



SETTLE UP.

All persons indebted to this office, by note, book account, or otherwise, are hereby requested to call and make immediate settlement...

Presidential Election.

Bedford County—Unofficial.

We give below such returns from the county as have been reported to us, up to the hour of going to press. It will be seen that a number of districts have given large Democratic gains, whilst others have given an increase for the Abolitionists...

Table showing election results for Bedford County, listing districts like Bedford Bor., Junata, and others, with corresponding vote counts for McClellan and Lincoln.

Carthago Est Delenda!

The die is cast. From this hour the Republic is dead. Weep, oh ye heavens, and shroud the earth, ye clouds, for the last best earthly hope of civilized man, is encased in the usurpation which has resulted in the continuance of Abraham Lincoln in the Presidential office!

The telegraph is in the hands of the Administration, and, therefore, we can give only such news as is vouchsafed to us by our opponents. We are informed that McClellan has carried New York, New Jersey and Kentucky...

The boards of the return judges for the Congressional and Legislative districts, have respectively, given certificates of election to Democratic candidates. Thus, the legally constituted guardians of popular suffrage, have declared Messrs. Coffroth, Kimball, Meyers and Findlay to be duly elected...

DR. P. H. PENNYS.—We are gratified to learn that our young friend Dr. P. H. Pennys, lately of this place, has been appointed Ass't Surgeon of the 56th P. V. Dr. Pennys is a young man of good character and fine attainments.

The Result.

We can give no details of the election held on Tuesday last, but enough is known to assure the defeat of Gen. McClellan. How this result, so disastrous to the whole country, has been brought about, we need not tell the reader. Fraud, corruption and violence are well known to have been the means to which the enemies of Liberty, Law and Order, resorted to gain their success...

Communication.

CHARLESVILLE, Nov. 8th, 1864. MR. EDITOR.—I hope you will pardon me for wishing to give publicity through the columns of your paper, of another mean abolition trick. Some low principled villain of the Republican party, went to Bedford and informed some soldiers that there was a deserter in our little town and like Julius Caesar sold his brother man for ten greenbacks...

Never Despair of the Republic.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, long known as one among the distinguished men of New England, delivered an address at the McClellan mass meeting, in New London, on the 18th inst. From this address we copy the following beautiful extract: I will not undertake to calculate the chances of success. The result of the same elections seem to decide nothing, except that the great battle is still to be fought, and the victory is still within our reach...

A chaplain in Arkansas says that a man buying furs was conversing with a woman at whose house he called, and asked her if there were any Presbyterians around there. She hesitated for a moment, and said she guessed not—'her husband hadn't killed any since they'd lived there.'

THE SOUTH.

Governors in Council—Independence or Death—The Slaves to be Armed.

FROM THE RICHMOND EXAMINER, Oct. 24. At a meeting of the Governors of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, held in Augusta, Ga., on Monday, the 17th inst., Governor Wm. Smith presiding, after a full, free and harmonious consultation and interchange of council the following, among other views were expressed:

Resolved, That there is nothing in the present aspect of public affairs to cause any abatement of our zeal in the prosecution of the war to the accomplishment of a peace, based on the independence of the Confederate States. And to give encouragement to our brave soldiers in the field and to strengthen the Confederate authorities in the pursuit of this desirable end, we will use our best exertions to increase the effective force of our armies.

Resolved, That the interests of each of our States are identical in the present struggle for self-government, and wisdom and true patriotism dictate that the military forces of each should aid the others against invasion and subjugation, and for this purpose we will recommend to our several Legislatures to repeal all such laws as prohibit the Executives from sending their forces beyond their respective limits, in order that they may render temporary service wherever most urgently required.

Resolved, That whilst it is our purpose to use every exertion to increase the strength and efficiency of our State and Confederate force, we respectfully and earnestly request that the Confederate authorities will send to the field every able-bodied man, without exception, in any of its various departments whose place can be filled with either disabled officers or soldiers, senior reserves or negroes and dispense with the use of all provost and post guard, except in important cities, or localities where the presence of large bodies of troops make them necessary, and with all passport agents upon railroads not in the immediate vicinity of the army, as we consider these agents an unnecessary annoyance to good citizens and of no positive benefit to the country.

Resolved, That we recommend our respective Legislatures to pass stringent laws for the arrest and return to their commands of all deserters and stragglers from the Confederate armies or State troops; and that it be made the special duty under appropriate penalties, of all civil and military officers to arrest and deliver to the proper authorities all such delinquents, and whereas, the public enemy have proclaimed the freedom of our slaves, are forcing into their armies the able-bodied portion thereof, more effectually to wage their cruel and bloody war against us; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the true policy and obvious duty of all slave-owners timely to remove their slaves from the line of the enemy's approach, and especially those able to bear arms; and when they should fail to do so that it should be made the duty of the proper authorities to enforce the performance of this duty, and to give to such owners all necessary assistance as far as practicable.

Resolved, That the course of the enemy in approaching our slaves who happen to fall into their hands for purposes of war seems to justify a change of policy on our part, and that it is our duty to our authorities, under proper regulations, to appropriate such part of them to the public as may be required.

Resolved, That the States have the right to export such productions and import such supplies as may be necessary for State use, or for the comfort or support of their troops in service, upon any vessel or vessels owned or chartered by them; and that we request Congress at its next session to pass laws removing all restrictions which have been imposed by Confederate authority upon such exports or imports by the States.

And lastly, we deem it not inappropriate to declare our firm and unalterable purpose, as we believe it to be that of our fellow citizens, to maintain our right of self-government, to establish our independence and to uphold the rights and sovereignty of the States or to perish in the attempt.

CAMP CURTIS—MORE OF THE WORKING OF "MY WAY."—Messrs. Brown and Reynolds were appointed by the War Department to be present at the election held to-day in Camp Curtis, were refused permission by those in authority at that camp. They effected an entrance to the camp through the passes furnished them, but were not allowed to enter the room where the election was held. In fact they were ordered to leave the camp and report to Major Dodge. A second attempt on their part met with no better success.

A company organized for the purpose of building Fell's type setting machines, have nearly completed a machine for the Manchester (England) Guards. This machine runs by steam, both set type and distributes at the same time. Every man who is put into the United States service in Concord, N. H., has his photograph accurately taken. On the back of his descriptive list is placed, and it is then filed away for future reference.

Death Bed Confession of a Republican Official.

The Cincinnati Gazette, an Abolition paper, publishes the particulars of the last hours of Col. John P. Sanderson, late Provost Marshal of St. Louis. They are embodied in a brief personal history of the public life of Col. Sanderson, as related by himself to Rev. H. Cox, pastor of the Union Methodist Church of St. Louis, who attended him during his illness.

It will be remembered that in the year 1861 Col. Sanderson was appointed Assistant Secretary of War. This, it appears now, was done, not only at the special request of Cameron, but as one of the conditions of his acceptance of the Secretaryship—while the acceptance of Sanderson of the position of his Assistant was also purchased by the pledge of Lincoln (which was broken as usual) that he should succeed to the Governorship of one of the new Territories. This part of Col. Sanderson's statement seems to have been made expressly to impeach the veracity of Lincoln. The statement referred to, a part of which is hereunto subjoined, is given, it will be observed, in the Col's. own language. Read:

He said: "On assuming the duties of the War Office, however, I was brought into contact and close communion with the secret counsels of the Administration at which General Scott, the Secretary of War, and sometimes Mr. Chase and others, were present. These meetings sometimes took place in my room, and I thus obtained information concerning records which have never seen the light of day, but which will one day astonish the nation. I became profoundly disgusted with the vile corruption that had crossed our country in the shape of persons dressed in the garb of gentlemen, and occupying high positions of trust, for which they have had no qualification whatever. I tried to cast these people out, but in vain, and I only incurred their enmity. I fell ill under the terrible weight of my duties and at last asked to be relieved and appointed to the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 16th U. S. Infantry, preferring to go to the field to render what service I could in an honorable and patriotic way rather than flock with the foul birds surrounding the Government at Washington. I accordingly left in July, the second day after the battle of Bull Run, and have served in my military capacity, in the meantime being promoted to the Colonelcy of the 15th U. S. Infantry, until the February of the present year, when I was appointed Provost Marshal Gen. of the Department of the Missouri."

John Milton on a Free Press.

Though many powerful defences of the liberty of the press have come from eloquent pens since his was written, the "Areopagitica" still holds a foremost rank. And deservedly so—listen to the (not too) often quoted words of prophet-like foresight and rapture in which he foretells his country's coming greatness from those very controversies and discussions, which weak and timid minds wished to restrain by material shackles:

"Behold now this vast city, a city of refuge, the mansion-house of liberty, encompassed and surrounded by His protection; the shop of war hath not there more anvils and hammers working to fashion out the plates and instruments of armed justice in defence of beleaguered truth than there be pens and heads, there, sitting by their studious lamps, musing searching, revolving, and re-creating; 'neath' as last reading, trying all things, assenting to the force of reason and conviction. What could a man require more from a nation so pliant and so prone to seek after knowledge? What wants there to such a towards and pregnant soil but wise and faithful laborers to make a knowing people, a nation of prophets, of sages and of worthies?"

Where is much desire to learn, there of necessity will be much arguing, much writing, many opinions; for opinion in good men is but knowledge in the making. Under these fantastic terrors of sect and schism, we wrong the earnest and zealous thirst for knowledge and understanding, which God hath stirred up in this city."

GALLANT NAVAL EXPLOIT. The Rebel Ram Albemarle Destroyed. WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1864. The Navy Department has received the following dispatch: FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 1, 1864. EN. GIDEON WELLES, Sec. of the Navy.—I sent Lieutenant W. B. Cushing on the 10th of October with picket launch No. 1 to try the ram Albemarle. He returned day and reports to me that he blew up the barge on the morning of the 28th. The destruction was complete. Picket launch No. 1 was destroyed by the enemy's shot, and sunk. The man escaped with Lieutenant Cushing; others were captured. Commander Manby writes that, from circumstances which he since occurred I am able to inform you that the ram is sunk."

ADMIRAL COM. NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON. An escaped telegraph operator from Richmond says Lee has been largely reinforced in a short time by the rebel conscription. The number of passengers carried over Metropolitan railroad in Boston, exceed million one hundred thousand per month.

A Privateer in the Delaware.

Several Vessels Destroyed Near The Breakwater.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4. Two pilots, who arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from New Castle, report that the news was brought there that a pirate vessel, supposed to be the Tallahassee, came into the Delaware Breakwater yesterday morning, and destroyed several vessels at anchor there among them the pilot boat Conner and buoy schooner. It was also said that the pirates landed and robbed the citizens of Lewistown of much property. The four o'clock train from Cape May, brought no confirmation of the affair. There is no telegraphic communication with Lewistown or with Cape May at present.

THE WAR.

HQ'S. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 30, 1864. Since the army returned to its old quarters on Friday, nothing of importance has transpired. The Rebel cavalry followed our troops closely as they returned, but were prevented from doing any damage of importance. The only captures they made at this time were some eight or ten ambulances, which had taken a wrong direction—but even these they could not get away. The horses were cut loose and run off, and our men burned the wagons.

The Rebel cavalry made repeated attempts to charge, but were each time repulsed with loss. During the day the entire army reached the positions occupied by it previous to the movement being made, when the Rebels at once withdrew, and they also returned to their previous position. Our losses will reach about fifteen hundred, as far as can be ascertained at present. The Second Corps, which did the most fighting, lost ten officers killed, and thirty-one wounded. They also lost seventy-seven men killed, four hundred and eighty wounded, and about four hundred missing. The Fifth Corps lost about 130 altogether. The Ninth Corps lost upward of 150, mostly belonging to the Colored Division.

The casualties in the Cavalry Division are not known precisely, but are thought to be about 200. Most of those classed as missing will undoubtedly return to camp, as the number of stragglers was large, and they are constantly coming in. The loss of the enemy was severe, and some say more than our own, in killed and wounded. We have 828 prisoners and four battle-flags, most of which were taken by the Second Corps. The highest praise is given by all to the officers and men of the Second and Third Divisions of the Second Corps for their behavior during the day. Generals Egan and Mott, who commanded them, and Gen. Smith and Col. McAllister, commanding brigades, are particularly praised for the very able manner in which they handled their men.

The charge made by the New Jersey Brigade, under Col. McAllister, on the enemy who had got in the rear of our forces, was one of the finest ever witnessed, and resulted in saving the entire position. All is quiet, with the exception of picket fights. HQ'S. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, MONDAY, Oct. 31, 1864—A. M. The Rebels attempted to play a sharp trick on our line at half-past nine o'clock, which was partially successful. The main object of the attack, however, was defeated at considerable loss to them. At the point of connection between the 2d Corps and the 5th Corps pickets, they made an entrance, and passing from one post to another, they penetrated our line for some distance, taking all the men prisoners. They then sent forward a heavy force to charge the line of breast-works in the hope of piercing our center; but one of the pickets had escaped to the main line and given warning in time for the men to be sent on guard behind the works; and when the Rebels advanced they received such a fire as to drive them back in confusion and with heavy loss. Repeated attempts resulted in alike manner; and although firing was kept up nearly all night, the enemy gained no further advantage. Our loss is put down at 357 men captured. The casualties in killed and wounded are not known, but are very few. The loss of the enemy must have been heavy, as they advanced within range of our batteries and infantry lines. It was somewhat dark, however, and the firing was not of course so effective as it would have been had the men had a good view of the enemy. At the present hour all is quiet.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION. WHEREAS, Joshua S. Elder, one of the children and legal descendants of Robert Elder, late of Middlebury, Vermont, deceased, presented a petition setting forth that the said Robert Elder, lately died intestate leaving a widow named Hannah, and issue ten children; to-wit: the petitioner, (Joshua S. Elder), Mary intermarried with John F. Hubbard, Henry S. Elder, William S. Elder, Isaac Elder, Daniel S. Elder, Robert S. Elder, Matilda Elder and Elizabeth Elder; a minor; that said intestate died seized, in his demise as of fee, and in a certain lot or parcel of land, adjoining lands of Carpenter's heirs, A. Bossler, M. Gontner, Dr. Charles Osgood, Daniel Smith and Jacob Smith, containing ninety-four acres, more or less, and praying the Court to make partition of the premises aforesaid, and among the heirs, heirs, and assigns, in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a writ of partition, or valuation, to me directed, I will proceed, to hold an inquisition on the premises, on Wednesday, the 10th day of November, A. D., 1864, when and where all persons interested may attend, if they see proper. JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of Administration having been granted to the Subscriber upon the Estate of Henry Mowbray, late of Junata township, deceased, by the Register of Bedford county, notices all persons indebted to the estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement. October 14, 1864. FREDERICK MOWRY, Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given to creditors and all others concerned, that letters testamentary were issued by the Register of Bedford Co., to the undersigned, on the Estate of J. Cruise late of Cumberland Valley dec'd. WASHINGTON MILLER, THOMAS FISHER, Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Charles Koons, late of Bedford township, dec'd. All persons indebted to the Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims can present them duly authenticated for settlement. ADEL KOONS, Administrator. Bedford, Sept. 20, 1864.

MARRIED.

MORRIS—CARSWELL.—On the evening of the 28th ult., by the Rev. D. S. Backs, W. M. Morris, to Miss Ellen Carswell, both of Broad Top township, Bedford county, Pa. SNIVELY—MCKINLEY.—In the Lutheran Church, Schellsburg, on the 1st inst., by Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. William C. Snively and Miss Annie E. McKinley, both of the above place. AMOS—MULLIN.—At the Lutheran Parsonage, Bedford, on the 8th inst., by Rev. A. Esler, Mr. Samuel Amos, of Bedford township, to Miss Mary Virginia McMullin, of Bedford Borough. MAUGLE—MILLER.—On Nov. 7, 1864, by Isaac Kensingger, Esq., Mr. Joseph Maugle to Miss Nancy Miller, both of Liberty township.

DIED.

M'ENNESPY.—It has fallen to our lot to record the premature but glorious death of Samuel Crutcher M'Ennespy, who was killed on the 16th of September last, in a fight near Sycamore church in Virginia, in the 17th year of his age. This noble young man and gallant son of Bedford, deserves more than a passing obituary notice. Though under age he offered his services to his country; his beloved mother was unwilling to let her dear child depart from her; but not being able to restrain his military ardor, consented at last to let him join the ranks of the Union army. He died gloriously fighting for the Union cause, on the 16th of September, near Sycamore church in Virginia. He was shot through the neck and was killed instantly, so that he could not have suffered long or much. His companions in arms carefully gathered his dear remains and brought them for interment to City Point, where in the Cavalry Corps grave-yard, he was decently buried. He was a young man of great promise, liked by all the company; he was always in good heart. He died for his country, like a brave soldier; to whose merits Captain and privates bore testimony. He was always a dear good boy who hated swearing and all bad practices; he was carefully brought up by his fond mother, and he humbly hopes, he never forgot the faith and convictions of his beloved and affected parents. May he rest in peace. R. I. P.

IN MEMORY. Of Lt. Chas. P. McLaughlin, killed Jan. 1, 1864, at Camp Harbor, Virginia, By C. P. CALHOUN. Sleep, gently sleep, I would not call thee from the cold, cold grave. For thee that for their country fall Are numbered with the brave. He died a Martyr for the land Of liberty and right; Let all united, as a band, Protect it by their night. His grave should mark the battle-ground, When centuries have gone by; When many a name has o'er his tomb, They too as low shall lie. That spot shall ever be most dear. To friend, or kindred foe; For who would dare molest him there When o'er the ground they go. Then, though the silent tent should fall, God give us grace to bear The loss of one so dear to all, Who prized his virtues rare. The stars and stripes in triumph yet, Shall wave above his head; And friend or foe shall ne'er forget The brave and noble dead. MIDDLETOWN, VA., Oct. 23, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE. In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, will be sold at public outcry, on the premises on Wednesday, the 16th day of November next, at the late residence of Abraham Sill, late of Bedford township, dec'd., the following valuable tract of land, situate in Bedford township, adjoining lands of Michael Hollenbaum, Adam Samuels, Thomas Under and Samuel Reigarth; and others, containing about 105 acres, having thereon erected a two story frame house and log barn, the greater part of the land is cleared, part good meadow, and good running water and an orchard thereon.

Also a tract of mountain lands containing about 95 acres within one and a half miles of the Morrison tract. Also sundry articles of household furniture. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day. Terms Cash, on confirmation of sale by the Court. October 21, 1864. Administratrix.

SHERIFF'S SALE. BY virtue of Sundry writs of Levari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 19th day of November, A. D. 1864; at 10 o'clock A. M. The following described building and lot of ground, situate in the town of Fairplay, Broad Top township, adjoining lot of John Gordon; said house being two stories high and being 24 feet on front of Main Street, and thirty four feet back, with back building twenty four by fourteen feet—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Catharine and John Shook.

Also a districted building and lot of ground of Patrick Drew, owner and contractor to wit: A certain two story frame building in Broad Top township, Bedford county, situate on Patton Street, in the town of Carlisle in said county, measuring in depth about forty feet, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appertaining to the same. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Patrick Drew. Bedford, Oct. 28, 1864. JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Charles Koons, late of Bedford township, dec'd. All persons indebted to the Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims can present them duly authenticated for settlement. ADEL KOONS, Administrator. Bedford, Sept. 20, 1864.