "Republicans" are "ungrateful" and can't appreciate true merit. After the usual clap-trap, done up in military style, by which the Abolition tricksters try to create sensations, the grand fizzle dissolved itself into its individual elements and each particular blacksnake went to his hole to dream of Uncle Sam's birdsprepared for his own and his companions' de

Proselyting the Army.

The Federal Administration has been busily engaged for several months, in making a systematic effort to obtain from the Army a quasi endorsement of its negro measures and the perversion of the war from its original object-the restoration of the Union-to that of the abolition of slavery. So far as some of the officers are concerned, by promises of preferment and These zealous officers, immediately after their initiation into the new faith, were employed by their master in disgraceful and most unsoldierly attempts to palm off upon the privates, resolutions endorsing the fraud upon the Army which every one knows was perpetrated by the substitution of Abolition for nion," the primary object of the war. In nearly every instance the vote upon these resolutions, would be taken in an ex parte manner, the officers calling only the "ayes" and never putting the negative side of the question at all. Letters have been received in our own town, written by soidiers in the Army of the Rappahannock, testifying to this fact. Sometimes, too, when the privates could not be trusted with any sort of a vote upon the resolutions, the officers would assemble together and adopt them and, then, send them forth as the expression of the sentiments of their commands. But with all this shoulder-strap legerdemain, but few regiments have yet been reported as having given in their adhesion to the programme of the negro-lovers. At least nine-tenths of the Army are still firm, (and, we doubt not, will remain so) in their attachment to the Union and the Constitution. They can neither be coaxed, nor driven, cajoled nor cheated into the support of doctrines which their very love for the Union teaches them to abhor, and which, they were as sured, when they enlisted, would not be lugged into the war, in any shape

We give below a letter just receive from the Army of the Mississippi, written by a soldier who was formerly a resident of this county, which is only one of the many which are pouring in upon us from our brave fellows in the e, congratulating us in our course, but which will go to show how the soldiers of the South West feel upon the negro question:

CAMP NEAR MEMPHIS, March 18th, 1863.

FRIEND METERS:

I enclose you two dollars and fifty ets., for which you will please send me the old and and ever firm Gazette, that has been true to the country and loyal to the Government, the old standard-bearer of Democracy. I am now a soldier in the great and grand army of the Mississippi Valley and am for the Union and the Constitution, but I despise a nigger-lover as I do the devil. But, thank God, we have but few in our regiment and don't want any.

Youre &c.

SAMUEL SANSOM. 76th Reg't, Ill. Vol., Company B. An Infamous Canard.

The Abolitionists of this neighborhood are hard up for something to make capital of against the editor of this paper. Unable themselves to ntimidate us, they are now busily circulating thestory that when in Philadelphia, recently, we were compelled "to take off" a Democratic adge (Copperhead) which we were wearing.-Lest some people who are unacquainted with us and who may not fully understand the malce and mendacity of the Abolition wire-workrs, might give credence to this story, we take casion now and in this manner to pronounc it a lie out of the whole cloth. We wore, when in Philadelphia, a Democratic badge,-a head of liberty, cut out of a copper cent and encir-cled with rims of gold and silver, upon which were inscribed the words "Democratic Curren cv." We wore it at our hotel and on the stree and no one ever molested us for doing so, or spoke to us about it, except in admiration of the design and of the motto. But we were informed by a friend that one morning after we had left the hotel, some persons made threats that they would "break our head" if they saw us wear it again. Those valiant personages nowever, must have taken good care never to ee us again, for we wore the badge afterwards and brought away our head unbroken from the city. And, now, we give notice, that we will wear whatever ornaments we please, whether they are to the taste of the Abolitionists or not, whether in Philadelphia or out of it.

A Model "Union League" Letter.

The following letter was lately received by ischarged soldier now residing in this county, who once was a "Republican," but who seeing that the party to which he belonged was becom ing Abolitionized, like a true man and a patri ot, as he is, dissolved his associations with that party and joined the ranks of the only true Union party, the old and tried Democracy .-This letter is anonymous, and, our soldier friend ssures us, was not written in the army, but in Bedford county. It is an attempt, in very bad English, to intimidate and overawe, with the esign of driving the person addressed into the foul embraces of Abolitionism. But, this true soldier of the Union, desires us to say for him to this anonymous Jacobin, that he is unmoved by any such cowardly threats, and that as to the emptation held out to him to join the Union League, he would reverently imitate that great example of resistance to the seductions of evil, nanifested by our Saviour when the Arch-fiend took him up upon the mountain and showed him the goodly heritage he would give him if he would fall down and worship him. To this literary blacksnake, our tempted soldier would say in the most emphatic and indignant manner, "Get thee behind me, Satan!"-We publish the

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., }

DEAR Sin:

I am astonshed at you for persuing a course like you are know doing you enlisted and went to came and was sworen in to the Service of the united States and went and Served a year in hard marching and fighting and acted the part of a Soldier and patriot then when your health failed you the Government Gave you an honorable discharge and you come home and I understank that you are voting with the conserved. derstank that you are voting with the coperhead party a party that is and has ben Siding whith th ever since the rebellion brok out do you think you can clear your oath in doing so the cry of the union Soldiers is woe woe to the the cry of the union Soldiers is woe woe to the traitors at home when wee get there you are Saying nou that you will not fight to free a nigar that is the cry of all traitors you know that the presiden Said that the rebellion must bee put down and if freeing the Slave would do it that he would do it now I think you ought to have beter sense so I hope you will re consider the parts and shaper you cause before sider the mate and chang your course before you are marke as a rebel wee think know as and I think that any person in the north that will act So aught to bee drove full of pine and sot on fire to Shoot them would bee to good for them I intend to Send you a leter rote by Albert Smith a union it is printed know I want you to read it carefully and then you can see what the coper headis are doing it is very disa-greeable hear know and must close for the present So for your own sake and the sak of your country never vote the coper head ticket again if there is any union league Societys being rais-ed there I would Join one and come out fair and square on the side of the union and bee a man and not a puke I will tell you my name when I come Home So think twice before you

The County Superintendency.

The School Directors of the county, met in Convention at the Court House, on Monday last, and elected Prof. J. W. Dickerson, Principal of the Bedford English School, Superintendent for the ensuing three years. We con gratulate the friends of popular education thro'out the county, upon this auspicious result .-The election of Prof. Dickerson puts "the right man in the right place." It is a result over which we may well rejoice. The vote stood:

J. W. Dickerson, 72 votes. J. C. Clarkson,

Democratic Victory in Chicago. The Democrats have elected the candidate for Mayor of Chicago by 180 majority. The City Councils stand 20 Democrats to 12 Aholitionists. This is a splendid triumph, as Chicago gave an Abolition majority at the election last Fall. Has the Bedford Inquirer heard this ?

WATER STREET FACTORY .- We call the atntion of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. J. I. Noble, of Water Street, this county, proprietor of the Woolen Factory, at that place. We have seen some of the goods manufactured at this establishment and found them of pretty styles and excellent quality. Mr. Noble is a very worthy young man and deserves the patronage of the public.

METAL-TIPPED SHOES .- Shoes are an im-

Good Feeling and Great Enthusiasm!!!

Pursuant to previous notice, the Democrati Club of Bedford Borough, assembled at the Court House, on Monday evening, 4th inst., the President, Isaac Mengel, Esq., in the chair. The attendance of Democrats from the country, being immensely large, the Club resolved itsel into a Mass Meeting, with the following name

gentlemen as officers:

President, MICHAEL REED, Esq.
Vice Presidents, William Bowles, John Amo,
Thos. W. Horton, John C. Black, John C. F.
gard, William Cessna, sr., Adam Zembowe,
George Elder, Jos. C. Miller, Samuel Ake, J.
C. Riffle, Geo. W. Gibboney, Geo. Rhodes, L.
vi Devore, Lewis Howsare, Peter Winegardne,
W. M. Akers, Wm. Snell, A. J. Morgart, J. C.
Hartley, Jesse Dicken, John Kemery, Jaco
Walter, Samuel Burket, Michael Wyant, Daliel Brumbaugh, Levi Fluck.

Walter, Samuel Burket, Michael Wyant, Datiel Brumbaugh, Levi Fluck.

Secretaries, Samuel Miller, E. F. Kerr, Thos Gephart, Wm. Cessna, Joseph Miller.

The meeting being thus organized, Hon. John Cessna introduced to the meeting Gen. A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset, Member of Congress elect for this district, who proceeded to deliver an address fraught with sound common sense views and full of home thrusts at the monstroot titles of the present Abolition Administration

views and full of home thrusts at the monstrosities of the present Abolition Administration. The speech of Gen. Coffroth, was received with great favor by the meeting, as was attested by the frequent outbursts of applause by which the speaker was interrupted.

On motion, B. F. Meyers then addressed the meeting in defence of the course pursued by the Democrats in opposing the policy of coercing disaffected States, quoting from the writings and speeches of Edmund Randolph, James Madison, Alex. Hamilton, and other founders of the Republic, as well as from those of W. H. Seward public, as well as from those of W. H. Seward and Lyman Trumbull, to show that the coercion of a State was considered by them an impossibility and without warrant of the Constitution At the conclusion of this address, the speaker read the following resolutions, which were unan

imously adopted, amid much applause:

Resolved, in the language of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, That as our institutions are assailed by an armed rebellion on one side, which is being met by the sword, and on the other by unconstitutional acts of Congress and startling usurpations of power by the Executive, which we have seen by expericy as well as principle requires that our people shall await the process of reform which is slow but sure, and refrain from all unlawful and un constitutional acts, which have already brough terrible calamities upon the country, whilst they invoke the aid of all patriotic men to assist in averting the evils that threaten our free insti-

Resolued, That we will adhere to the Con tution and the Union as the best, it may be the last, hope of popular freedom, and for all wrongs which may have been committed or evils which may exist, we will seek redress under the Con-stitution and within the Union, by the peaceful but powerful agency of the suffrage of a free

people.

Resolved, That we recognize a manifest differ eace between the administration of the govern-ment and the government itself—the one is tran-sitory, limited in duration to that period of time for which the officers elected by the people are charged with the conduct of the same; the oth-cr is permanent, intended by its founders to en-Resolved, That in the exercise of our right to

differ with the federal Executive, we enter our solemn protest against the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by which he assumes to emancipate slaves in certain States, holding th to be unwise, unconstitutional and void.

Resolved, That, on behalf of the people this County, we declare our determined opposition to a system of emancipation by the States upon compensation to be made out of the treasury of the United States, as burthensome

upon the people, unjust in its very nature, and wholly without warrant of the Constitution.

Resolved, That we declare that the power which has recently been assumed by the President of the United States, whereby under the guise of the United States, whereby under the guise of military necessity he has proclaimed and extend-ed martial law over States where war did not exist, and has suspended the writ of habeas corous, is unwarranted by the Constitution, and its ency is to subordinate civil to military authority, and to subvert our system of free go

Resolved, That we deem it proper further to declare that we, together with all truly loyal people, would hail with pleasure and delight any manifestation of a desire on the part of the seceded States to return to their allegiance to the government of the Union, and would in such event cordially and earnestly co-operate with them in the restoration of peace and the pro-curement of such proper guarantees as would give security to all their interests and rights. Resolved, That we hail with pleasure and hope

the manifestations of conservative sentiment a mong the people of the Northern States in their , and regard the same as the earnes of a good purpose upon their part to co-operate with all other truly loyal citizens in giving secu-rity to the rights of every section and maintainng the Union and the Constitution as they wer

ing the Union and the Constitution as they were ordained by the founders of the Republic. Resolved, That the soldiers composing our ar-mies merit the warmest thanks of the nation. Their country called, and nobly did they respond Living, they shall know a nation's gratitude wounded, a nation's care; and dying, they shall live in our memories, and monuments shall be raised to teach posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered their lives at their try's altar. Their widows and orphans shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects truly worthy a nation's

guardianship.

Resolved, That the laws of this State must be

paintained and enforced, and that it is the duty

portant item in the expense of clothing children, as every parent will understand. They invariably wear out their shoes at the toe first, and not unfrequently before the other parts are a quarter worn. Children's shoes with metal tips never wear out at the toe, and it is safe to say that on an average one pair with them will more than out-wear three pairs without them.

THE DEMOCRACY IN COUNCIL!

Grand Uprising of the People!!

om becoming its successor.

Resolved, That we denounce the so-called "Union League," as a semi-secret association gotten up for no other purpose than to continu gotten up for no other purpose than to continue in power the present corrupt and abolitionized Administration, to prolong the war, by sustaining those who have perverted it to an Abolition crusade, and fit for nothing but the traducing and ostracising of Democrats, who are the true and tried friends of the Union.

Resolved, That we hold it indispensable, in order to the restoration of peace and a permanent re-establishment of the Union, that Abolitionism, which is the cause of rebellion must

litionism, which is the cause of rebellion, mus litionism, which is the cause of rebellion, must be put down, believing that so long as this fuel is piled upon the secession flame the fires of rebellion cannot be quenched, nor the fair fabric of our Union saved from destruction.

After the adoption of the resolutions, O. E. Shannon, Esq., being called upon, responded in an able and eloquent speech, which was very favorably received by the audience.

John Palmer, Esq., then delivered a very forcible and stirring address, after which the meeting adjourned, in excellent spirits and full of enthusiasm.

From the U. S. R. R. & M. Register. Broad Top Coal Region. ENGINEER'S OFFCE, SAXTON, BEDFORD CO.

PA., April 15, 1863.

THOS. S. FERNON, Esq., Editor U. S. R. R. & M. Register.—Sir: I envlose you a map recently made of the Broad Top coal region. On it you will observe the position of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, with its branches reaching into the coal field. The Bedford Railroad is a continuation of the Broad Top. Twelve miles of the former are now nearly completed giving a rail line from Huntingdon. completed, giving a rail line from (on Pennsylvania Railroad) to Bloody Run, a distance of 43 miles. The construction of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad was mainly intended to develope the Broad Top coal region, and thus far public attention has been directed exclusively to the the coal interpret. The angular region has been directed exclusively to the the coal interpret.

ests. The annual reports from the region, pub-lished in the *Register*, will show that its ship-ments have been rapidly increased, whilst new developments are being made, and the railroad ranches extended. It seems a singular fact, however, that th

coal of this district should have thus far mo nopolized all the attention—a district having within its limits vast quantities of excellent iron ores, lying along its main line of railroad The prostration of the iron business, during

the past few years, may account in part for the neglect of this interest, but with the present protection and demand for iron, it appears to me the time has come for the successful development of its iron ores, and the establishment of iron works along the valley west of the coal region.

Three qualities of ore are presented to the

consideration of the iron manufacturer—the proto carbonates of the coal measures; the brown peroxide of iron of the Umbral series, and the hemætite and fossiliferous iron ores of the Sur-

Proto-Carbonite of Iron of Coal Measures .- Very little has heretofore been done to develope these ores; during the period of river navigations by arks, before the construction of the railroad, a few furnaces were in blast along the Raystown Juniata, one of these, the Hopewell furnace, obtrained a portion of its ore from the Cheney ore bank, up Sandy Run. Surface specimens of iron ore are found in many localities in the coal field, but no systematic explorations have yet been made to develope the position or magni

The Peroxide of Iron of the Umbral Series has been opened and worked at a number of places; it is found in the upper red shale, which accompanied by Terrace mountain, encircles the coal field. It has been worked at Paradise furnace, Trough creek, and at Hopewell furnace. In 1853, J. P. Lesley, Esq., Geologist, remarked of this ore: "The furnace at Hopewell has the or this ore: "The furnace at Hopewell has the coal within a mile of it, an immensely valuable deposit of cold short iron ore outcropping behind it, an ore which will be pursued hereafter from gap to gap, the whole length of Terrace n, and upon which a hundred furnace might run a century.'

Iron Ores of the Surgent Series.—These val-uable deposits of iron ore are found in the Sur-gent red shale, which forms the base and part of the slope of Tussey mountain: it is also of the slope of Tussey mountain: it is also found flanking Jacks and Black log mountains The ores of Woodcock valley, along the base Tussey mountain, have a general range of out-crops, nearly parallel to, and but a short dis-tance from, the main line of Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, whilst the Bedford Rail road intersects them at Bloody Run. Between this formation and the railroad, the scalent lime stone outcrops along the entire valley, forming a sharp prong west of Bloody Run, and agair flattening up Black valley. The fossiliferous iron ore is found in two seams in the lower portion of the formation, which are separated by an interval of slate and sparry limestone, fron two to eight feet thick. The lower seam or mem ber is of the hard variety, and the upper, the soft fessiliferous ore. These ores have been opened at numerous localities along the outcrop from below McConnelstown, in Huntingdon county, to Bloody Run, in Bedford county, presenting an outcrop of over 50 miles long. The senting an outcrop of over 50 miles long. The upper or soft oar is two feet thick, ond the low er or hard ore averages 15 inches thick, giving an aggregate average thickness of ore over 3 ft In the upper portion of this formation, and In the upper portion of this formation, and connected with the lower layers of the scalent limestone, are found a chain of deposits or "pockets" of hemsetite iron ore; the principal openings, made in these deposits, have been at "Fluck Bank," about one mile west of Stonerstown—there the ore was found 4 feet thick and

found 6 feet thick; the working extending beround o feet thick; the working extending be-neath the surface 135 feet. At Cogans open-ing, near Bedford Forge, the deposit is 4 feet thick, and at Bloody Run, near Bedford Rail-road, on lands of Hon. W. P. Schell and others, a new opening recently made by E. Tram bath, shows the ore 10 feet thick and of a su perior quality. On the same lands explorations are being made to fully develop the fossil ore

The iron ores of the Premeridian and Mari The iron ores of the Premeridian and Meridian series (Warrior ridge) have not yet been sufficiently developed in this district to determine their size and quality. Mr. Rogers refers to this in his report of the Geology of Pennsylvania, Vol. 2, page 731. For a full description of the ores of this district, see Rogers Geology of Pennsylvania, Vol. 1, page 566, &c., and Vol. 2, page 726; at page 731 a table of analyses of the Surgent ores will be found, giving their constituent parts in great detail. The itheir constituent parts in great detail. The iron ores of this district have been sufficiently tested at the old furnaces to remove any doubt as to their quality, and although no accurate record has been kept of the depth of the mining in the Surgent fossiliferous ores, from which to obtain data for a calculation of quantity, enough is now positively known to show that these ores can be mined (along the entire Tus-sey mountain range) to a depth of 50 to 90 feet neath their exposed outcrops; and this depth mining can be reached by the ordinary drifts or gangways, at water level. From a careful collection of facts in regard to the position and quantity of iron ores in this region, I have no hesitation in presenting it as a desirable field for ironmakers. All the materials for its manufacture are accessible by railroad, and fuel in the form of coke, coal and charcoal, can be procured here in inexhaustible quantities. The coke from Broad Top coal is favorably known as a very superior quality, and is judged to be the fuel for smelting the ores of the surrounding

No question of supply and demand enters in to the problem of ironmaking, for the humilia-ting fact is well known by iron manufacturers, 66 per cent of the iron required for our own use; the balance has heretofore been imported from England. that in the United States we only make about

If the foregoing remarks on the iron ores of the Broad Top Raystown Juniata district will have the effect of drawing the attention of practical ironmakers to an investigation of its min-eral resources, the writer will have no fear of the result. Already the old furnaces at Paradise and Hopewell are being again prepared for work, and I trust the day is not far distant

Very respectfully, JOHN FULTON, Res't & Min. Eng. H. & B. T. R. R. & C. Co.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS. Operations of Gen. Banks. RIOUS PEDERAL LOSS IN KILLED AND WOUNDED

Correspondence of the Boston Courier

New ORLEANS, April 18, 1863.

In my letter of yesterday I told you to expect a report of "success" on the Bayou Teche manding the operations in person. You were advised of the destruction of three Coufederate coats—and now you will learn of the "complete uccess" of the army corps, at least so thinks, or rather says the Government organ. By the last accounts, the Rebels were falling beck before the Union forces, towards Franklin, the latter having made and sent to this city about 300 prisoners, in doing which there must have been some hard fighting, as large number of our men have been wounded, and now find accom-modations in most of the houses in the Teche; but about 600 wounded Federals have been successfully brought to this city. A list of those brought yesterday, and who fill one of the

many hospitals I enclose.

I find, in looking over the various accounts of wounded men from twenty-six regiments, that the greatest sufferers seem to be the 159th New York and the 13th and 25th Connecticut regiments, which were terribly cut up. About the killed, we are not permitted to know, for all communication with the returned soldiers and prisoners seems to be interdicted. I was fully fighting as they went. I thought Banks would reach Franklin. Anything, however, of his movements is contraband. If however, by the next mail, a true account of the expedition is allowed to be published, you will be able to form an idea whether "our success" will be likely to end the war.

The mercury is up to 85 degrees, and our oldiers will find their duties so onerous in the Opelousas swamps, that the day of their dis-charge will be hailed with joy by the 9 months' men, who will be glad to yield their places to some of the 900,000, who, I wish, would come out and see how their African brothers' co tion has been improved; and after they have seen the elephant, let the nine months' men go home satisfied Ex-Boston

Concerning the Confederate raid into Western Virginia, there are rumors in abundance, but the facts are few. The actual amount of damage done to the western section of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway is at present unknown; nor does it appear to have been ascertained with any degree of accuracy whether the Confeder-ates are in force or not. In the fight which occurred at Greenland Gap, one of the most im-portant points on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-way, the Confederates are said to have been repulsed several times with great loss, but event-ually succeeded in killing, wounding or captu-ring the whole Federal detachment, numbering ring the whole Federal detachment, numbering between seventy or eighty men. Colonel Muligan, at Fairmont had also been attacked and defeated with the loss of his artillery. The excitement along the Pennsylvania border was intense, the raid having extended into Fayette county; but for only a few miles into the interior. At the last advices they held Bridgeport and Palatine, on the railroad west of Grafton, and, it is asserted, had seized large quantities of horses and cattle and sent them southward. The extent of the raid, both in the amount of damage done and of spoil taken at various points, is said to exceed that of any previous excursions of a similar kind during the present war. It is, however, the opinion of the military authorities that the number of confederates energed in it are convergityly small engaged in it are comparatively small.

of an excellent quality. Mr. Whitney, an experienced ore miner, informs me that he shafted down this deposit 90 feet. At the Bender bank, 8 miles farther up the valley, the ore was other two, if they got by, were badly damaged.

THREE DAYS FIGHTING.

Hooker Moves on the Enemy's Works. Capture of Guns Stores, Ammunition, and over

Two Thousand Prisoners.

TERRIBLE SLAUCHTER.

Washington, May 4, 1853.

A great battle has just been fought at and near Fredericksburg. The battle lasted most of the day on Saturday, and continued with great fierceness until two o'clock on Sunday morning, when hostilities ceased for two

At 4 o'clock the ball opened again and lasted until 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, when the enemy's batteries became silent, and the wildes cheering commenced on our extreme right and ran along the whole line. When our informant left the prevailing opinion was, that the enemy's ammunition was exhausted, or they had been attacked by Hooker's left wing, the force under Gen. Sedgwick, which crossed below Freder-

Gen. Sedgwick, which crossed below Fredericksburg.

Our informant says that, before he left the field at Chancelloruille, the general result was completely successful to our arme; that a large number of prisoners had been captured. He hastened from the field as soon as the firing stopped, and recrossed the river at Bank's ford and proceeded to Falmouth, opposite which (Fredericksburg) a desperate battle was raging. The capture of the city of Fredericksburg and the works strrounding it, was complete.—The killed and wounded on our side, in Fredericksburg, was comparatively small; but the rebel rifle pits were said to be filled with killed and wounded rebels.

The slaughter at Chancellorville is estimated to be large on both sides. Among the killed on our side is Gen. Berry, of Maine. Gen. Howard was wounded in endeavoring to rally the German Regiments, which wavered on Saturday before the heavy masses of the enemy thrown against them.

hrown against them.

We captured many large guns, ammunition

Postscript.

Our advices from the field of operations up Hooker's army is a more complete one than was first supposed. All that the most sanguine could hope for has been realized, if we except the awful slaughter, which for the present we for how to expect the safety same than the most sanguine could hope for has been realized, if we except the awful slaughter, which for the present we forbear to enter upon.

Telegrams received since the above state that Stonewall Jackson had outflanked Hooker on the right, and that at last accounts there was

Gen. Hooker's Advance and Success. WASHINGTON, May 3d.—Dispatches from General Hooker have been received by the Pres

He has successfully crossed the Rappahan-nock, and has severed the communications of the enemy between Bowling Green and Hano-ver Court House.

The main body of Hooker's army crossed first

Falmouth under Gen. Slocum, who made a de-tour of the enemy's position, and captured some fifteen hundred rebels.

It is said that our communications with Gen Stoneman have been cut off by guerilla bands between Warrenton Junction and Bull Run, but

will soon be reinstated.

General Hooker hopes to capture all of the rebel forces north of the Pamunkoy river, and will probably move forward to the left of bis

FROM HOOKER'S ARMY.

Terrible Fight on Saturday and Sunday. The Inquirer has the following as a specia

lespatch:—
Washington, Sunday, May 2, 1863—Relia-Washington, Sunday, May 2, 1805—Rena-ble information has reached the city this after-noon from the Army of the Potomar, going to show that a terrible engagement has been going on vesterday and to-day. The brilliant mancuon yesterday and to-day. The brilliant manœuboth sides, has been followed up by daring conconflicts, in which our troops have been ex-tremely successful. During the whole of Sat-urday the musketry and artillery fring was absolutely continuous, especially ere Howard's corps was

Between midnight and 3 o'clock this morning (Snnday), a pontoon bridge was laid between Falmouth and Fredericksburg, and our troope, part of the Sixth Corps, marched over and took possession of the town, driving out the enemy. They then advanced on the fortifications upon the slopes, in exactly the direction of the move of Burnside, and it is reported, that by noon they had reached the top of the hills. The enhad left this part exposed; not expecting an attack here his troops were withdrawn to the quarter where the conflict was already ra-

Our troops are behaving splendidly, and are worthy of their cause and their leader. Not a single instance of misbehavior has occurred amongst any of our regiments.

Gen. Hooker is constantly in the thickest of the fight, and his escapes from bullets have really been miraculous.

[This reads somewhat like the bulletins pub-

lished immediately after the battle of Fredericksburg, the "change of base before Richmond." and the defeat of Pope. If a terrible battle was fought on Saturday and Sunday, why does "the Government" object to sending news of the result?—EDS. EVENING JOHNAL.]

Soldiers, see to your health, do not trust to the Army supplies; Cholera, Fever and Bowel complaint will follow your slightest indiscretion. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT should be in every man's knapsask. The British and French use no other medicines. Only 25 cents per box or pot,

COALMONT LOTS FOR SALE. I will offer at public sale, on Wednesday, the 20th of May inst., on the premises, ONE HUNDRED FINE BUILDING LOTS, situate in the town of Coalmont, on Broad Top Rail Road, Huntingdos county. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Terms casy.

W. P. SCHELL. May 8-2ts.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass upon my property, for any purpose whatsoever, as I am determined to enforce the law against all who may do so, without respect to persons.

JACOB EVERSULE, of Ab m.