



What They Promised.

THE FRIENDS OF GOV. CURTIS PROMISED THE PEOPLE THAT IF THEY WOULD RE-ELECT HIM, THE WAR WOULD END IN 30 DAYS AND THERE WOULD BE NO MORE DRAFTING. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PROMISES.

Wood, Flour and Pork wanted in payment of subscription.

Bedford Classical Institute.

REV. JOHN LYON, Principal.

The 2d Quarter of the 5th School Year of this Institution will open as usual on Monday, November 19, 1863. Terms as before.

A Few Figures.

In the great political campaign of 1860, when all parties were thoroughly aroused, there were polled for the office of Governor, in the State of Pennsylvania, 492,000 votes. Since then about 200,000 men have gone out of the State into the army. Of these at least 75,000 were voters at that election. This would leave at home, of the voters of that year, 417,000. Now, at the late election for Governor, the State is represented to have polled 523,867 votes, about 106,000 more than in 1860! No reasonable man will claim that this increase is natural and normal, and it requires but little acuteness of perception to see that it is fictitious and fraudulent. That the State should poll 106,000 more votes than it did in 1860, after sending 200,000 men to the war, is preposterous. But if any one doubts that this apparent increase is not fraudulent, let the doubter look at the statistics of the State and be convinced. For instance: The proportion of voters to the number of taxables has generally been computed at 1,000 of the former to about every 1,400 of the latter. (At the gubernatorial election of 1857, it was 1,000 to 1,645.) Now the number of taxable inhabitants of the State, as reported by the late Board of Revenue Commissioners, is 661,632. Taking the proportion of 1,000 voters to every 1,400 taxables, the full vote of Pennsylvania would be at present, 465,458, or 58,209 less than were polled at the late election! Bradford county, which gave Curtin nearly 4,000 majority, has 9,882 taxables and polled 9,776 votes, which would indicate that there are only 106 taxables in this county who are not voters! According to the usual ratio of 1000 voters to every 1,400 taxables, Bradford county should have polled only 7,068 votes, or 2,718 less than it did poll. In this county, then, there must have been cast nearly 3,000 illegal votes. In Chester, at the above-named ratio, the vote should have been 11,700 or 1,786 less than the number polled at the late election, to wit:—13,486. In this county Curtin had 2,500 majority. In Huntingdon the vote should have been 4,628 instead of 5,427, or about 800 less than it was. Huntingdon county gave Curtin nearly 1,100 majority. In Erie, if the whole vote were cast, it would foot up to only 8,287 instead of 9,519. Curtin had 3,000 majority in Erie. In Somerset the whole vote is only 8,915 instead of 4,902 as figured up at the late election. Somerset county gave Curtin 1,326 majority. In Philadelphia, the entire vote could be only 75,682. At the late election it is represented to have been 82,467. Philadelphia gave Curtin 7,000 majority. But, to give a few more figures, let us assume that the vote of the State as reported to have been cast at the late election, was honest and legal. This assumption makes the proportion of voters to the number of taxables 1,000 to every 1,254. Now, Bradford county has 9,882 taxables; therefore, according to the ratio of voters to taxables, exhibited by the late election, that county should not have polled over 7,880 votes. But it polled, as we have seen, 9,776! So in Erie, which has 11,602 taxables, the vote should have been 9,252, instead of 9,519; in Huntingdon, which has 6,480 taxables, the vote should have been 5,167 instead of 5,427; and in Somerset 4,371 instead of 4,902. Thus it will be seen that these strong Abolition counties greatly exceed in their number of voters even the disproportioned ratio fixed by the late election. And these are only examples. Wherever the Abolitionists made heavy gains, this undue proportion of voters to taxables exists. Thus the fictitious increase in the number of voters since 1860, is fully developed. Can any man longer doubt that Judge Woodward is really and by a majority of the lawful votes of the State, the Governor elect of Pennsylvania?

Chas. Merwine of this borough, has been appointed by the Commissioners to take charge of the Court House building, viz Levi Agnew removed. The Commissioners have done themselves credit in thus giving this appointment to a deserving man, an honest Democrat and one who, we think, believes that there ought to be such an element in human nature as gratitude.

George Roades, the newly elected Commissioner, was installed in office, on Monday last. He succeeds Mr. Feighner whose term expired on that day. Mr. Roades is a good man and will discharge with fidelity the trust reposed in him by the people of the county.

SAD ACCIDENT.—One day last week, Mr. David Deal, of Colerain tp., was engaged in threshing with a machine, his right arm was caught in the cylinder and terribly crushed and lacerated. It was found necessary to amputate the injured limb above the elbow, which was done by Drs. Marbourg and Harry, the physicians in attendance. At last accounts the unfortunate sufferer was doing well.

OUR NEW SHERIFF.—Capt. Aldstadt, our newly elected Sheriff, is about to enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office and his predecessor, Mr. Cessa, is about to retire.— We have no doubt that Capt. Aldstadt will make an excellent officer and that his success in his new role will eclipse even that which he achieved as commander of "Co. Q." during the late campaign. The retiring Sheriff was a very efficient officer and during his term made troops of friends.

PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine, for December. It is a splendid number. ("Peterson" will be greatly improved in 1864. It will contain nearly 1000 pages of double column reading matter; 14 steel plates; 12 colored steel fashion plates; 12 colored patterns in Berlin work, embroidery or crochet, and 900 wood engravings—proportionately more than any other periodical gives. Its stories and novelets are by the best writers. In 1864, Four Original Copyright Novelets will be given. Its FASHIONS ARE ALWAYS THE LATEST AND PRETTIEST. Every neighborhood ought to make up a club. Its price is but Two DOLLARS a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of its class. It is THE MAGAZINE FOR THE TIMES! To clubs, it is cheaper still, viz.—three copies for \$5, five for \$7.50, or eight for \$10. To every person getting up a club, (at these rates), the Publisher will send an extra copy gratis. Specimen sent (if written for) to those wishing to get up clubs. Address, post-paid, CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS
DR. RADWAY'S PILLS
DR. RADWAY'S PILLS

Are superior to all other purgative medicines in the world. They are the only purgative pills that it is safe to administer in cases of Erysipelas, Typhoid, Scarlet, Yellow, or other Fevers, or in Small Pox, Gastritis, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and other diseases, where a mild soothing and healing purgative is required.—One dose of Radway's Pills will cleanse the bowels, and purge from the system diseased humors as thoroughly as lobelia will cleanse the stomach, without weakening the patient. One dose is sufficient to prove their superiority to all other pills. Sold by Druggists.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the State, pronouncing the Conscription Law unconstitutional, has created quite a flutter among the Abolition journals. They know that this decision places Gov. Curtin in a very unpleasant dilemma. He must either set at defiance the decree of the Supreme Court, which is now a law of the State, and which the Governor is, by his OATH OF OFFICE, bound to execute, or he must refuse to obey the behest of Abraham Lincoln and his Abolition Congress. Gov. Curtin has it in his power, now, to save the people of this State from the horrors of "the Conscription. The responsibility rests upon him. The Supreme Court have clearly pointed out to him his duty to protect the people of the State from further conscription. These facts are sorely felt by such Join organs as the Philadelphia Press and Inquirer, and hence the sensation produced among them by this righteous decision.

Every day brings forth some new development of the rascality by which Judge Woodward was defrauded of his election. Even in our own county, it appears there were frauds of which honest people never dreamed. It seems that in Middle Woodberry, Liberty and Broad Top, where the Abolitionists had their principal increase, dozens of illegal votes were polled. In Liberty some of the Huntingdon Abolitionists voted and then returned to Huntingdon county and voted there also. Some of these have been arrested and will be punished. In Broad Top numbers of fraudulent votes were polled by the Abolitionists, among the rest that of an alien, on the ground that he had obtained his first papers and had paid the \$300 commutation as a conscript! The Broad Top Election Board ought to be made understand the election laws by having a little experience of their workings in the Courts. If the Democrats of Broad Top, permit such frauds to be practised upon them without bringing the Election Board to justice, they deserve to remain in the minority. We say to Democrats, everywhere, stand up for your rights, bring the ballot-box stuffers to judgment, and let there be a stop put to the fraudulent voting which now controls the result of elections throughout the land. Hereafter let no election officers who violate the law in any particular, go unpunished.

Chas. Merwine of this borough, has been appointed by the Commissioners to take charge of the Court House building, viz Levi Agnew removed. The Commissioners have done themselves credit in thus giving this appointment to a deserving man, an honest Democrat and one who, we think, believes that there ought to be such an element in human nature as gratitude.

George Roades, the newly elected Commissioner, was installed in office, on Monday last. He succeeds Mr. Feighner whose term expired on that day. Mr. Roades is a good man and will discharge with fidelity the trust reposed in him by the people of the county.

SAD ACCIDENT.—One day last week, Mr. David Deal, of Colerain tp., was engaged in threshing with a machine, his right arm was caught in the cylinder and terribly crushed and lacerated. It was found necessary to amputate the injured limb above the elbow, which was done by Drs. Marbourg and Harry, the physicians in attendance. At last accounts the unfortunate sufferer was doing well.

OUR NEW SHERIFF.—Capt. Aldstadt, our newly elected Sheriff, is about to enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office and his predecessor, Mr. Cessa, is about to retire.— We have no doubt that Capt. Aldstadt will make an excellent officer and that his success in his new role will eclipse even that which he achieved as commander of "Co. Q." during the late campaign. The retiring Sheriff was a very efficient officer and during his term made troops of friends.

PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine, for December. It is a splendid number. ("Peterson" will be greatly improved in 1864. It will contain nearly 1000 pages of double column reading matter; 14 steel plates; 12 colored steel fashion plates; 12 colored patterns in Berlin work, embroidery or crochet, and 900 wood engravings—proportionately more than any other periodical gives. Its stories and novelets are by the best writers. In 1864, Four Original Copyright Novelets will be given. Its FASHIONS ARE ALWAYS THE LATEST AND PRETTIEST. Every neighborhood ought to make up a club. Its price is but Two DOLLARS a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of its class. It is THE MAGAZINE FOR THE TIMES! To clubs, it is cheaper still, viz.—three copies for \$5, five for \$7.50, or eight for \$10. To every person getting up a club, (at these rates), the Publisher will send an extra copy gratis. Specimen sent (if written for) to those wishing to get up clubs. Address, post-paid, CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS
DR. RADWAY'S PILLS
DR. RADWAY'S PILLS

Are superior to all other purgative medicines in the world. They are the only purgative pills that it is safe to administer in cases of Erysipelas, Typhoid, Scarlet, Yellow, or other Fevers, or in Small Pox, Gastritis, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and other diseases, where a mild soothing and healing purgative is required.—One dose of Radway's Pills will cleanse the bowels, and purge from the system diseased humors as thoroughly as lobelia will cleanse the stomach, without weakening the patient. One dose is sufficient to prove their superiority to all other pills. Sold by Druggists.

SEVERELY INJURED.—Mr. Joseph E. Long, of Liberty tp., was badly hurt, a few days ago, by being caught between the bumpers of two cars, as he was about to walk between them. It was feared that his injuries would prove fatal.

SHOT ON PICKET.—Nathan Smith, of St. Clair tp., a private in the 2d Pa. Cavalry, was shot whilst on picket near the Rappahannock, on the night of the 12th ult. It is supposed that he was killed by Moseby's Guerillas. He leaves a young wife to mourn his untimely death.

The "Jack Downing" letters, which appear originally in the New York Day-Book, will be published regularly in the Gazette until the series is concluded. The spicy and amusing stories of the "Major" will be relished by all, whilst his home-thrusts at the follies and foibles of the "Kernel" and his "Cabinet", will be justified by every one not blinded by ignorance or partisan prejudice. We recommend the Day-Book, for which "Jack Downing" writes exclusively, as a family paper of great usefulness and worthy of the support of the people. In our next we will give another installment from the "Major."

Farmers, go to William Hartley's and buy a "Eureka Fodder Cutter." This machine is one of the most useful ever invented.

Pennsylvania Conscription.

The friends of civil liberty and constitutional law have found, at length, a solid anchorage for their faith and hopes in the judicial action and legal acumen of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. At a General Term of this Court, held at Pittsburgh on the 9th instant, the question of the constitutionality of the Conscription Act was argued at great length, on the application for injunctions in the cases of certain drafted citizens of Philadelphia, restraining the Government officers from transferring them to the military service of the United States. The importance of the question to be decided has been thoroughly comprehended and its legal aspects carefully analysed, in the forcible and elaborate opinion of Chief Justice Lowrie, whose profound and dispassionate logic must carry conviction to all impartial minds.

We have in the opinion of the highest court of Pennsylvania at once an able defence of State rights and an eloquent vindication of the patriotism of Pennsylvania. And for the first time in the history of this war, we find ourselves confronted with a high Court of Justice that possesses a combination of nerve and intellect clear enough to discern, and powerful enough to maintain, the dignity of State sovereignty and the personal liberty of the citizen.

The weak policy of Wilson's conscription scheme, from its first inception in the mind of that visionary Abolitionist enthusiast up to the present hour of its ignominious defeat and practical overthrow, would convince anybody, except an insane partisan Administration, of the utter impracticability of this method of soldier making. Whatever may be the follies and weaknesses of the imbecile Cabinet that chance has made the transient custodian of the National helm, it cannot be possible that it is so blinded by passion and incited by self-will as not to comprehend the shallow logic of arbitrary power and military despotism. Surely it cannot fail to comprehend how brief must be its reign, how despicable its premature dissolution!

We cannot, with the record of nearly three years of Federal despotism before us, entertain even a vague supposition that this judicial voice of the highest court of Pennsylvania will be able to penetrate the thick skull of Washington Abolitionism, or secure the respect of even a formal consideration at its hands. But whatever Federal officers at Washington may choose to think about it, or whatever course of action they may pursue in regard to it, we have a decision of the highest recognized legal tribunal of Pennsylvania, which even unjust men will not dare to violate.

There is law for the people as well as for the Government, and it is the solemn duty of every man to see that it is not transgressed with impunity; and we hesitate not to say that the loyal, law-abiding citizens of Pennsylvania, who have hitherto submitted to the hardships of this Conscription Act because it was recognized as law, will be prompt to demand and enforce its judicial repudiation.

Let all the liberty-loving men thank God that amid the cringing suppliance and fawning sycophancy and timid cowardice of the hour, there exist in the staunch old State of Pennsylvania brave and true men, of spotless purity and unquestioned courage, who dare to stand up, in the proud stature of their manhood, and combat the insane fury of fanaticism and the wild licentiousness of lawless passion.—N. Y. Leader.

A Frank Confession.

"The greatest folly of my life was the issuing of the Emancipation proclamation." Such were the words of President LINCOLN to WENDELL PHILLIPS last January, according to the testimony of the latter in a speech he made last week at the Music Hall in New Haven. Before the issuing of that document, President LINCOLN gave it as his opinion that it would be of no more effect than the "pop's" ball against the comet; and after he had given it to the world he regards it as "the greatest folly of his life," and did not scruple to inform one of the most influential leaders of the financial faction who had forced him into the objectionable measure. President LINCOLN has made many notable remarks since he has been in office, but none that is likely to attract so much attention as the above.—N. Y. World.

A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN ELECTED.—At the recent election in New York, the Democrats elected John V. L. Pruyn, Esq., one of the ablest men in that State, to Congress from the Albany district, by a large majority, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Erastus Corning. But the telegraph wires have never (as far as we know) allowed the fact to be known. It troubles the Abolitionists that there is a Democratic party. But they can't help it, after all. And they'll hear from it, too.

When did President Lincoln get the power to order the enlistment of the negro slaves in Maryland, in opposition to the wishes of their masters, and then pay three hundred dollars for each enlisted man out of the public funds? Congress never gave him any such power. The matter will be investigated during the next session of Congress.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

From the following list of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, it will be seen that the Abolitionists have the meagre majority of 5 on joint ballot. The Democrats gain 3 in the Senate and lose 6 in the House. Three Democratic candidates for the House, were defeated as follows: one in Perry, beaten by one vote, one in Philadelphia, by about 40, and another in Millifin by about 75.—Thus 188 more votes in these districts would have given us a majority on joint ballot. Harry White, Senator from the Indiana district, is now a prisoner in Richmond, and if not released the Senate will stand 16 to 16.

SENATE.
Those marked thus * are new Senators.
1st District—Philadelphia—Jeremiah Nichols, A. C. M. Donovan, D., Jacob Ridgway, A., Geo. Connell, A.
2d—Chester and Delaware—W. Worthington, A. III.—Montgomery—J. C. Smith, D.
3d—York—A. Hiestand Glatz, D.
4th—Bucks—William Kinzie, D.
5th—Lehigh and Northampton—G. W. Stein, D.
6th—Berks—Heater Clymer, D.
7th—Schuylkill—Bernard Reilly, D.
8th—Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—H. B. Beardsley, D.
9th—Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—W. J. Turrell, A.
10th—Lancaster—J. B. Stark, D.
11th—Tioga, Potter, McKean and Warren—S. F. Wilson, A.
12th—Berks, Lycoming, Centre and Union—Henry Johnson, A.
13th— Snyder, Montour, Northumberland and Columbia—David Montgomery, D.
14th—Cumberland and Perry—George H. Bucher, D.
15th—Dauphin and Lebanon—David Fleming, A.
16th—Lancaster—Benjamin Champney, A., J. M. Dunlap, A.
17th—York—A. Hiestand Glatz, D.
18th—Adams, Franklin and Fulton—William McSherry, D.
19th—Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon—G. W. Householder, A.
20th—Blair, Cambria and Clearfield—W. A. Wallace, D.
21st—Erie and Armstrong—Henry White, A.
22nd—Westmoreland & Fayette—John Latta, D.
23rd—Washington & Green—Wm. Hopkins, D.
24th—Allegheny—John P. Penny, A., J. L. Graham, A.
25th—Beaver and Butler—C. C. McCandless, A.
26th—Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—Thomas Hoge, A.
27th—Erie and Crawford—Morrow B. Lowry, A.
28th—Clarion, Jefferson, Forest and Elk—C. L. Lamberton, D.
Abolition Senators, - 17
Democratic, - 16

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Abolition majority, - 1
Democratic, - 16

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.	
James H. Marshall, D.	Alexander Patton, D.
Altoona, Adams	Greene
Thomas A. Higham, A.	David Etlinger, A.
Alfred Black, D.	Indiana
W. B. Dennison, A.	J. W. Huston, A.
John P. Glass, A.	Junata, Union & Snyder
H. B. Heron, A.	John Balsbach, A.
Armstrong & Westmoreland	Samuel H. Orwig, A.
J. E. Chambers, D.	Lancaster
John Hargett, D.	E. K. Smith, A.
John W. Riddle, D.	E. Billingslet, A.
Beaver and Lawrence	Nathaniel Mayer, A.
William Henry, A.	H. B. Bowman, A.
Josiah White, A.	Lebanon
Bedford	G. D. Coleman, A.
B. F. Meyers, D.	Luzerne
Berks	Peter Walsh, D.
C. A. Kline, D.	Jacob Robinson, D.
William N. Potteiger, D.	Harry Hakes, D.
John Missimer, D.	Mercer and Venango
Blair	Charles Koonee, A.
R. A. McMurtre, A.	Wm. Bergwin, A.
Bradford	York
Dummer Lilly, A.	S. S. Standen & Pile
Jos. Marsh, A.	Montgomery
Bucks	Peter Gilbert, D.
L. B. Labar, D.	Montgomery
J. R. Boileau, D.	Geo. W. Wimley, D.
D. B. Moore, D.	Joseph Rex, D.
William Haslet, A.	H. C. Hooper, D.
J. H. Negley, A.	Northampton
Cambria	S. C. Shimer, D.
C. L. Pershing, D.	Owen Rice, D.
Carbon and Lehigh	Northumberland
Zachariah Long, D.	T. H. Purdy, D.
Nelson Weiser, D.	Perry
Centre	Charles R. Barnett, A.
Cyrus T. Alexander, D.	Philadelphia
Chester	William Foster, A.
P. Frazer Smith, A.	T. Barger, D.
Robert L. McClellan, A.	Samuel Josephs, D.
William Wible, A.	John D. Watson, A.
Clarion and Forest	William W. Watt, A.
Wm. T. Alexander, D.	J. H. O'Hara, A.
Clearfield, Jefferson, McKeen	Thomas Cochran, A.
and Luzerne	James M. Kerns, A.
Knox and Elk	George A. Quigley, D.
T. J. Boyert, D.	S. B. Panoast, A.
A. W. Bennett, D.	James Miller, A.
Clinton and Lycoming	John F. McManis, D.
A. C. Noyes, D.	L. W. Sulphite, A.
J. B. Beck, D.	Frank McManus, D.
Columbia, Monroe, Wyoming and Sullivan	Albert R. Schofield, D.
George D. Jackson, D.	William F. Smith, A.
John G. Ellis, D.	Ed. G. Lee, A.
Clearfield and Warren	James Miller, A.
H. C. Johnson, A.	Potter and Tioga
W. D. Brown, A.	A. G. Olmstead, A.
Cumberland	Joo. W. Guesney, A.
John Bowman, D.	Schuylkill
Dauphin	Edward Kerus, D.
H. C. Allenas, A.	Conrad Graber, D.
Daniel Keyser, A.	Michael Weaver, D.
Delaware	Susquehanna
Edward A. Price, A.	George H. Wells, A.
Erie	Somerset
Byron Hill, A.	C. C. Musselman, A.
John Cochran, A.	Washington
Fayette	Robert R. Reed, A.
T. B. Seagriff, D.	James R. Kelly, A.
Franklin and Fulton	Wayne
T. McI. Shupe, D.	Wm. M. Nelson, D.
William Horton, D.	York
	Daniel Reif, D.
	J. F. Spangler, D.
Abolition Members,	- 53
Democratic Members,	- 45
Abolition Majority	- 8
RECAPITULATION.	
	Abolitionists. Democrats.
Senators,	17 16
House,	53 45
	69 64
Abolition maj. on joint ballot,	5

TALE VOTING.—A correspondent of the Harrisburg Patriot presents the following comparison of the vote of York, a Democratic county, with that of Venango, an Abolition county, by way of showing how Curtin's majority of 15,000 was obtained. It proves a glaring case of fraud or else miraculous condition of health, &c., in the people of Venango:
In 1862 it (Venango) polled 4,497 votes, giving Cochran 70 majority. The number of taxables returned before that vote was 6,275. In 1863 this county polled 6,274 votes, giving Curtin a majority of 314. McCure's estimate sent to the New-York Tribune asked for 3000—York, a Democratic county, polls 13,581 votes out of a tax list of 18,776, leaving for widows, orphans, non-residents, sick, &c., who could not vote, 5,195 persons.
Venango, an Abolition county, polls 6,274 votes out of a tax list of 6,275, leaving for widows, orphans, non-residents, sick, &c., who could not vote, 1 person! A county containing 25,189 souls, does not often present so clean a bill of health as this.
—Or, the writer might have added, so by a vote!

A Military Election Fiasco.

We have repeatedly alluded to the fiasco of having elections held in our military camps, where the soldiers are coerced by their officers either to vote as they may indicate, or to stay from the polls altogether. It is an outrage on the sanctity of the ballot-box, and the vote taken is no index of the feelings of the soldiers. It only shows the views of the officers, and too many of them, having an eye to promotion, seek to carry favor by absolutely compelling the men to vote in such way as the Administration may dictate.

A case in point occurred at the late election held in Louisville, by the Ohio troops stationed there. At the Exchange Barracks 310 votes were cast, only two of which were for Vallandigham. The two that voted for Vallandigham were immediately arrested and placed under guard.

One of these arrested men is a citizen of Defiance County, Ohio, and is well known there as a worthy and respectable man, whose word may be implicitly relied on. For voting as his conscience dictated, he was arrested and threatened to be shot! With such revelations in view, who can deny that the military elections are a farce—an outrage on the sanctity of the ballot-box—and that instead of being a privilege to the soldier, it only renders him a passive slave in the hands of his officers, or subjects him to the grossest outrages if he determines to exercise his rights as a free man.

The Defiance Democrat publishes an extract from a letter by Mr. Forlow, the soldier above alluded to, giving an account of the treatment he received because he ventured to vote for Vallandigham. Read his statement:
"I will give you a brief statement of the manner in which the election was conducted here. I started at the hour of two o'clock p. m. to the place appointed for the Ohio soldiers to vote. I went there, not saying a word to any one concerning the election.
"Royal Taylor, the State Agent officiated. I asked him if they had any Democratic tickets. They said they had not. Then I asked if they had any tickets of any kind for Defiance County. I had a ticket in my pocket, neatly folded, on purpose for the occasion. I handed it to one of the officers, and he asked for my county and township, which I gave. The man who put the tickets into the box had it in his hand the last I saw of it.

"I started back to the Hospital. I got part way back, when an officer and a guard caught me and took me back into the office, and said here is a man that voted for Vallandigham, and an officer sent him to the Major and told him to shoot the damned cuss. They took us down to Barracks No. 1 and put us in the—, what they call "guard house," but I call it a prison, or nearly a luncheon.
"We were summoned to appear before a court martial about ten o'clock that night. The charge against me was, voting for Vallandigham. I pleaded guilty of the charge; I wrote my defense, and was then taken to prison, and have been kept there ever since. There was another man voted about the same time as I did, who was treated in the same manner, by the name of T. S. King, of Adams county, Ohio.
"I am here, not for any immoral conduct whatever, but merely for voting the regularly nominated Democratic ticket of my native State."

THE WAR NEWS.—The most important war intelligence to-day is from the extreme Southwest. By an arrival at New York we learn that the expedition under the command of Gen. Banks has landed safely on the Texas shore of the Rio Grande, after experiencing some severe weather at sea and much difficulty in landing the troops through the surf. The Confederates on discovering that the Federal forces had reached the shore, destroyed the works at Fort Brown and set fire to the town of Brownsville. Some fighting occurred in the streets of the village between the citizens, those desiring the Federal occupation resisting the attempt to burn the town.—Brownsville is on the left bank of the Rio Grande, opposite Matamoros, forty miles from the mouth of the river. The report of the attack by the Confederates upon the advance of Gen. Washburne's division, in the Teche district, is confirmed. The Southern forces were driven back with a loss of two hundred prisoners and one hundred killed. The Federal loss was forty killed.

We have some interesting news from the South through Richmond journals of Saturday last received by the way of Fortress Monroe.—Charlotte dispatches to Friday last report the continued bombardment of Sumter, the firing being kept up during Thursday and at night, and was still going on Friday morning at the time the dispatch was sent over the wires. On Thursday one mortar and a gunboat shelled the Confederate batteries on Sullivan's Island for one hour.

A correspondent of the New York Times at Morris Island, under date of the 12th instant writes:—"The bombardment of Sumter has been continued at intervals. No grand movement has yet been instituted.—The public will do well to moderate in its anticipations of exciting events in this locality, for the indications do not favor brilliant achievements at present.

We have no advices from Burnside, and by to-day or to-morrow General Foster will have reached Knoxville and taken the command out of his hands. The Federal position there is a very critical one. Forty miles northeast of Knoxville, at Bull's Gap, is a force of the enemy flushed with victory, which has driven the Federal troops steadily before it for sixty miles from Southwestern Virginia. Twenty-five miles northwest, at Kingston, is another force, also elated by success, having recently forced a Federal retreat of the body opposed to it for fifteen miles eastward from a place called Washington. Ten miles south of a place called Washington, this latter has a direct railroad communication with and is receiving strong reinforcements from Bragg at Chattanooga. Thus encircled on all sides, the Federal troops, it seems, only remain in Knoxville because they cannot successfully withdraw. Their line of retreat is north-northwest to Cumberland Gap, about fifty miles distant. The road is a rough one, and the enemy at Kingston or Bull's Gap can easily obstruct or ambush it before the Federal troops can be well started out of Knoxville. Hence they stay there, and, acting strictly on the defensive, gradually draw in their outposts in preparation for a siege. The route to Cumberland Gap, it seems, is beset with guerillas. On Thursday last they attacked a forage train, near the Gap, and captured it. It was subsequently retaken, however, with ten Confederate prisoners.
From Chattanooga there is nothing startling. Correspondents write that the Federal army will not resume operations very soon on account

of the great difficulty in procuring supplies, and the consequent impossibility of storing enough at Chattanooga to make it a base for a further advance. In addition to this, one of them writes to the New York World, in a letter giving news to the 12th inst., "The condition of affairs at Chattanooga is not so favorable as might be expected. The army is concentrated and the place besieged. Half-rations of the simplest army fare are still dealt out, as no boats have yet reached the place. Vast numbers of horses and mules have died from starvation, as forage could not be forwarded in sufficient quantities to save them."

MARRIED.

MOORE—SHARP.—In Schellsburg, on the 29th ult., by John Smith, Esq., Mr. George Moore, of St. Clair township, to Miss Isabella Sharp, of Napier township.

CUPPET—BLACKBURN.—In the same place, by the same, on the 12th inst., Mr. William Cuppet, to Miss Edith Blackburn, Will of St. Clair township.

DIED.

NOBLE.—In South Woodberry township, on the morning of Saturday, the 7th instant, of Diptheria, Mrs. Mary E. Noble, wife of John Irvine Noble, aged nearly twenty four years. She possessed a pleasing person and excellences of character that greatly endeared her to all her friends and acquaintance and those who knew her best loved her most. Many hearts are deeply bereaved in her early and unexpected removal from earth. On the Sabbath previous to her death and only one week before her funeral, she attended Church, apparently in her usual health. On her return home she felt indisposed, the disease soon became alarming, and although skillful physicians and kind friends used their best endeavors to alleviate her sufferings, she was soon called to leave the things of time to enter upon the realities of eternity, giving expressions to her hope of a blessed immortality. "Thou'rt gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee."
When God was thy ransom, thy guardian and guide He gave thee, and took thee, and soon will restore thee.
Where's death has no sting since the Savior has died."

ALSIP.—On Monday, September 28th, Mrs. SARAH, wife of Mr. Joseph Alsip, of Bedford, in the 47th year of her age.

Mrs. Alsip has entered, we trust, upon a life which is forever exempt from all forms of suffering. She was a christian woman, resting her hope of salvation on the death of Christ, and humbly walking in the footsteps of the Redeemer. For ten months previous to her decease she endured great sufferings with christian patience. In reference to recovery, alternately hoping and despairing, she sought submission to the divine will. An affectionate wife and mother, she was bound to her husband and children by the strongest of earthly ties, and the thought of separation from them was, at times, almost insupportable. But grace triumphed over nature, and when, at last, the Beloved came she was glad to meet him. Gone to a heavenly world, and entered upon the rest that remaineth, we write: "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." May this bereavement be sanctified to the stricken family, and may they so live that they may meet her in heaven.

O, for the death of those
Who slumber in the Lord;
O, be like theirs my last repose,
Like theirs my last reward.

[The above notice was received, and should have appeared several weeks since, but was mislaid.]

APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given that appeals from the assessment for 1864, will be held at the Commissioners' Office, in Bedford, for the different districts of the county, as follows: