

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., AND BEDFORD COUNTY, PENNA.

To the Citizens of Pennsylvania!

WHEREAS, It is rumored that the peaceful relations which have heretofore existed between the citizens of Maryland and their neighbors of Pennsylvania have been broken up by the unfortunate condition of national affairs...

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, May 10, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

"NO BACKING DOWN."

In an excellent article under this caption, the Philadelphia Bulletin speaks our sentiment and the sentiment of the unanimous North...

That the North will tolerate nothing less than this, is most clear. It does not dictate to the President the manner of carrying on this war. But it does ask with a most imposing unanimity that it be effectually carried on...

The South are insolent. They must be chastised. It is impossible to live beside them now unless we scourge them. We have borne everything from them, from a high minded forbearance and patriotism...

CAMP AT BEDFORD.

Efforts are now being made to have a camp of volunteers at Bedford. We consider this a very important point. Maryland is loyal, and Cumberland, which is but thirty miles from here...

We publish this week a great many matters in reference to the military movements going on in the country. The twenty days given by the President to the rebels to lay down their arms...

On last Saturday morning we had about eight inches of snow. A great many trees were broken down. It has, however, disappeared, and the fruit appears to be but little injured...

The flag placed on the Copit House, about ten days ago, was ripped into beautiful streamers by the wind, and finally the stripes were all carried away by "old boreas."

The Gazette of last week, says, that the Taylor Guards of this place were filled up from other companies. The company was filled from our own county.

Within the last week there have been eight or ten persons arrived from Cumberland, who have gone East and joined the Pennsylvania volunteers.

CAVALRY.—The new cavalry company was out drilling for several hours on last Saturday. We hope they will hurry up, and get the company full.

A number of the citizens of this place sent our boys at Camp Scott, the other day, a couple boxes of knick-knacks.

On the 29th ult., the President issued a proclamation declaring a blockade of the ports of Virginia and North Carolina, and the blockade is now strictly enforced.

NEW GOODS!

Messrs. J. M. Shoemaker & Co., have received a large lot of new and cheap spring and summer goods. Call and see for yourselves.

MORE NEW GOODS!

Messrs. A. B. Cramer & Co., have received a new lot of good and cheap goods. Give them a call and you will not go away disappointed.

STILL MORE NEW GOODS!

Mr. Jacob Reed has received his usual supply of spring and summer goods, which he is selling off at the cheapest possible prices. Call and see.

Sixteen of the citizens of Union Township, in this County, have joined an Altoona Cavalry company. A number also have joined other companies.

In response to the above, a large meeting of the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, assembled in the Court House, on Saturday evening May 4th inst. John H. Rush, Chief Burgess, was called to chair, and John Palmer, church secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by Mr. Jordan who read the above Handbill, and moved for the appointment of a committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

A number of patriotic speeches were made, by Messrs. Spang, S. H. Tate, Dr. Compher, Dr. Hickok and others, after which the following resolutions were submitted by the chairman of the committee and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That it is with unfeigned pleasure we are informed that Maryland is yet a portion of the United States, and loyal to the Constitution...

Resolved, That the citizens of Bedford County cordially reciprocate the sentiments of fraternal kindness so warmly expressed by our neighbors of Maryland...

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and that the same be published, and copies forwarded to the Mayor of the City of Cumberland.

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From Cairo and the Western Rivers.

CAIRO, May 4.—It is rumored that the Missourians are about planting a battery of heavy ordnance on the Mississippi river, opposite this point.

Gen. Pillow has been appointed by Governor Harris, of Tennessee, to supervise the erection of batteries, and arrange other means of defense along the Mississippi river, and at above Memphis.

From St. Louis to Cairo there is over twenty feet depth of water, and Cairo is much inconvenienced by water coming through the levee. Threats are made by Secessionists to cut the levee, and overthrow the place.

Every boat landing at Cairo from Memphis, has great numbers of passengers—every boat, three hundred to four hundred. The following from the Memphis Bulletin explains the reason:

"The Glendale, which left here Wednesday evening, arrived at Cairo last night about 8 o'clock, with no less than two hundred abolitionists from this city on board, who have lived here for years, and sent away every dollar they made."

"We were informed, that all the way up to Hickman, they kept very silent, but as soon as the boat came in sight of Illinois, they commenced rejoicing that they could then breathe free and easier. They heaped curses on Memphis, and wished it sunk."

Boats from New Orleans to St. Louis have raised the price of deck passage to \$25—former cabin fare. The purpose is to prevent men from escaping North, and to force them into the secession army.

The General Assembly of Tennessee has just passed the following resolution, which means something:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That in view of the past two years, and the probable extraordinary demand for cereals and forage, to supply the absolute wants of our State and of the entire South...

At last accounts the river was three miles wide at St. Paul, while the Minnesota was never so high in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. At Chaska three thousand cords of wood had floated away, and the town was entirely under water.

Considerable numbers of troops are congregating at Memphis, and their purpose is, they say, when strong enough, to attack The Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, which run through the heart of Tennessee, and through Western Kentucky, emptying into the Ohio river...

CAIRO, (Ill.) May 4—11 o'clock, P. M.—Gen. Pillow, Gen. Ely, and three other prominent officers of the Confederate Army, with a large number of the Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee troops, are at Memphis.

Heavy guns are arriving there daily. Col. Prentiss, the commanding officer at this point, has just received the following dispatch from three prominent citizens of Cincinnati:

"Gen. Pillow has several steamers ready at Memphis. He meditates an immediate attack on Cairo."

To which Col. Prentiss replied: "Let him come. He will learn to dig a ditch on the right side. I am ready."

Passengers from below continue to report the assembling of bodies of men. It is said they lack arms.

The Union feeling is gaining ground in Western Kentucky, where disloyalty has been the most marked.

From the New York Tribune.

SINGULAR STORY ABOUT FORT MOULTRIE.

Accounts of Terrible Slaughter.

A soldier who was drafted into the service of the rebels in Charleston, and who served at the guns in Fort Moultrie, at the siege of Fort Sumpter, has made us the following statement.

His reliability is vouched for, and we have every reason to believe that his statement is every way worthy of belief.

Our informant states that he served under Capt. Havens, and went into Fort Moultrie the day after Major Anderson left Fort Sumpter. He remained there for four days after the fight.

He belonged to the artillery, and served at the guns most of the time during the siege. The guns of Fort Moultrie opened about half-past four in the morning, but Major Anderson did not fire a gun for near two hours after.

When he did open, his fire was rapid and destructive. The balls from Sumpter struck the port-holes of Moultrie, and, at nearly every discharge, somebody was killed. Their places were supplied by others.

There were in Moultrie more than one thousand men, and between three and four hundred were kept at the guns constantly. Not more than that number could protect themselves in the case of sand bags, which, while they afforded excellent protection, were much torn up and knocked down, it was between nine and ten o'clock on the first day that the greatest loss of life occurred.

The barbets guns of Fort Sumpter were silenced early in the day, and the round shot from these were most destructive to Fort Moultrie, and caused the greatest loss of life. They were fired with great accuracy, and at times the scene in the fort was terrible.

During the siege between three and four hundred were killed, and a large number were wounded. The killed were collected together in a mass, and at night, placed in boxes, brought down from Charleston and taken away to Potter's field, and interred during the night. Some of the men were horribly mangled, and others were scarcely dead when thrown into the boxes.

Blood flowed in streams from these receptacles, and the sight was horrible. The surgeon at the fort sent for help, and others came down from Charleston. The wounded were removed to the hospital, where such as have not since died, now remain.

In order that the truth should not be known in Charleston, the soldiers were charged to say that nobody was hurt, and were threatened with certain death if they disclosed the facts. There were a good many killed in the dwellings outside the fort. The Moultrie House was very much damaged, and a large number of buildings in the neighborhood of the fort de-

molished. The officers' quarters in the fort were riddled, and it is the opinion of our informant that had there been three hundred men in Sumpter, Fort Moultrie would have been destroyed, and the rebels driven out or killed almost to a man.

He left Moultrie three days after the engagement, and went to Charleston. The people there would not believe that nobody had been killed, and made constant inquiry for the friends who, they were assured, were still on Sullivan's Island.

Hundreds of families are yet to learn the truth, which is kept from them by the greatest vigilance.

Our informant was duly discharged from the service, and, in company with five others embarked on board the bark Smithsonian Captain Davis, which reached New York on Friday morning last.

One Hundred and fifty Killed and Wounded on Morris Island.

One of the Charleston volunteers, who was on Morris Island during the late bombardment of Fort Sumpter, came here yesterday by the schooner D. B. Pitts. He says that at least one hundred and fifty men were killed and wounded at the batteries on Morris Island, by the canon of Major Anderson.

He had occasion to be at Fort Johnson also just before he left Charleston, and there he learned that on Sullivan's Island thirty-nine men had been blown from Fort Johnson by a shot from Sumter.

He had to go to Charleston in a boat with some passengers, and when there embraced the opportunity and stowed himself away in the schooner, and in that way got off. He says that the dead were all taken and buried and carried away in the night and buried in Potter's field, where the negroes are buried.

Manly Action of the Union Men at Baltimore.

The Relay House in the Possession of the U. S. Troops—The Pennsylvania Troops Approaching Baltimore—Attack on Harper's Ferry Meditated.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—The Union Convention on Saturday night appointed a Committee to proceed to Frederick to protest against the despotic military bill and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Convention, in the name of the order-loving people of Baltimore, do solemnly protest against the attempt now making in the Legislature of Maryland, to inaugurate a military despotism by the enactment of the bill to create a Committee of Public Safety, which, under a profession of providing for the protection, safety, peace and defence of the State, would, if enacted into a law, confer on an irresponsible body powers which are unconstitutional and tyrannical, and which, by withdrawing from the citizens all guarantees for the security of their individual security, most endanger the public peace; and in the event of the enactment of that bill we shall esteem it our duty to avail ourselves of all constitutional remedies for defeating its execution and vindicating public liberty.

Resolved, secondly, That the measures enacted and enacted by the Legislature, are indicative of a purpose on the part of the majority thereof to precipitate Maryland into a struggle with the constituted authorities of the Union, and to affect by indirect action a result which they acknowledge they are unable to accomplish by direct legislation on the subject, and that we deprecate any effort to change the relations at present existing between the Union and the State by any authority whatsoever.

An attempt to amend the last resolution so as to claim the right of secession by the Convention was voted down unanimously, wholly repudiating secession.

At noon to-day the 52d New York Regiment and the 8th Massachusetts Regiment arrived in a train from Washington, at the Relay House, nine miles from this city, and, taking possession of the telegraph wires, planted eight howitzers on the viaduct, investing the entire neighborhood. The troops have encamped on the grounds of William T. Talbot, adjoining those of George W. Dobbin, on the west side of the Potomac. This point is the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio road with the Washington branch, and gives full command of the road to and from the West. The telegraph communication with Harper's Ferry is cut off, and it is rumored that no more trains for the West are to be allowed to leave. It is understood that this sudden movement is the basis of operations to retake Harper's Ferry.

There are rumors that several vessels loaded with troops are coming up the river. On the Northern Central Railroad, a large force of men from Pennsylvania were engaged to-day, in building the first bridge outside the city, and the road to the city from that direction will be finished to-morrow.

The work on the Bush river bridge on the Philadelphia railroad, has been commenced, and will be finished in two or three days.

About one half of the members of the Legislature are in the city, and if the communication is cut off with Frederick, in consequence of the interposition of the Relay House, they will not be able to be present at the meeting of the Legislature to-morrow morning.

VOLUNTEERS FROM CAMBRIA CO. HARRISBURG, May 6.—Col. William K. Piper has arrived here from Cambria county. He has tendered to the General Government, through Gov. Curtin, one regiment of Infantry, now organized in Cambria county, to serve for any period of time that may be designated; and if accepted, he offers a bonus of \$1000 to the State.

Cambria county has already four companies accepted. Col. Piper is a gallant soldier, and his men are all hardy volunteers.

THE ADMINISTRATION. WASHINGTON, May 3.—The friends of the Administration are not a little amused at the representations made in the papers of New York and elsewhere, that it is sluggish, and not sufficiently active in view of the present crisis. They point to the fact that Fort Pickens and all the forts in the Gulf, and Fortress Monroe and Fort Mifflin, are fully reinforced and supplied, a blockade actually organized, the capital of the country securely guarded, and a formidable army ready for any emergency. And, besides these things, the strengthening of the navy with the least possible delay.

"DEAD AGAIN" is the Daily National Argus of Philadelphia. There is not now an avowed Democratic paper in said city—loss of "government paper" having weakened, and foul Secession sympathies finished them. There are some country journals which have the same disease, not broken out, but lying in their systems. If not purged by true Union medicine, they too may "peg out" some of these days.

Three companies from Tioga Co., Pa., came down the West Branch on Tuesday and report "plenty more where they come from." Bradford can furnish a regiment. On Wednesday, 500 soldiers went down the same river—one, a "Secession-loving Ranger" Company, dead shots and full of grit, each man with a deer's tail flapping on his cap.

Seboykill county has sent 22 companies and 2000 men towards Washington—including 15 or 20 common people such as editors, lawyers &c.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 3. The following document has been issued: BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, the existing exigencies demand immediate and adequate measures for the protection of the National Constitution, and the preservation of the National Union, by the suppression of the insurrectionary combinations now existing in several States for opposing the laws of the Union and obstructing the execution thereof, to which end a military force, in addition to that called forth by my proclamation of the 15th day of April in the present year, appears to be indispensably necessary.

Now, therefore, I Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States forty-two thousand and thirty-four volunteers, to serve for the period of three years unless sooner discharged, and to be mustered into service as infantry and cavalry. The proportions of each arm, and the details of enrollment and organization, will be made known through the Department of War.

And I also direct that the regular army of the United States be increased by the addition of eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery, making altogether a maximum aggregate increase of twenty two thousand seven hundred and fourteen officers and enlisted men; the details of which increase will also be made known through the Department of War.

And I further direct the enlistment, for not less than one more than three years, of eighteen thousand seamen, in addition to the present force, for the naval service of the United States. The details of the enlistment and organization will be made known through the Department of the navy. The call for volunteers hereby made, and the direction for the increase of the regular army and for the enlistment of seamen hereby given, the plan of organization adopted for the volunteer and for the regular forces hereby authorized, will be submitted to Congress as soon as that body assembles.

In the meantime, I earnestly invoke the cooperation of all good citizens in the measures hereby adopted for effectual suppression of unlawful violence, for the impartial enforcement of constitutional laws, and for the speediest possible restoration of peace and order, and with these, of happiness and prosperity throughout our country.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed Done at the City of Washington, this 3d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. WM H SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Is Washington Safe? From the Louisville Journal, 30th.

On Saturday a gentleman called on us, who, on account of ill health, was recently a sojourner in Florida, and who has just come through Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi. He says that the people of the rest of the country have no conception of the rash which the people of all these States have for some days past been making and are now making for Richmond, the headquarters of the Southern army destined for the conquest of Washington city and the District of Columbia.

He says, that, in all his journey, he did not see a railroad train, going in the direction of Richmond, that was not loaded with troops and munitions. From Charleston alone, during the two days he was there, 4,000 armed men started for the Virginia rendezvous. He states that these general and rapid movements are not reported in the papers of the Confederate States, but he has no doubt that the army at Richmond will prove tremendous in its strength of numbers. He tells us that all the men he met with, military officers and others, spoke of the conquest of Washington as a settled thing, just as well settled as if already accomplished, and that the avowed determination is not to preserve the public buildings of the Capital for the uses of the Southern Confederacy, but to demolish them utterly, not leaving one stone upon another.

We do not believe that the Administration or any of its friends in the North have any adequate or even faint idea of the extent and formidableness of the preparations made for the attack upon Washington. No obstacle whatever has been or is in the way of the rapid concentration of troops at Richmond from twenty or thirty Southern railroads, and we are well convinced that, whatever the North may think, the army at Richmond this day, it has not moved upon Washington, doubly numbers the army in the latter city, and is made up of as good fighting men as can be found in the world.

Beware! Several "red mouthed" Secession apologists have been taken up in this State for their treasonable declarations and proceedings. A man was arrested at Perryville, but was afterwards released when he was found to be not that traitor.

Gov. Pecker has addressed the people on several occasions, within the past few days, advising them to go en masse and meet the rebels of the South.

MARRIED. On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Milward Morehead, to Miss Catharine Diehl, both of Bedford Township.

DIED. At the Forks on the 22d ult., George Albert, son of A. J. Kegg, aged 8 years and 2 months.

On the 28th ult., in Philadelphia, Mr. Charles Kroeber, in the 37th year of his age.

Mr. Kroeber was a native of Harrisburg, but for a number of years he has resided in Philadelphia. He was an honest and industrious man, and esteemed by all who knew him. Peace to his ashes!

There are more Volunteers in Harrisburg than called for—and orders to stop and turn back are not in all cases obeyed. This State could turn out 100,000 fighting men.

The President has sent an official letter to Major Anderson, fully approving his long defense of Fort Sumter.

HARD TIMES MADE EASY! Good News for the Unemployed. 1000 CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-PLATED-WARE, TO BE DISPOSED OF ON AN ENTIRELY NEW ORIGINAL PLAN.

25,000 AGENTS WANTED!! All persons desirous of procuring an agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE, Should send on their names at once, enclosing a three cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM CATALOGUE Containing OUR INDUCEMENTS, Which afford

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY without risk, together with

FULL PARTICULARS Relative to this NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, address all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS, 439 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

May 10, 1861.

THE LIFE GRAPHIC

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR! JUST RECEIVED a large and varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS, Embracing Silks, Foulards, Grenadines, Chene de Chine, Poplins, Palmstoes, figured and plain, Organdies, Lawns, Quinzers, Gingham, Prints, Enamels, Broaderies, Laces, &c., together with an extensive supply of Domestic Staple Goods, of the best make.

Also, Carpeting, Oil Cloths and Matting, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and a large stock of FANCY GOODS.

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, READY MADE CLOTHING.

all of which will be sold on the most satisfactory terms. J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO

May 10, 1861.

Public Sale OF REAL ESTATE IN MORRISON'S COVE.

BY virtue of an order of sale directed by the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, to the undersigned, he will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, THE 8TH JUNE, NEXT, all the following described Real Estate:

A tract of first rate limestone land, containing 63 acres, more or less, all cleared, but about two acres, adjoining Thomas Johnson, Rudolph Hoover, Andrew Bassler, Joseph Keagy and others, and having thereon erected a two story rough cast and log house, barn and other out buildings. A constant stream of fresh spring water passes through the yard. A never failing well of good water is also in the yard. The property is valuable in many respects, and as the sale is peremptory, a bargain can be had.

Terms and conditions made known on day of sale. SAMUEL WORKING, Auctioneer of the Estate of David Brown, dec'd. May 10, 1861.

Public Sale OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. BY virtue of an order of sale granted by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, Executor of Sidney R. Whitfield, late of East Providence Township dec'd, will

On Saturday the 8th day of June, expose to public sale on the premises the following described real estate, to wit:

One tract of land situate in the Township and County aforesaid, the property of said dec'd, adjoining lands of Simon Nyom on the North, John Frazer on the East, Elias Whitfield on the South, and Joseph Whitfield on the West, containing about 84 acres, about thirty-five of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and on which a double log dwelling house and log barn are erected.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day. Terms, twenty five dollars on day of sale, and the balance at confirmation of sale September 2nd, 1861. JOHN W. SAMS, Executor.

SPRING GOODS. THE subscribers have received their supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, and will offer all who favor us with a call—great bargains—all kinds of country produce received for goods, also Cumberland Bank Notes—and many of the Virginia Banks. A. B. CRAMER & CO. May 10, 1861.