



SETTLE UP.

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

"The War Will End."

The Presidential election is over and Mr. Lincoln, in his "way," has been re-made President. This great national calamity must be borne until it shall be God's will to remove the burden from the shoulders of the people.

But the men who advocated the re-making of Mr. Lincoln President, assured the voters that, if they succeeded in so doing, the Rebellion would throw down its arms and we should at once have peace.

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"The cause of truth and human weal, O God above, Transfer it from the sword's appeal, To peace and love."

Be Firm.

If ever the liberties of the people are to be restored, it must be done by the men who, on the 8th of November, voted for George B. McClellan.

Dr. Adam Clarke.

It would be well if some of the saints in our churches, and some of the reformers of our State policy, would but ponder seriously the following sentiments of the great Commentator, Dr. Clarke, (who, by the way, is a special favorite with one of the churches in our land.)

Gen. Couch telegraphs that a guerrilla said in this section of the state is apprehended and requests the citizens to form home-guards.

Presidential Election. Bedford County-Official.

We give below the official vote of this county, for President. This includes much of the soldier vote, which at the October election, was polled in the camps.

Table showing election results for Bedford County, listing candidates like McClellan and Lincoln with their respective vote counts across various precincts.

The Grand Result.

The following we judge to be the grand result of the recent election:

Table showing the grand result of the election, listing states which voted for Lincoln and McClellan, along with their electoral votes.

C. & S. P. R. R.

The route of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway, is about being surveyed, a corps of engineers having commenced the work last week.

The South and Lincoln's Re-election.

The Richmond papers of Friday all announce the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and declare that it was what they expected, and they rejoice over it.

The following order has been sent us for publication:

HEADQUARTERS JUNIATA DISTRICT, BEDFORD, PA., NOV. 12, 1864. General Orders, No. 4. The following Telegram is published for the information of all concerned, viz:

Several base and cowardly attacks have been made in one of the abolition papers in this place, upon Mr. HENRY P. DREH, of Colerain tp. A citizen who bears the blameless character of Mr. Diehl, can well afford to treat these impotent assaults, with silent contempt.

The State Draft.

The York Gazette of the 15th inst. says:—We assured our readers in our last issue that if Lincoln was re-elected, there would be an immediate draft for State Militia.

HEADQUARTERS, PENNSA. MILITIA, HARRISBURG, NOV. 12th, 1864. General Orders, No. 2.

The effort to raise by volunteering, that portion of the Pennsylvania State Guard ordered into service by General Orders No. 1, having proved abortive, it is ordered,

- 1. That an immediate enrollment and classification of the Militia of the Commonwealth be made in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Assembly, of May 4th and August 22, 1864.

The orders were addressed to the County Commissioners and were received yesterday morning. Those well-meaning men who permitted themselves to be deceived into voting for Lincoln on the promises of the Abolition leaders that the war would cease on Lincoln's re-election, and we would have no more drafts, can now repent of their folly, at their leisure.

The Next Congress.

The next Congress of the United States will probably stand as follows:

Table showing the composition of the next Congress, listing the Senate and House of Representatives by state, including abolition and democratic majorities.

Probable Administration majority 70. Whole number of members, 186. The two-third constitutional vote, 125. Abolition vote over the two-thirds, 3.

It will be seen from the above statement that the Abolitionists will have full swing. There will be no check upon them. For the measures to be adopted they will be alone and entirely responsible to the country.

The States Before Union.

Judge Story gives a graphic picture of what the States were before the adoption of the present Union, and what they would likely be again if it should be dissolved.

"The most opposite commercial regulations existed in the different States; and, in many cases, and especially between neighboring States, there was a perpetual course of retaliatory legislation, from their jealousies and rivalries in commerce, in agriculture, or in manufactures.

"But the evil did not rest here. Our foreign commerce was not only crippled, but almost destroyed. Foreign nations imposed upon our navigation and trade just such restriction as they deemed best to their own interest and policy. All of them had a common interest to steal our trade and to enlarge their own. They did not fail to avail themselves, to the utmost, of their advantages. They pursued a system of the most rigorous exclusion of our shipping from all the benefits of their own commerce; and endeavored to secure with a bold and unhesitating confidence, a monopoly of ours. The effects of this system of operations, combined with our political weakness, were soon visible. Our navigation was ruined; our mechanics were in a state of inextricable poverty; our agriculture was withered; and the little money still found in the country was still finding its way abroad, to supply our immediate wants; and a state of alarming embarrassment, in that most difficult and delicate of all relations—the relation of private debtors and creditors—threatened daily an overthrow even of the ordinary administration of justice. Severe as were the calamities of the war, the pressure of them was far less mischievous than this slow but expressive destruction of all our resources, all our industry and all our credit."

From the Sunday Mercury. The Late Election.

It appears by the returns that a majority of the people have decided that Mr. Abraham Lincoln shall, for four years more, have charge of the affairs of the nation. It is not worth while to attempt now any precise analysis of the means and methods whereby the result was accomplished.

Nor need the Democracy lament their defeat in the late contest. On the contrary, they may truly congratulate themselves that they have escaped dividing with the Republicans the responsibility for this civil war, and for its feeble, barbarous, and ineffective conduct from its beginning to this hour.

Moreover, with the progress of the war, debt, taxation and all its other kindred evils must rapidly accumulate upon the people, until even their patience expires with their ability to bear the overwhelming burden, and in that case, we shall behold the curious spectacle of an Administration assailed with the complaints and reproaches of the very populace which has just given it a new lease of power.

We have no disposition to disparage the choice of the people in the late election, or even to insinuate an impeachment of its integrity. That choice has been made by an apparent majority, and to that voice the minority will submit with all due resignation. But then there may be some use in calling attention to one or two significant facts in this connection.

Allowing the President about two hundred and twenty-five thousand majority of the four millions of votes cast, and bearing in mind that he has under his control many more stipendiary civil and military, than the majority of ballots polled for him, the conclusion is inevitable that he probably would have been defeated in default of the enormous patronage which he wields as the head of the Government.

"Conscientious and well informed men may possibly differ in opinion as to the question whether Cromwell was at any time the freely accepted ruler of the English people; whether he was gladly supported by the people at large and readily acquiesced in by a small minority; whether he imposed himself upon the country by the army, and allied opposition by the wisdom of his statesmanship; or whether he chiefly ruled by armed fanaticism. But it may be asserted without hesitation that there is neither Englishman nor American, substantially acquainted with elections, whose judgment on this subject could be influenced in any degree, one way or the other, were he informed that Cromwell had received an overwhelming majority of votes all over England, confirming him in his absolutism, after he had passed his famous act of 1656, by which he divided the British territory into twelve districts, each presided over by a Major General, with absolute power over the inhabitants, all existing laws to the contrary notwithstanding. There is not an American or Englishman, I think, who believes that such a confirmatory vote could have added to his right, or that, had such an event taken place, it could have kept Richard Cromwell on the protectoral throne, or retarded the return of Charles the Second a single day. And the larger the majority for Cromwell should have been, the more we would now consider it as a proof of the activity exerted by the Major Generals, indeed, both in pressing and compressing, but no one of us would connect it in any way with a presumed popularity of opinion which the people at large entertained of his reputed making and unmaking of Parliaments."

"A real or pretended result of such ex post facto votes may have a certain proclamatory value; it may be convenient to point to it and decline all further discussion. 'The People's Elect' may be a welcome formula for ribboned orators, expectant poets, or adaptive editors; but there is no intrinsic value in it. Votes of this sort have no meaning for the historian, at least so far as the subject voted on is concerned, and they have a melancholy meaning for the contemporary patriot. There seems to be a Nemesis eagerly watching these votes, and each time to prove, by events succeeding shortly after, how hollow they were at the time."

"An election which takes place to pass judgment on a series of acts of a person, or to decide on the adoption or rejection of a fundamental law, can have no value whatever if the following conditions are not fulfilled:—'The question must have been fairly before the people for a period sufficiently long to discuss the matter thoroughly, and under circumstances to allow a free discussion. Neither the police restrictions of government, nor the riotous proceedings of mobs, nor the tyranny of associations ought to prevent the formation of a well sifted and duly modified average public opinion. The liberty of the press, therefore, is a *conditio sine qua non*. If this be not the case, a mere general opinion of the moment, a panic on the one hand, or a maddened gratitude, for real or imaginary benefits, of a multitude excited for the day or the period, may hastily and unrighteously settle the fate of generations to come, and passion, fear, or vainglory may decide that which ought to be settled by the largest and freest exchange of opinions and the broadest reciprocal modification of interests. It requires time for a great subject to present itself in all the aspects in which it ought to be viewed and examined, and it requires time for a great public opinion to form itself—the more time, the vaster the subject. All the laws regulating the formation of opinion in the individual apply with greater force to the formation of public opinion."

"It is especially necessary that the army be in abeyance, as it were, with reference to all subjects and movements appertaining to the question at issue. The English law requires the removal of the garrison from every place where a common election for Parliament is going on. Much more necessary is the total neutrality of the army in an election of the sort of which we now treat."

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We are in no humor to complain of what has taken place, nor would we complain, if indeed, be of any avail to undo what has been done. All that remains to that great party which fought so gallant a fight at the polls for constitutional liberty and for the Union, is to adhere to their principles, to support the Administration cheerfully in all lawful and prudent measures, and to maintain to the last a respectful but firm opposition to Executive usurpation."

News From The South.

What is Said About Peace.

From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 3.

We would be among the last to encourage a false hope, or to lull our people into that lethargy that naturally results from a sense of security. We have ever maintained that there was no hope of peace except through the success of our arms. With this against us, there is no party among our enemies, not even the most confirmed 'copperheads' or 'slavery propagandists,' as the reasonable men at the North are termed in derision, that would think for a moment of acceding to any terms of adjustment that we could accept with honor. Victory is our sheet anchor, and the only dependence. Our legions triumphant and our flag floating proudly in the face of a conquered foe, will be the true harbingers of peace. The North will never let us go so long as there is a hope left of restoring a Union that has made them prosperous, rich, and insolent.

All men at the North, not thoroughly demoralized, must now see the utter hopelessness of the struggle to subdue us back into an unwilling union with them. For nearly four years have they striven with all their vast powers and unlimited resources to make us recant the declaration that we are of right, and intend to be a free, separate and independent people, and to day finds us successfully resisting all their attacks, and stronger by far than we were at the beginning.

The campaign of the present fall was to be the last throw of the die, and they gathered up all their energies for the bloody task; and yet where stand the respective armies to-day? Sherman, far unlike successful, has been compelled to abandon virtually all his conquests in Georgia, and is now engaged in a life and death struggle to save his army from starvation on the one hand, and destruction on the other. Grant, after six months effort, such as an army never made before, and causing the soil of Virginia to turn red with the blood of his nearly two hundred thousand slain and wounded, is still before Richmond and Petersburg, balked and thwarted in all his plans, and for the first time confronted by a force equal to his own.

We have no doubt of the re-election of Lincoln, and believe such a result to the contest would be best for us. Again firmly seated in power, he would have no motive to pursue a contest that has grown hopeless, and at the same time ruinous to his Government and people. His interests, and the interests of his nation, will be in the path of peace, and a dis-embarrassed second sober thought will likely lead him to pause in his career of madness. He has already publicly intimated his willingness to make peace provided the people will take the responsibility, and it is but one step further to take the responsibility himself. The election of Lincoln will at least accomplish one valuable purpose: with us it will set to rest forever all issues but one—subjugation or independence. There will be no other alternative. On the other hand, with all the noble spirits at his back, we confess we could never contemplate the contingency of McClellan's success without an instinctive shudder at the possible consequences of such an event.

Jeff. Davis' Message.

The Pittsburg Post says, the message of the rebel President to his Congress at Richmond contains a paragraph well worth considering; it is in relation to the arming of slaves, so much talked of in rebel quarters: He says "I cannot see the propriety or necessity of arming the slaves while there are so many white men out of the ranks. He would only drill and arm such negroes as are already employed in Quartermaster and Commissary Departments and fill places of such draft of negroes from planters, and he would give only reward of manumission to such slaves as shall have served efficiently with the army in the field." Davis sees no necessity for making soldiers

of negroes, so long as there are so many white men out of the ranks. How does this announcement tally with our Abolition assurance that the South was exhausted, because of its having robbed the "graves and the graves" to fill its armies? Our people will find to their cost that all the late stories purporting to have come from Grant, regarding the condition of the rebel armies were just so many Abolition fabrications.

McClellan's Old Soldiers.

The following shows how those soldiers who have served under McClellan voted at the late election.

The New York 69th voted all but one for McClellan. The Second Corps voted 1,680 Democratic, to 281 Republican. The 179th New York voted 103 Democratic, to 78 Republican. The 88th New York regiment all voted for McClellan and Gov. Seymour. The 61st New York regiment voted 136 for Mac and 14 for Abe. The Veteran 63d regiment of New York Volunteers, which was reduced to 77 men by the numerous battles in which they have participated, gave 76 votes for their old commander. The 110th New York regiment also gave 110 votes for McClellan, and but two for Lincoln. The returns from Pennsylvania regiments show the devotion of the army to Gen. McClellan. The 16th Cavalry, now at Meadville, gave "Little Mac" on Tuesday last 262 votes, while but two were cast for Old Abe. A detachment of 26 men of the 24 New Jersey Cavalry, stationed also at Meadville, gave the following vote: McClellan 25, Lincoln, 0. The Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers voted, for McClellan, 98; for Lincoln, 9.—No wonder he is nervous on the subject of soldiers' votes.

THE WAR.

Gen. Sheridan has certainly withdrawn to Winchester. His farthest southern outpost is now but four miles south of Winchester at a place called Keamsstown. During the retreat a severe skirmish was fought near Front Royal, in which the Federal loss is reported to have been very heavy. The Federal cavalry captured two cannon, and one hundred and fifty prisoners from the Confederates. Sheridan's troops are now entrenched at Keamsstown. There is no fighting reported from Petersburg. The Confederates are said to be again massing on the Weldon railroad, and an attack is feared. The Southern newspapers state that Admiral Porter's iron clad fleet has been brought up the James, and is now at anchor just below the Dutch Gap Canal. It is to assist in the attack on Richmond, which is anticipated when the canal is completed. The greater part of Sheridan's army is now believed to be on its way to Grant's camp. The official report of the capture of Plymouth has been received. The town was entirely destroyed. Twenty-two cannon and thirty-seven Confederate prisoners were captured. The Federal loss is not reported. Gen. Canby was shot some time since by a guerrilla whilst sailing up White River Arkansas. He is thought to have been mortally wounded. Sherman has no communication with Washington. There is very little doubt that he evacuated Atlanta in the latter part of last week. Where he went is not known.

MARRIED.

RUTCHEY—STEELE—On the 10th inst., by Rev. A. C. Whitmer, Mr. Jacob E. Rutchev, of Bloody Run, to Miss Rachel Steele, of Saxton, all of Bedford Co., Pa.

BEEGLE—SHEOMAKER—On the 10th inst., by Rev. A. Esick, Mr. Frederick J. Beegle, of Colerain township, Bedford Co., to Miss Rebecca J. Shoemaker, of Harrison township.

FLEEGLE—DOUGHERTY.—In Schellsburg on the 11th inst., by John Smith, Esq., Mr. Isaac S. Fleegle, of Co. C, 191st Regt. P. V., to Miss Ann Eliza Dougherty, of Napier township.

DIED.

CRANE—David Crane, aged 20 years, and 4 months, a member of Co. E, 136th Regt. of P. V., was killed on the 19th of October, 1864. He had been in the service for two years and two months. He fell in the successful charge of the enemy at Cedar Creek, on the morning of the 19th. His death was instantaneous. Without a struggle or a groan he passed into eternity. After the repulse of the foe, and the return of our army to their first position, the body of this dear youth was recovered and decently interred by his comrades. His loss was deeply felt, and it was generally admitted that a nobler youth and truer soldier did not survive him in the regiment to which he was attached. Exposed to all the temptations incident to such a manner of life, he was free from all the vices into which many of our soldiers readily fall, and attentive to private duties of religion, although he had never made a public profession of faith. A widowed mother mourns the early death of her only loved, affectionate and dutiful son, and sisters bereaved of one so honorable, exemplary and kind, need the sympathy and support of Him who sticks closer than a brother.

CONNELLVILLE AND SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

At an election held on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1864, in the city of Philadelphia, for a President and Directors of the "Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company," the following persons were chosen:

- JOHN A. WRIGHT, PRESIDENT. DIRECTORS: Thomas A. Scott, George W. Cass, Josiah Bacon, D. R. Davidson, John M. Kennedy, D. M. Small, Wistar Morris, J. D. Roddy, E. C. Knight, A. K. McClure, S. L. Russell, Aabel Green, R. D. Barclay, Sec'y.

November 16, 1864.—41.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Hugh Blackburn, late of St. Clair township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims are requested to present them forthwith duly authenticated for settlement. ELLIUM P. BLACKBURN, Adm'r. November 18, 1864.—6.