Delegae Elections.

Pursuant to rules adopted by the Democratic party of Bedford county, at their regular meeting held in February, 1856, which rules are now in force, the Democratic Vigilance Committees of the several townships and boroughs of Bedford county, are hereby requested to give written notice that elections will be held in their respective districts, on SATURDAY, THE 20th DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, for the purpose of selecting two delegates from each dispose of selecting two delegates from each district to represent such district in the coming Democratic County Convention, said Convention to meet in the borough of Bedford, on TUESDAY, THE 23rd DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a County Ticket to be composed of one person for the office of Assembly, one person for the office of Prothonotary, one person for the office of Sheriff, one person for the office of Treasurer, one person for the office of Commissioner, one person for the office of Poor Director, and one person for the office of Auditor, and also to appoint three Conferees to meet similar Conferees from Somerset and Huntingdon counties to nominate a candidate for Senator. The Democratic voters of the several townships and boroughs, are also requested to attend to the election of Vigilance Committees for the ensuing year, which committees will be chosen on the same day on which the Delegate Elections are advertised to be held. Return of the result of these elections, will be made to the undersigned, on the day of the meeting of the County Convention.

By order of the Democratic Co. Committee, J. W. LINGENFELTER, Ch'n. May 22, 1863.

A CARD.

to us, as to whether we intend to sell the Gazette establishment and what disposition will be made of the publication of the paper, should circumor not. The old Gazette shall not lose anything United States. but rather gain in interest and usefulness, as it is our determination to improve it in every re-

The Case of Mr. Vallandigham.

Our readers have been apprised of the arrest of Hon C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, by a company of soldiers, and of his subsequent incarceration in a military bastile in Cincinnati, under orders from Gen. Burnside. Mr. Vallandigham has since been put on trial before a drum-head court-martial, on charges based upon a sperch delivered by him at Mount Vernon, Ohio, in which he criticised the war policy of the Administration and Burnside's Order No. 38. We have not yet ascertained what the finding of the Court-martial is, but rumor has it that he was found guilty on all the specifications .-It is also said that he was sentenced to banish ment for two years to the Dry Tortugas, and one report has it that the President has commuted this sentence to sending him across the Federal lines. We have not the space, this week, to publish the proceedings of this mock trial, and can only say of it that it was worthy of the days of the Star Chamber or the Spar ish Inquisition. The witnesses against Mr Vallandigham belonged to the shoulder-strapped gentry and had been sent to the Mt. Vern eting as disguised spics, to report to General Burnside what would be there said and done. Their evidence was contradicted in every impo tant particular by that of Hon. S. S. Cox, member of Congress from the Columbus district, who stood by Mr. Vallandigham's side during the delivery of his speech. Nor would their testimony, unrebutted and uncontradicted, have been sufficient to convict Mr. Vallandigham of any offence known to the Constitution or the civil law. They only testified that he had ridiculed and spoken contemptuously of the President and Burnside's Order No. 38. A million of the voters of the Northern States denounce the President and coudemn his Administration every day of their lives, and does Gen. Burnside propose to send all these to the Dry Tortugas or South of the Federal lines? If he does, the Rebellion will certainly be "wound up" in a hurry, but shortened as might be its duration, by this process, Gen. Burnside would hardly see the end of it .- But, further, Mr. Vallandigham demanded a subpoena for Hon Fernando Wood, of New York, by whom he proposed to prove, in defence to one of the specifications against him, that the authorities of the Rebel confederacy offered, immediately prior to the first battle of Fredericksburg, to renew their allegiance to the Government upon the terms of the old Union, with proper guarantees to their rights under the Constitution and that President Lincoln declined to make peace with them on these conditions. The subpoena wa refused, and in order to get rid of this ugly part of the case, the Judge Advocate directed the specification upon which Mr. Wood was to be summoned as a witness, to be stricken out. Again, Mr. Vallandigham asked that the case continued, as he expected some witnesses and for the defence, but after waiting until master,

the next train of cars came in, the military inquisitors closed the trial and proceeded to sit in judgment upon the almost wholly ex parte testimony before them .- In this manner was this extraordinary case conducted. In this manner was Law, the bulwark of the citizen's rights made the football of petty military usurpers, and Trial by Jury, the corner-stone of civil liberty, superseded by a martial Star Chamber, whose object and office were not to try, but to condemn Spirit of Story, Shade of Marshall, forefend!

Mr. Vallandigham's Protest.

Let History record that when Clement L Vallandigham was put upon trial before Burnside's Starchamber Court-martial, he demanded "to be tried according to the Constitution and laws of his country," but was refused this sacred and inalienable privilege of an American citizen. Let History also deliver to posterity the manly protest against his arrest and trial which he submitted to the court-martial. That this protest is founded upon the solid basis of the civil law, is beyond all cavil. We have gone to the trouble to look up the authorities on the principal point which it presents, and we find in the case of Smith vs. Shaw, 12 Johns. 257, the following emphatic language, which must be accepted as the law upon the subject: "A citizen of the United States, not in mili-

ary service, is not amenable to a court-martial. Again, in Mills vs. Martin, 19 Johns. 7, and Brooks vs. Adams, 11 Pick. 442, we have the following:

"A court-martial has only a special and limited jurisdiction; and to render its proceedings valid, it must be shown that they were within its

Now, let Mr. Vallandigham's protest be con pared, in a legal point of view, with these decissions, and let the people, who must be the jury in this case, decide whether he has been fairly and legally tried and whether any finding against him by Burnside's shoulder-strapped inquisitors, can be of any validity.

PROTEST.

Arrested without process of law, without warrant from any judicial officer, and now in military custody, I have been served with a charge and specifications as from a court-martial or military comprision. military commission. I am neither in the land nor the naval service of the United States, and therefore am not tryable for any cause by such court, but am subject, by the express terms of the Constitution, to arrest only by due process of law, or warrant issued by some officer of a court of competent jurisdiction for trial of citi-zens. I am subject to indictment and trial on stances require our absence from home, we would respectfully state that we have no intention of selling and that the paper will be conducted in the future, as in the past, no matter whether we are absent from home a few months.

The old Greets shall not lose anything. But the alleged offense itself is

United States. But the alleged offense itself is not known to the Constitution, nor to any law thereof. It is words spoken to the people of Ohio in an open public political meeting, lawfully and peacefully assembled, under the Constitution, and upon full notice.

It is the words of a citizen, on the public policy of the public servants of the people. he which policy is the servants of the people. The which policy is the servants of the people of the country was not promoted. It was an appeal to the people to change the policy, not by force but by the elections and the ballot box.—

It is not pretended that I counseled dischedictions. It is not pretended that I counseled disobedi-ence to the Constitution or resistance to law or lawful authority. I have never done this.

I have nothing further to submit.

Death of "Stonewall" Jackson.

One of the most distinguished and most ad-mired of the military leaders in the present war, has passed from the stage of action. "Stone wall" Jackson is dead. His demise took place on Sunday, 10th inst., at a little past 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He had been wounded twice in the left arm (which was amputated) and a ball had passed through his right hand. These wounds were received in the recent battle at Chancellorsville. Pneumonia supervened upon these injuries, and caused his death. The wounds. it seems, were received at the hands of some of his own men, who in the darkness of the night mistook Jackson and his staff for Federal officers. The Southern papers are filled with account

of his death and funeral. The Richmond Whig says that "since the death of Washington, no similar event has so profoundly and sorrowfully impressed the people of Virginia, as the death The Northern war papers, too, laying aside for the moment, all feeling in regard to the cause for which he died, add their tribute of respect for the genius and virtues of penalty, not the speaker. So we don't exactly the great departed Southerner. His loss to the Southern army will certainly be severely felt, for it will be a long time till either the North or the South shall look upon his like again.

"The Age."

This able and useful journal has recently been greatly enlarged and is, now, really the best daily morning newspaper published in Philadelphia. Aside from its politics (which we entirely approve) The Age is an excellent nonetary and commercial journal, furnishing full reports of the markets and containing sound and truthful expositions of affairs on 'change and in the business world. If any of our readers desire to take a morning daily from Philadelphia, let them do themselves a favor by subscribing for The Age. Democrats, especially, now that they have got a good paper of their own, should no longer patronise that contumacious and malignant sheet, the Philadelphia Inquirer, which has become notorious for its sensation stories manufactured to order to make it sell. We hope that The Age will be extensive ly taken in this county. Address A. J. Gloss erner & Co., 430 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

New Posr Office.-A new post office has been established at "The Forks," under the tise testimony would be of material import- tie of "Stuckeysville," Geo. W. Stuckey PostDeath of Maj. Jas. Burns, Sr.

We announce, with regret, the death of Maj. Jas. Burns, Sr., which took place at his residence in Juniata tp., this county, on Sunday last, the 17th inst. Maj. Burns was in the 103d year of his age, being at the time of his demise, the oldest person in the county. He voted for Gen. Washington, and for every Democratic candidate for the presidency. He was with Washington at Valley Forge and participated in the battle of Brandywine. In his private to the town every day, for about two weeks.—Little Washington is a beautiful place and was a town of four thousand inhabitants in peacalife, Maj. Burns was greatly beloved and respected by all who knew him. He has gone to pected by all who knew him. He has gone to place to see how things were going on, could not get back, on account of the Rebels planting children and the respect and veneration of sor-

in that place, to fill the responsible position of City Engineer. Mr. Mower was the Demo-

An Outspoken Paper.

The Evening Journal, published in Philadelphia, by Pine and Lewis, is the boldest, bravest and most untiring advocate of Democratic principles, in the shape of a newspaper, published in the Eastern cities. That Pine gives us the pure turpentine and no mistake. The Journal leserves a liberal support from the Democracy and our friends should make it a point to sus-

Democratic Clubs.

On Thursday evening last, a large and spirited Democratic meeting was held at Centre-ville. Michael Boor presided, assisted by a number of vice presidents and secretaries whose names were not handed us or we should print them with pleasure. Speeches were made by John Palmer, Esq., and B. F. Meyers. A club was organized and many persons enrolled

On Saturday last the Democrats of Napier tp. formed a Democratic Club at Paris. Jos. W. Sleek presided; the names of the vice presidents Meyers and O. E. Shannon, Esqs., addressed back to Newbern. After we got back, Foster the meeting and E. F. Kerr presented a Constinant the blockade at night in the gun-boad Escort. tution for the Club, which was adopted. This meeting was very large and full of enthusiasm.

FIRE IN SNAKE SPRING TOWNSHIP .- The dwelling of Mrs. Ritchey (widow) in Snake Spring tp., was destroyed by fire on Monday last. All the furniture in the house and fifty dollars in money were also consumed. The fire originated at the roof, from the stove-pipe, and though discovered in good season was not ob-

CAPT. JOSEPH FILLER .- We were pleased to CAPT. JOSEPH FILLER.—We were pleased to take by the hand, the other day, our old friend, Capt. Jos. Filler, of the 55th P. V., who arrived here on Wednesday last, on a visit to his family. Capt. Filler looks very well and seems to enjoy the service. to enjoy the service.

PROMOTED.-We learn with pleasure that our old typo, John B. Helm, of Co. E. 101st Reg't. P. V., has been promoted to a Lieutenancy in his company. John deserves this promotion, as his has not been the life of a holiday

There is no war news of importance. It s rumored that Gen. Grant has taken Jackson, Miss. The Federal loss in the recent battles on the Rappahannock, is now "permitted" to be stated at 30,000!

The leading "Republican" journals, with the exception of the N. Y. Times and the dirty, contemptible, dishwater Philadelphia sensation dailies, are all down on the arrest and n al of Mr. Vallandigham.

The N. Y. Tribune says :- "Our Federal and State Constitutions do not recognize perverse opinions, nor unpatriotic speeches, as grounds of infliction, beyond the infliction of the speeches themselves, and then the hearer suffers the see how Mr. Vallandigham is to be lawfully punished for making a bad speech, unless by compelling him to make it to empty seats. * 'Send him to the Dry Tortugas.

says the General-probably as a hint for him 'to dry up.' 'Set him over into Dixic,' the President is said to suggest as an alternative.— But this is the worst joke Abe Lincoln has yet

The Tribune is seconded by the N. Y. Post, me of the ablest of the Administration journals, in this wise: "Vallandigham has not, that we hear, committed any overt act of treason; he has not resisted the laws, though he has, perhaps, counselled resistance, and until he does, his silly babbling, like Brook's and Wood's must be allowed to pass for what it is

Thus do the ablest of the radical newspaper deprecate and condemn the conduct of Burnside and the President. It remains for such vile traders in the bloody news of the day as the Philadelphia Inquirer, to glory in a business too small for Greely and Bryant.

CINCINNATI, May 18 .- General Burnside' general order recites the court-martial trial of Mr. Vallandigham, sentencing him to close confinement during the war in some fortress, to be selected by the commander of the department. The order names Fort Warren.

Head Quarters, Co. G, 101st, P. V. Newbern, S. C., May 1, 1868.

Dear Frank:—
Since you last heard from me, you have en papers with accounts of what has been go-g on in this Department for the last month. ing on in this Department for the last month.
We have been in what you would call tight papers for some time. The Rebels had the town of Little Washington surrounded and were asking for its surrender from the officer in charge of ble times. Gen. Foster having gone up to this sand batteries all along the river, on commandrowing friends, to celebrate and hallow his memory. Peace to his ashes!

J. Selby Mower, Esq.

We learn with pleasure that our young friend
J. Selby Mower, Esq., whilom of this place, but for the last few years a resident of Fort
Wayne, Ind., was chosen, at the recent election
in the transport Northener, to effect a landing but it could not be done. The gunboats could do nothing with the blockade, it was so well constructed. We lay there a day and a might, looking at the gun-boats and them fightnight, looking at the gun-boats and them in that place, to fill the responsible position of City Engineer. Mr. Mower was the Demobats. They would never fire until they had a sure thing of it. It's a pretty sight to look city by about 600 majority over the Onion Leck ticket.

An Outspoken Paper.

a sure thing of it. It's a pretty signt to look that a naval engagement after night. The next day the old boat brought us back to Newbern. At twelve o'clock that night, we were ordered off again. We crossed the Neuse Riverin boats to the opposite side, where we watched for day light. Morning came, when all was got in readiness for the move, our brigade in advance, the the whole thing under Gen. Spinola, of New York, who commanded a brigade in this de-partment of Pa. Malitia; our old General being North and Foster tied up in Washington. Well, we moved off, as I said, and got on 15 miles where we encamped for the night: The next morning we were up and off before daylight,— We had got about ten miles, when Spinola found ont he was about putting his foot on a horner's ont he was about putting his foot of a horner stress from the singing music of those fellows that run on heavy wheels. We were at a stream of water called Blunt's creek and there was only one way of crossing it, and that was by a bridge front of us, which the enemy had protected by artillery. The skirmishers were sent out and had a small skirmish across the water.— There were a few killed and wounded on our side. Our artillery was placed in position as well as could be, for it could not be got off the road for swamps on both sides. The enemy had the range of the road and the second or third fire killed a lot of men at the pieces, and six or seven horses in one battery, wounding Col. Belger. After a few more shots were ex-changed, Spinola ordered a retreat. I do not Sleek presided; the names of the vice presidents know how many were killed and wounded in were not furnished us. John Palmer, B. F. all, but there were a good many. We came They came very near knocking the boat to slivers. One shell passed through the General's bed-room. He had been in bed and just got up and went out of his room to give some orde about the boat. If he had been in bed it would have cut him in two right in the middle. The night Gen. Foster got here, Gen. Wessel got here from New York. They ordered General Spinola back with his brigade but he came back

Spinola back with his brigade but he came back as soon nearly as he went. Gen. Wessell said he could drive Gen. Hill and Pettigrew with his old brigade. We were thrown across the Neuse River again, with some nine months Regiments, that are here from Mass. We drove old Hill and Pettigrew from their fortification aud rifle pits, capturing and killing a lot of their brigade marched over the bridge across the Tar River, into the Town, with our battle worn flags floating in the breeze. We staid at Washington until Spinola's brigade was brought round on transports, to garrison the place, when we returned to Newbern, where we are now. It is from 35 to 40 miles from here to Washington by land and water. It is pretty warm here now. The health of the troops in this depart-ment is very good at present. We have orders

ment is very good at present. We have orders again to leave here, but don't know yet where for. We have drawn seven days rations. We lost one man out of our company, on the expedition. Lieut. Evans, of company D, has resigned on account of his health. He was a faithful and good officer. His men did not want him to go. Yours, &c., J. B. H.

CAMP 55th Reg't, P. V. Beaufort, S. C., May 2d, 1863. MR. EDITOR:

Thinking a few lines from this part of Thinking a few lines from this part of creation, would not be uninteresting, I send you a few items for publication. We are still in the old camp near Beaufort and we very good the Republic would soon be restored and the area out picketing roots of the Republic would soon be restored and the creation, would not be uninteresting.

a few items for publication. We are still in the old camp near Beaufort and have very good the old camp near out nicketing most of the the old camp near Beautort and nave very good quarters. We are out picketing most of the time, fighting the mosquitoes and guarding the "superior American." I see there was quite a sensation produced in the North, by the chivalrous doings of the sable sons of South Carolina, their glogious feats in Florida and alohg the coast. In reading the papers, one was almost led to believe that the whole State of Florida, "Not so had been conquered by the "Buffaloes." Not so, however. They landed at Jacksonville, under eover of the gun-boats, marched thro' the town and attempted to penetrate the interior but were driven back. This heated the blood of the "loyal blacks" and they, with the assistance of their New England white brethren, pillaged the place They then applied torches to the principal buildings and embarked for S. C. with their trophies -a few old women. The object of the expediion was to capture some of "Fader Abram's 'free Americans of African descent.'" They captured three and lost two, which was a clear gain of one "nig." That "free American of African descent" will cost the Government just bout two million dollars, providing Uncle Sa about two million dollars, providing pays for the property destroyed, which belonged to loval citizens. Why should not a negro be to loyal citizens. Why should not a negro be superior to a white man when the Administration pays two millions apiece for them. "Fad-er Abram's children" are very patriotic. They "embrace the opportunity" of entering the service with joy (gagged and handcuffed). They are dragged from their beds at midnight and conveyed to camp, from which they can't escape. These are the kind of volunteers they

Perhaps, too, they expect a position in the "col- Indignation Meeting at Albany Decisive Letter

ored legion."

If this finds a place in your valuable paper, ored legion.

If this finds a place may you will hear from me again.

Yours truly,

O. B. SMITH

Tribute of Respect. At a meeting of the Presbyterian congrega-ion of Bedford, held on Wednesday Evening May 13, the following paper was un: adopted:

This congregation has heard with deep grief of the death of Rev. Francis E. Butler, who by his christian fidelity, unaffected piety, gen-erous sympathy, and noble maily bearing, so won our hearts, during his ministrations among us, in the absence of our own beloved, faithful pastor in the summer of 1860, and inasmuch as our sorrow, and our grateful, loving recollection, as a people, and as individuals, of the de

parted, demand expression, therefore it is

Resolved, By the Presbyterian Congregation of Bedford, that we are sad, very sad at our loss, for we had hoped to see our friend again in the flesh; and we are sad at the loss, that

in the flesh; and we are sad at the loss, that to human vision, has befallen the Church, in the early death of one so eminently qualified for successful labor in the Master's cause.

Resolved, That the brief period of labor of the decased, amongst us will ever be a green spot in our memory.—We will remember him with warmest affection while we live, we hope to remember him and his labor of love, "beyond the wire." We cannot forwar how retrief. the river." We cannot forget how, notwithstanding, he came among us a stranger, he speed-ily endeared himself to us, by his consistent, cheerful piety, his faithful labor, his friendly, affable manner—in short—by all those high, pure genial traits, which constitute that "highes

style of man," the Christian Gentleman.

Resolved, That we admire the Christian here ism, which prompted him to labor among our patriot soldiers, in the camp and amid the dan-gers of the battle-field, and led to the sacrifice of his life in the act of ministering to the woun ded and the dying, to brave the terrors of scenes of danger, that he might give water to the famishing, and his prayers to the dying, is just what, knowing him, we would have expected of

Resolved, That in our own sorrow, we do no forget his relatives in their bereavement. We commend them to that Blessed Master, whom he served, and to the comforts of His grace, and we would bid them remember with pleasure the usefulness and the virtues of their departed one Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the "New York Observer," the Preshyterian and in the papers of this Borough, and also that a copy be forwarded to the family of the

Speech of Senator Cowan.

Senate, on the 2d March last, on the Indemnity bill, and have read it with a great deal of pleasure. It is moderate and calm, and the sentiments such as becomes a statesman to utin this terrible emergency. We do not of course, approve of this bill, but there is in the speech

we commend the following extracts to the attention of those proscriptive bigots in this county who are so bitter in their denunciations

of Democratic men and measures: "Now, it seems to me that if we of the dominant party were more tolerant of the Op-position, and insected of taking paths to insult their beliefs and misrepresent their opinions, we should be very careful to avoid any allusion to them whatever, we should soon disarm that Opposition. I have been from the first of opinion that the introduction of any measure, matter how important it might appear in the eyes of its friends, calculated to provoke the ostility of the Democratic party and incite it to opposition, was mischseveous to the highest degree, and that all we might gain by such a measure would be nothing compared with what we should lose by arousing it to resist it. Their harmonious co-operation with us in the prosecution of the war is worth more to the country a thousand times over, than any measure we could propose, and which would tend to alienate them from as. Is there any man living to-day who loves his country better than his own hobby, who would not be willing and ready to give up all the causes of difference, with that great party, composing one half our people, for the sake of insuring its hearty and cheerful co-operation with us in carrying on the war? Sir, I had rather have the moral and material aid of the Democratic party in this was than all the legislative projects that could be hatched in the brains of a Congress composed entirely of reformers. One kindly tion of its great heart and one sturdy stroke of its mighty arm would do more to put down the rebellion than all the laws they could possiold flag again float everywhere, still more the subject of veneration and still more the assurance of safety and protection than it ever was. I would respect the traditions of that party I would respect the traditions of that and deal tenderly with its likes and dislike surely under no circumstances would I offend it when it could be avoided."

Interesting Items. The following are among the latest items telegraphed from Washington:

The announcement has been permitted to be

made that our losses, all told, in the battles of the 2d, 3d and 4th instant, were not far from 30,000, of which full 6,000 are believed to have been taken prisoners. We also lost 32 pieces of artillery, and small arms estimated in number at 10,000 to 20,000.

Though nothing definite has been made public with regard to the disposal of Vallandigham, it is the belief, in quarters likely to know, that he will be shortly permitted to return to his home. - Phil. Ledge

The Tribune Throwing Hooker and Stoneman Overboard.

The Tribune of yesterday again throws Hooker overboard as a failure—says he has not ad ker overboard as a failure—says he has not advanced since he retreated, with a larger army than the enemy after losing seventeen thousand men. The Tribune is equally severe against Stoneman and contends that he accomplished

little or nothing, having scarcely damaged Lee's principal line of communication at all, and certainly not interrupting it for twenty-four Some write home that they don't want peace—they want the war settled honorably. How are they going to settle the war honorably? By stealing the negroes? None have such sentiments except those that have been appointed corporal or sergeant or to some other office.—

from Gov. Seymour-Failure of an Attempt to Break up the Assemblage.

Albany, N. Y., May 16.—The meeting to protest against the arbitrary arrest of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, at the Capitol tonight, was largely attended. Hon. Erastus Corning presided.

Strong speeches were made by Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Hon. Francis Kernan, John Mur-

phy, Esq., of Buffalo, and others.
Resolutions were movel denouncing the arrest
of Mr. Vallandigham as an unwarrantable as-

sumption of military power.

The resolutions were adopted.

A letter was then read from Governor Sey-

mour characterizing the arrest of Mr. Vallan-digham as "an act which has brought dishonor upon our country; which is full of danger to our persons and our homes, and which bears upon its front conscious violation of law and justice."

An attempt was made to disturb the meeting, but it failed, and the police succeeded in making several arrests of the guilty parties.

Hooker's Defeat and Stoneman's Fruitless Raid.

The New York Tribune, a very loyal sheet, in

LATEST FROM THE ARM: —Our news from the Rappahannock is direct and positive down to Tuesday morning last, at which time one of the editors of this journal left the army of the Potomac. All reports of movements since Gen. Hooker recrossed the river, on the night of May 5, are wholly without foundation.

The army, after reaching the north side of

The army, after reaching the north side of the Rappahannock, returned leisurely to its old camps, and has occupied them eversines. Gen. Sedgwick has not recrossed with two corps or one, or, with any force whatever, nor has any one, or, with any force whatever, nor has any other commander or body of troops beyond the lines of the camps. So much for the wide-ly circulated reports with which the inventive talent of Philadelphia favored the country on Saturday and Monday. When the army does move and whither it goes, will probably be known after it has started, and not before.

The troops are in good spirits. Among the rank and tile there is certainly a feeling of disappointment at the retreat, but nothing which can be called demoralization. It is difficult perhaps for the army to understand why the first campaign was abandoned, but they are nevertheless entirely ready to begin another, and WILL ENGER UPON IT WITH CONFIDENCE IN THEMSELVES AND THEIR COMMANDERS (!)

Gen. Stoneman's cavalry performances have been very extensively received as a complete success, and it seems right, therefore, to say that they have been exaggerated. Some mischief was done on the Virginia Central Rail-Speech of Senator Cowan.

We have been handed the speech of HonEdgar Cowan, delivered in the United States
with which the cavalry were expected to cooperate-but the Richmond and Fredericksourg Rail-road was so little injured that THE TRAINS WERE NOT STOPPED FOR TWENTY-FOUR

HOURS.

Gen. Stoneman was ordered to strike that road by forced marches and destroy it. His FORCED MARCHES CONSISTED IN TAKING FOUR DAYS TO TRAVEL FORTY-FIVE MILES, FROM KEL-LEY'S FORD TO SAXTON'S JUNCTION, and the destruction was confined to blowing up one or two culverts and displacing a few rails. The des-truction in other places was more extensive, but this does not interrupt Lee's communication with Richmond—the essential purpose of Gen.

Stoneman's expedition.

It is ille to deny that the campaign of Gen.

Hooker, which began so auspiciously, came to a
premature and ineffectual end. His losses were considerably heavier than the published estimates, and will not amount to less than sixty thousand killed wounded and missing. The actual present returns exceed seventeen thousand, but may be a

Gunn's New Domestic Physician.

This useful and invaluable book is now being ntroduced to our citizens. A thorough trial by the public, and a careful examination by competent judges has fully demonstrated that it is the best work of the kind now extant. We would advise every man who has a family to avail himself of the first opportunity to procure a copy. It may save him many a doctor's bill, besides even life, and prevent sickness. The agents are, for the first time, in our county, and the work cannot be had except through them.

The general agent is stopping in town, at the Washington House. Any gentleman out of employment, who has energy and perseverance, will, we think, find it to his advantage to call on him and get an agency for this Great Book It is meeting with larger sales than any other ten works.

The Miasma and Foul Vapors generated by the hot sun will be far more deadly to our volunteers than the enemy's beyonets dian and Crimean campaigns, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS were used in enormous quantities. They kept the troops in perfect health. Only 26 cts. perbox- Soldier s, supply yourselves.

-MARRIED-

BEEGLE-EARNEST .- On the 7th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Yingling, Mr. Philip Bee-gle and Miss Maria Earnest, both of Bedford

-DIED-

BURNS.—In Juniata tp., on Sunday morning, 17th inst., Maj. Jas. Burns, Sr., aged 102

years, 7 months and 5 days.

S Maj. Burns was the oldest citizen of Bedford county and was a soldier of the Revolution. He was respected and beloved by all his acquimtance. May he rest in peace.

NAGLE .- On the 15th inst., Mrs. Eva Na

ple, wife of Mr. Frederick Nagle, ar., aged 68 years and 7 days.

For a period of fifty-one years Mrs. Nagle was a consistent member of the Ev. Lutheran Church, and died with a good hope of eternal life. She was confined to her bed for several life. She was confined to her bed for several months prior to her death, with a lingering dis-ease—yet she waited patiently for her end—for her departure from the church militant to the