

BEDFORD, Pa

Friday Morning, Sept. 6. 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

p. over-Editor and Proprietor.

UNION TICKET.

In favor of encouraging the Gov-ernment in its efforts to sustain liself, and for putting down the present iniquitous rebellion.

Legislature, GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER, OF EAST PROVIDENCE, EDWARD M. SCHROCK.

> OF SOMERSET COUNTY. Associate Judge.

JOHN METZGAR, OF JUNIATA.

Treasurer, MARTIN MILBURN.

OF BEDFORD BOROUGH. Commissioner.

WILLIAM KEEFFE. OF BEDFORD TOWNSHIP.

> Poor Director, JACOB EVANS,

OF LONDONDERRY. Auditor.

SAMUEL M. OVERAKER. OF COLERAIN.

The Union Meeting on Tnesday evening, was one of the largest ever held in the Couaty .--Speeches were made by Bon. F. M. Kimmell, Gen. G. W. Bowman, Hon. Isaac Hugus of Somerset, James H. Rush, Esq., of Missouri, Hon. Fr. Jordan, Capt. John H. Filler, aud Dr. John E. McGirr. The resolutions are among the best and most patriotic we ever read. They were drawn up by Hon. John Cessna. We have not room to speak of the speeches this week, but will only say that the severe castigation, given by Mr. Hugas to O. E. Shannon, Esq., who spoke at the Democratic meeting on Monday night and advocathe most terrible and sarcastic we ever heard. Mr. Shannon was completely flayed alive.

IMPROMPTU MEETING.

Ez-Governor Frank Thomas, one of the best patriots of Maryland, and whom the secessionists tried to kill some days ago, arrived in our town on Wednesday evening, on his way east.



Pursuant to a call published in the county papers for the last two weeks. the friends of our good and glorious Union, met in the Court

House on Tuesday Evening last. At an early hour the Court House was filled to overflowing, by an enthusiastic assemblage of men of all parties, met to carry out the object of the call, without regard to party, and many were obliged to go away for want of

The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

> President. HON. JOB MANN.

Vice Presidents, Samuel Shuck, Samuel Vondersmith, Bed-

ford Borough. Jos. W. Tomlinson, David Patterson, Bedford Township.

John F. Lowry, Sam'l Fluck, Broadtop. George W. Diehl, Simon Stuckey, Colerain. John C. Vickroy, Wm. Deremore, Cumber-

land Valley. Geo. W. Powell, Hugh B. Werts, Harri-

John K. Taylor, Levi H. Diehl, Hopewell. Jeremish Baughman, Jas. M. Barndollar, West Providence

Michael Ritchey, Simon Nycum, East Providence.

Robert Adams, Jos. Dull, Esq., Juniata. John Cypher, Geo. Steel, Liberty. Oliver Horton, Win. Stuckey, Monroe. Dan'l B. Troutman, Charles Hoymau, Lon-

douderry. John G. Hartley, Michael Lutz, Saake

Jesse Dickin, Artemus Bennet, Southamp

John C. Miller, Jeremiah Mentzer, M. Woodberry.

Jos. B. Noble, Dan'l Bare, Esq., S. Woodberry.

George Williams, Abram B. Bunn, Napier. William Sleek, Gideon D. Tront, St. Clair.

Secretaries, John W. Linginfelter, Esq., Bedford Bor,

ough.

James Barefoot, St. Clair. Dr. H. V. Bramwell, Schellsburg Borough. Wm. Griffith, Union.

Wm. Fyan, Bedferd Borough.

Dr. C. N Hickok, Bedford Borough

Hon. John Cessna stated the object of the nittee of thirteen to draft resolutions expres sive of the sense of the meeting. The chain

appointed the following : Hon. John Cessua, Hon. S. L. Russell, G. H. Spang, Esq., Hou. A. King, Maj. S. H. Tate, C. W. Ashcom, Esq., W. M. Hail, Esq., Jacob Brenneman, Esq., P. F. Lehman, Esq., A. C. James, John Mower, Esq., W. M. Pear son, Esq., John Wilhelm.

During the absence of the Committee, Judge On his arrival becoming known, our citizene and eloquently depicted the wrong and unraturned out in large numbers to great him .- sonable conduct of the South, and vindicated He was serenaded, by the drums and fife, but the course of the national administration most

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

app

First. That the present rebellion is atterly without cause, and that we seek in vain to find its parallel for atrocity in the past history of nations.

Second. That the ambitious men, who for thirty years have been plotting the overthrow of Democratic institutions, by their own open avowal are striving to estatlish an aristocracy, by wresting the power from the many and con-centrating it in the hands of the few.

Third. That, while the nation is struggling for its very existence, and our free institutions are imperilled, there can be but one path of dary for as all-to sustain the Government with men, with money and devoted hearts, that those who fail to give their sympathy and support are but abeitors of treason, and should be held as recteants to the first instincts of patirots ism; because we hold in the language of the venerable Lewis Cass of Michigan that, "he who is not for his country is against her There is no neutral position to be occupied. It is the duty of all zealously to support the Govern-ment in all its efforts to bring this u nhappy

Civil War to a speedy conclusion' Fourth. That the war should be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, until our arms are eve erywhere triumphant within the limits of the Union; and that there should be no compromise with traitors until the cause of the country shall be vindicated, nor until they have disbanded their forces, and returned to their

allegiance. Fifth. That although in this struggle it may cost vast treasure to sustain, in its original integrity, a Government securing the dearest rights of masses, yet, if it should now full, there nust necessarily be built upon its ruins a tyrannical and expensive despotism, which would exhaust by continued taxation the wealth and

substance of our people. Sixth. That the thanks of the nation are minently due to the brave volunteers who at neavy sacrifice tendered their services and left heir homes to defend the honor of the country, and the principles of free government.

Seventh. That no difference of political pinion, no name or badge of diversity upon points of party distinction shall restrain or withhold us in the devotion of all we have, or can command, to the vindication of the Constitution, the maintenance of the Union, the en-forcement of the laws and the defense of the flag of our country.

Eigth. That we fully endorse the eloquent language of the late Stephen A. Douglas, who in the last speech of his life when speaking of the rebellion now raised against the Governa ment of our fathers declared, "This is no time for a detail of causes. "The conspiracy is now known. Armics have been raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There cau be no neutrals in this war-only Patriots or Traitors."

Ninth. That we delight to approve the senti-ments of Joseph Holt of Kentucky, late a member of the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, in which he de-clares, "I am for this Union without conditions, one and in-livisible, now and lorever. I am for its preservation at any and every cost of blood and treasure acainst all its associates." treasure, against all its assailants-I know no neu-trality between my country and its foes, whether they be forcing or dementic. The second s twick raw growth bag which now floats over us and the ingrates and traitors who would trample it in the dust, my prayer is for victory, complete, en-during and overwhelming, to the armies of the Re-public over all its enemies. I am against any and every compromise, that may be proposed to be made under the guns of the rebels, while at the same time. I am decidedly in favor of affording every reasonable guarantee for the safety of southern in-stitutions, which the horest convictions of the new stitutions, which the honest convictions of the peo-ple-not the conspirators—of the south may do-mand, whenever they shall lay down their arms, but not until then."

Tenth. That with equal cordiality do we endorse and approve of the language of Gen. J. A. Dix of N. York, another member of the Cabinet of Mr. Bu-chanan, in which he declares, "I am for support-ing the Government I do not not be declared. ing the Government. I do not ask who admin-isters in-It is the government of my Country, and HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE WI as such I shall give it, in this extremity all the support in my power—I regard the pending contest with the secessionists as a death struggle for con-stitutional liberty and law—a contest, which if, successful on their part, could only end in the es-which ment of a despotia Covernment and block tablishment of a despotic Government, and blot out, wherever they are in the ascendant, every vestige of national freedom." Eleventh. That we agree with the late President of the United States, Franklin Pierce, when he de-clared; "There is no time now to consult our feel-ings. The question has resolved itself into one of patriotism and stern duty. There is now no way for us as citizens, but to stand together and up-hold the flag to the last, with all the rights which pertain to it, and with the fidelity and endurance of brave men, I would counsel you to stand together with one mind and one heart—calm—faithful and determined.²² And also with the function And also with that patriotic sta man of New York, Hon. Dan'l S. Dickenson, when he declares (when the citadel of our country is on ire, when the edifice that Washington and Franklin and their associates erected, is in flames, it be comes us, whatever may have been our political proclivities before, to rise far above all other coniderations, and to keep this citadel from destruc-tion-I cannot afford to turn a way from my duty tion-1 cannot allord to turn a way from my duty because a political opponent is acting with me, nor to stay hack from a duty because a political friend deserts me.-No: I must go on and discharge a great duty. I hold it to be the first duty of every citizen, of every party, to aid in restoring this great and good Government." Twelfth. That the present struggle involves the were existence of civil and religious liberty not only in our own country and upon this continent but throughout the world—that it is the Constitution throughout the world—that it is the Constitution— the Union and the Government as our fathers made them on the one hand, and the tyranny, despotism and anarchy of Davis and bis allied traitors on the and anarchy of Davis and the tyranny, despotism and anarchy of Davis and bis allied traitors on the other-that it is our duty to preserve, defend and perpetuate to the latest generation these sacred trusts of our fathers. Blood and reasure were poured ont to establish them-they shall not be basely surrendered to spare either the one or the oth-et. In the language of the immortal Jackson "The Federal Union-it must and shall be preserved." Thirteenth. That the President of this meeting appoint a central committee of six persons, and he in connexion with the Vice Presidents and Secre-taries, from the respective election districts, appoint a committee of from six to twelve persons for each of said election districts, whose duty it shall be to organize and exert themselves to procure volunteers for the armies of the Union-the cen-tral committee to correspond with the several dis-trict committees and with the war Departmant, and to publish such facts and regulations on the sub-lect of enlishment as may home on the subto publish such facts and regulations on the sub-ject of enlistment as may be necessary for a pro-per understanding of the question and to facilitate the movement of the volunteers. Fourteenth. That the President of this meeting shall appoint a committee of three persons for each election district in the county, to procure con-tributions, to be used in defraying the expenses necessarily incurred by such volunteers before ea-tering the service, and to provide for the support of their wives and children after their departure. All monies so collected to be paid over to a treasurer to be appointed by the central committee named in the preceding resolution, and to be appointed under the direction of said committee. Fifteenth. That we confidently look to the patri-

of the United States- and in order to promote this (the law will be administered by the civil off- (ANOTHER FIGHT IN WESTERN VIRobject, it shall be the duty of the committees now appointed, to bring this subject before the ladies of their respective districts. Sixteenth. That the proceedings of this meeting he published in all the papers of this legislative

EFFECTIVE OPERATIONS ON THE SOUTHERN COAST.

A Victory At Cape Hatteras - Two Forts Cap-tured - Surrender of the Garrison - 715 Prisoners Taken.

WASHINGTON, September 1 .- We have just had glorious news from the Naval Expedition under the command of Gen. Butler, and I hasten to give you the particulars, as far as I am

acquainted with them. The expedition proceeded to Cape Hatteras, and at once engaged the two rebel forts situa-ted on Hatteras Iplet. The well directed fire of the Federal eannon, and the persuasive arguments of the shot and shell which they poured against the walls and pitched into the fort, soon convinced the chivalrous sons of the South that it was time to surrender, which they did unconditionally. The engagement lasted part of two days.

The advantages of this battle are great. In the forts were found twenty-five usnnon and one thousand stand of arms. Seven hundred and fifteen prisoners were surrendered, among whom are Capt. Samuel B arror, Lieut. Sharp, and Dr. Hyatt H. Brown, formerly of the U. S. Navy, and Major Andrews, late of the Federal Army. The rebel loss is not yet known. Five persons are ascertained to have been bur-

ied, and eleven of the prisoners are wounded. Among others is Lieut. Murdough, late of the U.S. Navy, wounded, with the loss of an

No casualities of any importance are report ed on our side. A few of our men were woun-

ded, but slightly. The great military advantage of this cepture is that it gives us command of the entire coast of North Carolina.

The prisoners taken are being sent to New York, to await the action of the Government

Official Announcement of the Victory.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VA. FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 31. GENERAL ORDER NO. 8.

The commanding general has great satisfac tion in announcing a glorious victory achieved by the combined operations of the army and pavy at Hatteras Julet, N. C., under the command of Commodore Stringtam and Major General Butler. The result of this gallant enterprise is the capture of 716 men. including the commander, Barron, and one of the North Carolina Cabinet, 1.000 stand of arms, and seventy-five kegs of powder, five stand of cola ors, thirty-one pieces of cannon, including a ten-inch Columbiad, a brig loaded with cotton, a sloop loaded with provisions and stores, two light boats, 150 bags of coffee, &c., all of which was achieved by the army and navy and

800 volunteers, and sixty regular artillery of the army. This gallant exploit will not fail to stimuchievements.

Obedience, order, discipline and instruction are indispensable to maintain the interest, hon-

or, and humane institutions of the Union. By command of Major General Weol.

CHARLES CHURCHILL.

Capt. Third Astillery, Acting Adjt. General. Important Proclamation by Gen. Fre-

mont. ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31 .- The following proclamation was issued this morning:

cers in the usual manner and with their cus tomary authority, while the same can be peaces ably exercised.

ably exercised. The Commanding General will labor vigi-lantly for the public welfare, and in his efforts for their safety, hopes to obtain not only the acquiescence, but the active support of the

people of the country. (signed) J. C. FREMONT, Major General Commanding.

Interesting from Missouri.

ROLLA, Mo., Aug. 30 .- The correspondent of the St Louis Democrat furnishes the fol lowing items.

Parties from Springfield report that a skirmish had taken place in Vernon county, east of Fort Soott, between Col. Montgomery, of the Kansas forces, and the rebel troops under Raines.

Reinforcements had been sent to Raines from Springfield.

Six thousand rebels were encamped at Pond Spring. Another encampment of over five thousand was at a spring south of the Fayettville road. They were also encamped near Springfield.

Gen. McBride, with ten thousand troops, passed through Dade county last week, in a northwest direction.

One thousand men were at Dry Glades, in Dade county, devastating the country.

Every vestige of property belonging to

Union men, in Green county, had been seized. ST. LOUIS, Aug. 81.—Provost Marshal Me-Kinstry has issued orders peremptorily forbid-ding any person passing beyond the limits of this county without a special permit from his office; and the railroad, steamboat, ferry and other agents, are prohibited from selling tickets to any one holding a pass from the Provost Marahal.

The order is simed especially to reach parties leaving the city for the purpose of communicating information to the enemy.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

of ten millions was formally accepted at a meeting of the Associated Banks to-day. A STORY OF GENERAL MeCLELLAN. ILLNESS OF DAVIS AND STEPHENS. adelphia Inquirer tells this story of General McClellan. It may be true: "General McClellan is in the habit of riding

LOUISVILLE, August 26 .- The Surveyor of sotton publishes a card, threatening to seize all wagons, vehicles and steamboats that may be found engaged in the transportation of articles for aiding the rebellion after the first

of September pext. A special despatch from Richmond on the 27th to the Nashville Union and American. says a large number of prominent Kentuckians who have arrived there represent that the feeling of resistence to Lincoln's Government in Kentucky is unmistakeably on the increase, and numerous letters from Kentucky indicate

the same feeling. President Davis is still confined with an attack of chills and fever, which may induce Congress to postpone its adjournment, Vice P resident Stephens is lying sick at

Manassas Junction.

The Richmond Examiner of the 26th says the Contederate Congress has decided to repeal the law establishing ports of entry, and throw all the Southern coast open to foreign commerce. providing that vessels which run the blockade into shore inlets may pay the Confederate du-

ties at the ports nearest their landing. There is some dissension in the Coufederate Congress in reference to confiscation. Some advocate the confiscation of all Yankee prop-

erty in the South, and others favor a sequestration of estate. Congress bas appropriated \$800,000 for a floating defence at New Orleans, and \$160,

McClellan, and you can pack up your traps aud loave!" The Quartermaster was struck dumb, and McClellan turned and left him. 000 for two iron-elad boats for the defence of "That evening the Quartermaster left to the tune of the 'Rogue's March,' played by some the Mississippi river and the city of Memphis. of the boys who had got wind of it.

GINIA. UNCINNATI, September 2.- A fight took place yesterday, at Boone County Court House Virginia, between the rebels and the Federal

force, resulting in the total rout of the rebels, with a loss of thirty killed and a large num-

Forty of the rebels were taken prisoners .---

Boone Court House is a small village, and

There were none killed on our side, and but

is the capital of Boone county. Virginia. It is is situated on the Little Coal River, two hundred and forty five miles, in a direct line,

west from Richmond. The surrounding coup-

try is very sparsely settled. The county of

Boone is a new one, or at least formed within a tew years past, and is southwest part of Virginia. It is bounded on the northeast

by coal River, an affluant of the Kanawha

and also drained by Little Coal River and Laurel Creek. It was formed out of Logan

and Kanawha counties, and named in honor of Daniel Boone, the renowned pioneer of the

WAR SPIRIT IN BOSTON UNABATED.

BOSTON, August 20.- The report to-day that the war Department has called for five

additional regiments from Massachusetts re-

Senator Wilson's regiment was indicated to-day with three hundred recruits, including the

Salem Zouaves. Colouel Lee will recruit a second regiment

in the western part of the State, and Colonel Sprague the third in Worcester county. The formation of the other two wil be immediately

made. At a public meeting this afternoon stirring addresses were made by Senator Wilson, Cona gressman Rice, Mayor Wightman and others, who pledged that Massachusette, in the present

struggle, would maintain her ancient fame in battling for liberty. The meeting was a large

The first instalment of the Government loan

The Washington correspondent of The Phil-

around occasionly in citizen's dress, accompa-

nied by a few of his staff. A few days ago

he was walking through one of the encamp-

ments scross the Potomao, and passing the

rear of the tents he saw a bucket of coffee standing near a fire. He asked what it was,

and one of the soldiers said 'coffee.' 'It looks

more like alops,' he replied. 'Ob,' said the

soldier, 'it is not fit to drink, but we have to

put up with it, and our other food is not a bit better.' 'Well, whose fault is it?' he asked.

'Ob, our quartermaster is drunk most of the time, and when he is not he is studying how to

"McCleilan passed on, and seeing more ev-

idence of the dirty and slovenly manner in which the Quartermaster conducted his oper-

ations in his tent, he accosted him with the

remark that the men were complaining of bad treatment from him. The Quartermaster flew

into a passion, and swore it was none of his

business, and he had better not come sneaking

around trying to make mischief. McClellan answered hum, telling him that he had better be cautions how he talked. Quartermaster

replied, 'Who are you, that you assume so much apparent authority?' 'I am George B.

news the military patriotism of our people.

six wounded. Our men burned the town.

ber wounded.

West.

made.

and enthusiastic one.

he had retired to rest, being wearied with a long days travel. Maj. S. H. Tate announced these facts to the large crowd, accompanied with some patriotio remarks. Hon. John Cessna then addressed the meeting in his usual patriotic and forcible manner. He was followed by G. H. Spang, Esq. in a very patriotic and able speech. The crowd then ado statesman, Hon. Frank Thomas, and three more for loyal Maryland.

MASKED BATTERY .- On Monday morning last, there were a lange number of guns carried into the office of the Bedford Gazette! The office was a masked battery. The report that it was to be demolished was for the purpose of getting a large crowd of people to the Demoeratio meeting. Such conduct as this does immense harm.

The Democratic meeting on Monday night was quite large. It was a mixture of secesone, the same way. The President sympathiofficers are in the same boat.

TAYLOR GUARDS.

Capt. Filler's company will leave town for the seat of war on Monday, next. Now is the time for patriotic young men to join his company.

crutic pomination for the Legislature.

Capt. Brisbin of Woodberry, with his company, have left for the seat of war.

As our readers know, it is not often we no tice a patent medicine of any kind, but there is something so good in the Restorative Cordial of Prof. Wood, and it is so pleasant with all, that we step aside from our usual practice to recommend this scientific fonic Cordial to our readers. It will no doubt do all that is dial to antee for that, but we have tried it, and know

triumphautly. At the conclusion of the Judge's remarks, the committee reported a series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted without discussion.

Gen. Bowman, late of Washington, was then called on to address the meeting, who eloquently complied with the call and poured volley after volley of "hot shot, grape and shell," (in the shape of round and unanswerajourned, with three cheers for the patriot and ble argument, thrilling appeals and withering denunciation,) into the ranks of those who from any pretext, refuse or neglect to support the

Government in this the great hour of peril to our glorious country and her benign free institutions. Hon. Isaac Hugus of Somerset was next called out, and responded in a most eloquent, argumentative, witty and scathing speech.

James H. Rush, Esq., formerly of Bedford, now a resident of Missouri, was called on and responded in a very telling speech. He gave a history of the wrongs of the union men of Missouri, and the brutal conduct of the secessiouists there. Mr. Rush is a member of the

home guards of Missouri, an actor in the scenes and spoke from personal knowledge-being n w a refuge from his home and family, sion sympathy and loyaly. The resolutions and to save his own life, had to fly. His were halt and half, and the speeches, all but wife, child, and all his property, are in the hands of the traitors, and he is not able to ses with secsssion, and a mejority of the other even hear from them. Mr. Rush stated that of his own knowledge, men were hung for their

union sentiments, and that one man was boxed up alive, and thrown into the river, and the box directed to Abraham Lincoln, and that such acts as the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and the suppression of secession newspapers in the north, dwindled into insignificance in the face of the outrages comby the secessionists:

He was followed by Capt. John H. Filler, Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, and David Hon. Francis Jordan and Dr. J. E. McGirr, Lavan of Somerset, have received the Demo. in able, powerful and convincing speeches. REPORT.

The loyal citizens of Bedford County, in Mass Meeting assembled, to deliberate upon the solemn duties and responsibilities which rest upon them in this hour of severe trial to the Republic, laying aside all former party associations, in order to unite in harmonious ac-tion for the defence of a Government founded under the guidance of Almighty God, by the wisest and purest patriots, after years of strug gle and sacrifice-a Government which, for three quarters of a century, has afforded its benign protection not only to those born on its it. The name and world-wide soil, but to those coming from lands beyond reputation of the inventor is a sufficient guar- the sen; a Government which has never, in the alightest degree, oppressed those who in affector that, on we have tried it, and know the signtest degree, oppressed those who in the weak-end organs, and enabling them to perform all their functions. Reader try it, and we fear not you: verliet. See advertise-m nt. DEP'T, ST. LOUIS, August 30th.

Circumstances, in my judgment, of sufficient argency render it necessary that the Commanding General of this Department shall assume the administrative powers of the State. Its disorganized condition, the helplessness of the civil authority, the total insecurity of life, and the devastation of property by bands of murderers and marauders who infest nearly every county in the State to avail themselves of the public misfortunes and the vicinity of a hostile force to gratify private and neighborhood vengeance, and who find any enemy wherever they find plunder, finally demand the severest measures to repress the daily increasing crimes and outrages which are driving off the inhabitants and ruining the State.

In this condition the public safety and the success of our arms require unity of purpose, without let or bindrance to the prompt administration of affairs.

In order, therefore, to suppress disorders, to maintain as far as is now practicable the public peace, and to give security and protection to the persons and property of loyal citizens, I do hereby extend and declare established Martial Law throughout the State of Missouri. The lines of the Army of Occupation in

this State are for the present declared to extend from Leavenworth, by way of the posts of Jefferson City, Rolls and Ironton, to Cape Gırardeau, on the Mississippi river.

All persons who shall be taken with arms i their hands within these lines shall be tried by court martial, and if found guilty will be

The property, real and personal, of all per sons in the State of Missouri, who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken active part. with the enemies in the field, is declared to be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves. if they have any, declared free men.

All persons who shall be proven to have destroyed, after the publication of this order, railroad tracks, bridges or telegraphs, shall suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

All persons engaged in treasonable corresp pondence, in giving or procuring sid to the enemies of the United Sistes, in forming tumults, in disturbing the public tranquility by oreating and circulating false reports or incendiary documents, are in their interest warned that they are exposing themselves.

All persous who have been led away from their allegiance are required to return to their homes forthwith. Any such absence, without sufficient cause, will be held to be presumptive evidence against them.

The object of the declaration is to place in the hands of the military adthorities the pow-Fifteenth. That we confidently look to the patri-otic ladies of Bedford County, to a'd in maintaining the integrity and subtority of the government, and respectfully as that they will organize associations for the purpose of providing stockings and under clothes for the soldiers of this county in the army

The Charleston Courer says James L. Orr, has raised an independent regiment for the war, and is eagerly awaiting marching orders

The Memphis Appeal says :- "Lincola refuses to disband his camps in Kentucky, and insists that the Confederate forces shall advance to meet the foe, instead of awaiting his intrusion upon Tennessee soil.'

The Avalauche says the schooner Adeline, with three former Federal army and navy offi cers aboard, was brought to by a United States man-of-war; but taking advantage of a squall, got into Savannah with a cargo of coffee, fruits aud lead.

The correspondent of the Huntsville Advocate tells the planters to give their negroes more molasses and rice and less bacon plan would diminish the consumption of bacon two and a quarter millions pounds weekly in the Southern Confederacy.

The Memphis Avalanche congratulates its readers that no more letters are to go North, and hopes the interdiction of all intercourse between the two sections will be complete and everlasting.

RUMORED DEATH OF JEFF DAVIS.

The New York Herald contains the following despatch, which, is not confirmed from any other quarter:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 .- A despatch bas been received here from Richmond, via Louisville, announcing the death of Jeff. Davis. This accounts for the display of flags at half

mast from the rebel ramparts to-day." A despatch to the New York Times, from Washing ton, explains the circumstance of the flags being at half mast in a different way. It says :- "It is probable that in the skirt between our troops on Saturday, near Mun-son's Hill, the rebels suffered a loss of one of their commanding officers. A general officer was seen on the slope of the hill, taking observations. Major Minturn, of the Second Irish, fired at has with a tifled musicet, and the ball took effect, as he fell and was taken away to the rear by the rebel soldiers. Yesterday and to-day the rebel flags at Munson's Hill and at Fall's Church were at half-mast, indicating the death of a prominent man."

GEN. LYON'S LAST WORDS .- The Rolla prrospondent of the St. Louis Demograt writes: "I have from Dr. H. Reichenbach, & Surgeon in the First lowa, the very last words which tell from the lips of Gen. Lyon. The Doctor was within a few feet of him when shot. The General was reclining in the arms of his body servant, when, turning his eyes upward just as his spirit was departing, he exclaimed faintly,

now have a Quartermaster who does not 'get drunk and cheat,' and that regiment would risk their lives at the cannon's mouth for the man who does care how the men are provided

They

"The story has been circulated around some of the camps, and the officers are now always on the lookout for the General, and of course do not have too much lying around loose.'

From the National Intelligencer, Aug. 30. RUMORS OF THE DAY.

The circumstances by which this city is surrounded naturally give birth daily to exciting rumors, most of them entirely unfounded or greatly exaggerated. They serve the purpose however, of telegraph despatches for the distunt press, as people like to read stimulating news, even if they do not believe it Here

they excite but a moment's interest, as they generally die as fast as they are born. The city was particularly foll of them during the last two days - the proximity of the enemy's outposts and pickets being fruitful of rumored

skirmishes and critical movements; and some cannon firing beyond the Virginis heights, on Wednesday, was the positive authority for se-rious fighting. It is so difficult to sift out the grain of truth, when there is any, in these daily rumors, that they are generally left to expire of themselves; but, in regard to the numerous reports of the last few days, we have made some inquiry, and believe the following paragraphe comprise all that has really

occurred : The enemy has advanced some pickets as near as Bail's Cross Roads, about two miles beyond Arlington. The caunon beard in that direction on Wed-

nesday was of shot and shell, fired by Confoderate troops at some of our picket guards in that vicinity. Gen. McClellan did, in consequence, go out

on a reconnoitering and inspection tour in that direction, but was not fired on as report-

The total amount of recent casualities is that one of our pickets was killed on Sunday last and two wounded since.

The relative position of the two armies i the same as heretofore, with the exception o the advance of the enemy's pickets to Ball's Cross Roads, and our withdrawing a light pick-

et guard from that point. The story of the Coufederates taking a twogun battery from our troops at the Oross Roads is potrue.

OF De. Lelaud's Anti Rheumatio Band is the only known remedy for Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, and the permissious effects of Mercury, and it is with the greatest satisfaction, as to its merits, that we call the sty tention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of our paper, of the Aut Rheumatic Band. Sept. 6, 1861.