

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Sept. 27, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

UNION TICKET.

In favor of encouraging the Government in its efforts to sustain itself, 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 LONDONBERY, Auditor, SAMUEL M. OVERAKER, OF COLEBURN.

Judicial Conference.

We publish the proceedings of the Judicial Conference which assembled at the Juniata Crossings, on Tuesday last, in another column. Somerset County was not represented. Hon. James Hill of Franklin County was nominated on first ballot. The conferees from Bedford and Fulton Counties were instructed by County Conventions to vote for Hon. Alex. King. Notwithstanding their instructions, Messrs. Rowland Austin and George Wilds, two of the Fulton conferees, voted along with those from Franklin, and nominated Mr. Hill on first ballot. Could anything be more base? If these men had acted honestly Mr. King would have received six votes on first ballot, and have been nominated. A President Judge ought to be nominated and elected free from any charge of treachery on the part of his friends. We regret that this is not so in this case.

The two candidates now for President Judge, are Democrats, and are both Union men. Hon. Wilson Reilly volunteered his services for his country, and was elected Captain of his company, and has done much good in his speeches in favor of the cause of the Union. He is well qualified for this important office. Mr. Hill is also a strong and influential Union man, and has all the qualifications necessary to make a good Judge. They stand before the people of Bedford County on nearly equal footing as to claims and qualifications, and we are not yet decided whether we will support either of these gentlemen, or some other, for this responsible position.

A meeting of the ladies of this Borough was held at the Court House, on Friday evening the 29th inst., for the purpose of organizing a central association for the County of Bedford, the object of which is to adopt measures to provide stockings for the Pennsylvania Volunteers, in answer to the invitation of the Quarter Master General of the State.

A large number of ladies were in attendance and after a free interchange of opinions, and the manifestation of a very lively interest in regard to the objects of the meeting, the association was organized by the selection of the following officers:

- President, Miss HESTER S. BAROLAY. Vice Presidents, Mrs. Eliza Thompson, " Virginia Tate. Secretaries, Mrs. Ellen C. Hall, " Louisa Erbacher. Corresponding Secretaries, Mrs. Anna Mower, " Susan Harry. Miss Julia Montgomery, " Christina King, " Libbie Arnold. Executive Committee, Mrs. Susan Jordan, " Hannah Sifers, " Ann Craner, " Elizabeth Loyer, " Mary Kepler, " Miss Eliza Brown, " Mary Hall, " Emma Barclay, " Carolina Potter. Treasurer and acting Secretary, Hon. S. L. Russell.

The meeting then adjourned and notice was given that the Executive Committee would meet on the next evening at the residence of Mr. Tate. We are happy to say, that this patriotic enterprise of the ladies of Bedford, promises to be attended with the most complete success. The Executive Committee at once entered upon the discharge of their duties and have everywhere been met with the most liberal encouragement on the part of the citizens of the town. Similar associations will, no doubt, be formed in every township. In no better way can the ladies of the county, cheer the hearts of the brave soldiers who have left the comforts of home to do battle in defence of their beloved country.

MODE OF VOTING.

The President Judge will be voted on one ticket, the other candidates on another, at the next meeting.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The County Convention which met on the 13th Aug. last, placed in nomination George W. Householder, Esq., for the Legislature. A number of persons from different parts of Bedford County believing, that it would best subserve the interests of the country, that Mr. Householder should withdraw from the candidacy for the Legislature, about two-thirds of the delegates signed a paper requesting him so to do. Mr. Householder thereupon called the Convention together last Tuesday, and that body after some discussion, adjourned without taking any action on the matter whatever.

CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

The Republicans have carried California, electing all three Congressmen, Governor, Lieut. Governor and other state officers. They have a majority, over all opposition.

FOR THE WAR!

Capt. Ryo and Lieut. Barnollar, will leave with their Company for the seat of war, on Monday next. This is a fine chance for patriotic young men who wish to serve their country.

A fine company left Woodberry the other day, for the seat of war. This makes two companies from Morrisons Cove, in the service. Bedford County is coming out.

The reported surrender of Mulligan, at Lexington, is not credited in St. Louis.

Next Tuesday week will be the election.

JUDICIAL CONFERENCE.

Sept. 24th, 1861.—Conference met at the Juniata Crossings. On motion of A. N. Rankin, S. L. Russell was appointed president, and on motion of D. O. Gebr, George Wilds, was appointed secretary. Upon calling on the names of the conferees, it appeared that D. O. Gebr, T. B. Kenaly and A. N. Rankin, were present from Franklin County. R. Austin, George Wilds and John McIlwain, were present from Fulton County. R. D. Barclay, B. R. Ashcom and S. L. Russell, were present from Bedford County. No person appeared from Somerset County. On motion of Mr. Austin, it was resolved that the conferees vote viva voce. Mr. Rankin nominated Hon. James Hill. Mr. Barclay, nominated Hon. Alexander King. Messrs. Gebr, Kenaly, Rankin, Wilds and Austin, voted for Mr. Hill. Messrs. McIlwain, Barclay, Ashcom and Russell, voted for Mr. King. Mr. Hill having rec'd a majority of votes was declared nominated. On motion of Mr. Rankin the nomination of Mr. Hill, was made unanimous. After addresses from Messrs. Gebr, Kenaly, Austin, Rankin, Russell and Barclay, the conference adjourned sine die.

Great Battle at Lexington, Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 18.—Two couriers have just arrived from Lexington, with the following intelligence, which is believed by the commanding officer here to be in the main reliable.

General Price commenced the attack on the entrenchments at Lexington on Monday. Col. Mulligan, the commander of the Federal troops made a vigorous defence, and the fight all day, was very severe. Throughout the day General Price assaulted the works, but was repulsed with great loss.

The fighting was renewed on Tuesday morning, but the assault was feebly sustained when the couriers left. General Laoc was at Johnston, Bates county, with a force of from two thousand to three thousand, marching to the relief of Lexington.

The rebel loss on Monday is said to be 4,000, and that of the Federal troops 800, but this is probably an exaggeration.

SECOND DISPATCH.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 18.—On Monday afternoon Gen. Price again sent to Lexington, summoning Col. Mulligan to surrender. Colonel Mulligan's reply was—"Tell him to go to hell."

The enemy immediately opened upon him with artillery, and attempted to rally under its cover. They were repulsed with tremendous loss, and our flag is still waving.

Gen. Lane, with an estimated force of five thousand Kansas troops, is reported to be within forty miles of Lexington, rapidly advancing to reinforce Col. Mulligan.

Other Federal troops are rapidly moving forward from St. Joseph and other points to reinforce Mulligan.

The Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-sixth Indiana Regiments have gone to Lexington on the steamers Des Moines and White Cloud.

These reinforcements number about 6000 effective troops, and will reach Lexington tomorrow morning, the 19th.

Every confidence is felt here that Colonel Mulligan will be able to hold Lexington until reinforcements arrive.

The Osage bridge, eleven miles from here, on the Pacific Railroad, is said to be the first point threatened by Ben. McCulloch's forces, now believed to be advancing rapidly from the southwest.

Latest Reports from Lexington.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 19.—Advises by private letter from Lexington to-day (Thursday) say Gen. Price attacked the Federals at 10 o'clock yesterday (Wednesday) morning, with a force of 30,000 rebels, the Federal force being estimated at from 3000 to 4000. The Federals fought them for two hours, when the secessionists drove them back into their entrenchments.

The Chicago Irish Regiment, Col. Mulligan, then came out and charged them at the point of the bayonet, scattering the rebels in all directions.

Gen. Price was to attack them again this morning with seventeen pieces of artillery. No statement of loss on either side is given.

JEFFERSON CITY, September 20.—At the head quarters of Colonel Mulligan, at Lexington, there is supposed to be a force of 3500 men, as follows:

Chicago Irish Regiment, Colonel Mulligan, 900. Illinois Cavalry, Colonel Marshall, 600. A Kansas regiment, number unknown.

Mounted Home Guards, 500.

Infantry Home Guards, 500, together with three 6-pounders, one howitzer and two mortars.

The Federal scouts who have just come in report that firing was still going on at Lexington on Wednesday evening.

The rebels are said to have no shells, shrapnel, or canister, and nothing but round shot and slugs.

Nearly three thousand Government horses and mules are within Col. Mulligan's entrenchments, requiring much care to prevent a stampede.

POSITION OF THE FORCES AT LEXINGTON.

St. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 21.—In order to avoid confusion and correct many contradictory statements relative to the position of Lexington and the opposing forces of Colonel Mulligan and General Price, it is deemed necessary to make the following explanation:

The general direction of the Missouri river at Lexington is from west to east, Lexington lying on the Southern bank. The early settlement, now called "Old Town," is situated back on a hill, and has been superseded by New Lexington, farther up the river, where the steamboat landing is, and which is the main city.

Colonel Mulligan's fortifications are on the ridge running at right angles between the two towns. They surround the Masonic College buildings—standing about a quarter of a mile from the river—which have been used as quarters for the troops, and strengthened to resist an artillery attack. The line of fortifications runs down to the river bluff, between which and the water's edge is a wide shelving beach. This is the point where the conflict took place on Tuesday for the possession of the ferry boats.

The main body of Price's army is situated at the Old Town, but the fortifications have been assailed from all sides except the river.

On Thursday last week an attack was made from the Old Town by a strong party of roving rebels, who were repulsed with considerable loss, and the Old Town was shelled and burned, to prevent its being used as a shelter.

Lexington proper is in the possession of General Price, but it is not being made the theatre of conflict.

The reinforcements which left Jefferson City on Wednesday, if they were not assailed by batteries along the shore, must have reached the neighborhood of Lexington yesterday.

These troops could doubtless have been landed on the South side of river, the steamers having crossed to the Ferry. Gen. Sturgis' command being brought across, and the combined forces numbering about twelve thousand, marching on Lexington, with the assistance of Mulligan's heroes and Gen. Lane's command, one attack and completely rout Price's whole army.

A STARTLING REPORT.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—A special despatch to the Times, sent from Quincy, Illinois, at 1 o'clock this (Sunday) morning, says the mail agent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, who arrived at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening from St. Joseph, states that Colonel Mulligan and his whole command at Lexington surrendered to General Price on Friday morning at 5 o'clock.

The siege continued from Monday until the time of the surrender.

Col. Mulligan's men were without water all day on Thursday, and Friday morning found them completely exhausted. They fought valiantly and desperately, but were compelled to yield to vastly superior numbers.

The number of Union troops killed is said to be from 800 to 900, while that of the rebels is estimated at some three or four thousand, with a proportionate number of wounded.

The report of the above battle and its unfortunate result is fully corroborated by passengers on the same train. The news was brought by stage to Hamilton, which is the nearest point on the railroad to Lexington, being distant forty miles.

Of the fact of the surrender there can be no doubt.

A special despatch to the Chicago Tribune from headquarters, at St. Louis, received this (Sunday) evening says the surrender of Mulligan is not believed there, but that reinforcements were pushing toward him from four different directions.

Rout of the Rebel's at Blue Mills.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 19.—Fifteen hundred men, under Colonel Smith, overtook 3000 secessionists as they were crossing the river at Blue Mills Landing, on the 17th, and completely routed them, killing between 150 and 200, and taking 12 prisoners.

The Federal loss was 50 killed and 25 wounded.

LATER DISPATCH.

St. LOUIS, Sept. 21st.—Two fights occurred at Blue Mills Landing on the 17th inst., the first between 500 of the Third Iowa regiment, with one piece of artillery, under Lieut. Col. Scott, and about 4000 rebels.

After a desperate struggle of several hours, duration, in which Lieutenant Colonel Scott lost 120 killed and wounded, and all his horses, he retreated slowly for half a mile, hauling his cannon by hand, when he took a position on an eminence and waited an attack, but the enemy did not parade.

Not long after, Col. Smith's command, with four pieces of artillery, approached Blue Mills by another route, and engaged and routed the rebels as they were about crossing the river.

EXCITING NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21.—It is rumored that Gen. Buckner, of the rebel troops, has advanced on Elizabethtown.

The Federal troops are prepared for any emergency.

The following proclamation has just been received.

To the people of Kentucky: The Legislature of Kentucky have been faithful to the will of the people. They have endeavored to make your gallant State a fortress, in which, under the guise of neutrality, the armed forces of the United States might secretly prepare to subjugate alike the people of Kentucky and the Southern States.

guard your neutral position, coupled with a well prepared scheme to seize an additional point in your territory which was of vital importance to the safety and defence of Tennessee, that the troops of the Confederacy, on the invitation of the people of Kentucky, occupied a defensive post in your State.

"In doing so, the commander announced his purpose to evacuate your territory simultaneously with a similar movement on the part of the Federal forces, whenever the Legislature of Kentucky shall undertake to enforce against both belligerents the strict neutrality which they have so often declared.

"I return amongst you, citizens of Kentucky, at the head of a force the advance of which is composed entirely of Kentuckians.—We do not come to molest any citizen, whatever may be his political opinions.

"Unlike the agents of the Northern despotism, who seek to reduce us to the condition of dependant vassals, we believe that the recognition of the civil rights of citizens is the foundation of constitutional liberty, and that the claim of the President of the United States to declare martial law, to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and to convert every barrack into a Bastille, is nothing but the claim which other tyrants have assumed to subjugate a free people.

"The Confederate States occupy Bowling Green as a defensive position. I renew the pledges of the commanders of other columns of the Confederate troops to retire from the territory of Kentucky on the same conditions which will govern their movements.

"I further give you my own assurance that the force under my command will be used as an aid to the Government of Kentucky in carrying out the strict neutrality desired by its people, whenever they undertake to enforce it against the two belligerents alike.

(Signed) "S. R. BUCKNER, "Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

"Bowling Green, Kentucky."

THE LATEST FROM LOUISVILLE.

PATRIOTIC PROCLAMATION OF GEN. ANDERSON.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21.—The following patriotic proclamation has just been issued by General Anderson.

"KENTUCKIANS! Called by the Legislature of this my native State, I hereby assume command of this Department.

"I come to enforce and not to make laws, and God willing, to protect your property and your lives.

"The enemies of the country have dared to invade our soil. Kentucky is in danger. She has vainly striven to keep peace with her neighbors. Our State is now invaded by those who profess to be her friends, but who now seek to conquer her. No treason of Kentucky can longer hesitate as to his duty to his State and his country. The invaders must, and God willing, will be expelled.

"The leaders of the hostile forces who now approach us, I regret to say, a Kentuckian, making war on Kentucky and Kentuckians.

"Let all past differences of opinion be overlooked. Every one who now rallies to the support of our Union and of our State is a friend. Rally, then, my countrymen, around the flag our fathers loved, and which has shielded us so long.

"I call you to arms for self-defence and for the protection of all that is dear to a freeman.

"Let us trust in God, and do our duty as did our fathers.

(Signed) ROBERT ANDERSON, "Brigadier General, U. S. A."

Governor Magoffin has also issued his proclamation, ordering Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by the recent resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature in reference to the expulsion of the invaders, and Gen. Crittenden has ordered the militia to be mustered forthwith into service.

Hamilton Pope, Brigadier General of the Home Guard, also calls upon the people in each ward in Louisville to meet this afternoon and organize into companies for the protection of the city.

The Evening Bulletin says that from seven thousand to eight thousand Confederate troops, with twenty one pieces of cannon, arrived at Bowling Green on Wednesday, taking a cannon and one hundred and twenty stand of arms belonging to the Bowling Green Home Guard. They sent six pieces of cannon and two thousand men to General Roger W. Hanson, the Confederate commander on Green River.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—An influential charitable "Army Aid Association," comprising numerous members, has been formed here & acts in co-operation with similar associations in the various States.

The Baltimore South re-appears to-day as a neutral paper.

William Blanchard, of this city, has been appointed Consul at Melbourne. The salary is four thousand dollars per annum.

The Fremont difficulty is understood to have been settled. He will retain command of the Department of Missouri.

Information has been received from a scouting party in lower Maryland that they find large numbers of arms. They have also come upon several organized companies of secessionists.

The demand on the Treasury Department for small treasury notes continues immense, far exceeding the ability to supply it at present.

A telegram received yesterday by a private officer of the Government, dated Indianapolis, says Governor Morton and Colonel Wood left for Louisville on the 19th, on a special train, with guns and ammunition. The Governor has ordered the Home Guards and the regiments on the borders to hold themselves in readiness.

It is further added that ten thousand additional troops could leave that State in twenty four hours.

General Reynolds, who was at Cheat Mountain, has the telegram states, driven the rebels from their position, killing nearly a hundred of them.

Colonel Kidwell, of the Fourteenth Indiana Regiment, was surrounded there, but repulsed the rebels with great gallantry and small loss to us. The date of the action is not mentioned.

The Government has accepted the tender of

military services by the Count de Paris and the Duc de Chartres; they will probably enter General McClellan's staff. The young Count de Penthiere, son of Prince de Joinville enters the United States Naval Academy. He is sixteen years of age.

Major Barnewell, late Aid-de-camp to Garibaldi, has to-day been commissioned in the military service.

Colonel Edward P. Baker, Senator from Oregon, has been appointed Major General of volunteers.

The Star of this evening repeats that Prince Salto, of Russia, has been appointed Colonel of the Kentucky Cavalry, now here, which is composed of Philadelphians.

General McClellan to-day proceeded to the position of General McCull's division, where a grand review of from ten to twelve thousand troops took place.

On Thursday Colonel Cowden's First Massachusetts Regiment, now performing duty on the Peninsula, captured two wagon loads of military clothing, arms, &c., destined to be smuggled across the Potomac for the use of the disunion troops. The seizure was made about fifteen miles from Leonardstown, Md.

SABATH OBSERVANCE IN THE ARMY.

The following orders were promulgated on Friday last:

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Washington, Sept. 6, 1861.

General Orders No. 7.—The major general commanding desires and requests that in future there may be more perfect respect for the Sabbath on the part of his command. We are fighting in a holy cause and should endeavor to deserve the benign favor of the Creator.—Unless in the case of an attack by the enemy or some other extreme necessity, it is commanded to commanding officers that all work shall be suspended on the Sabbath; that no unnecessary movements shall be made on that day, that the men shall as far as possible be permitted to rest from their labors; that they shall attend divine service after the customary morning inspection, and that officers and men alike use their influence to insure the utmost decorum and quiet on that day. The General commanding regards this as no idle form. One day's rest is necessary for man and animal.—More than this observance of the holy day of the God of mercy and of battles is our sacred duty.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Major-General Commanding.

S. WILLIAMS, Asst. Adjutant-General.

The following speech was delivered at a "fighting convention" of the Democratic party in Westchester county N. Y., by Geo. A. Brandreth.

I endorse the sentiments which the Hon. Daniel S. Dickenson has lately expressed. I believe those patriotic sentiments should be the guiding principles of every patriotic Democrat. If you elect me as a delegate to the Syracuse Convention I shall vote for him for Secretary of State. I am opposed to Peter Cragger and Dean Richmond, and, in fact, all Ben. Wood Democrats, believing they are nothing but secessionists in disguise and we never can succeed in putting down this rebellion unless we first subdue secessionists at home. They are leading aid and comfort to the enemy, and encouraging them by their talk of liberal offers of peace. No peace can be made with the seceded states without acknowledging their independence. Do that and we surely lose Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri, and our Union dissolves like a rope of sand. I therefore believe in a vigorous prosecution of the war, until the rebellious states, like bad children, are whipped into obedience. I think that the late offer of the Republicans to join with the Democrats, and sink party issues for our common welfare, magnanimous and wise; and if our Central Committee had not the power to accept it they should have called their Convention to assemble the same day as the Republicans, and then the people by their representatives could have settled the matter.

The secession Democrats broke up our national convention, defeated Douglas, and elected Lincoln, and now they say that his election is the cause of the present war. I say that the secession Democrats caused the war and all our present troubles, and they should be punished and subdued. Until this is done we shall have no government, and nothing about which political parties can have cause to fight. The only issue now is, for or against the war, and the support of the administration until we are victorious, or so badly beaten as to be forced to beg on our knees for peace. I will then fight for the Democracy, but until then we should all fight for our country.

"ONLY PATRIOTS—OR TRAITORS!" In the last speech delivered by Stephen A. Douglas occurs this paragraph: But this is no time for a detail of causes. The conspiracy is now known. Arduous have been raised, war is levied to accomplish it.—There are only two sides to the question.—Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war.

ONLY PATRIOTS—OR TRAITORS. This is the whole story; and there is no mistaking "Patriots" for "Traitors." Neutrality is treason; and he is at heart a traitor who says or does anything to embarrass the Government or discourage the people. Those whose general leanings render it necessary for them to specially affirm their patriotism, are not true men. A real, hearty, honest patriot will be known as such by every one. He neither says nor does equivocal things; and hence is never doubted or questioned. Those who are doubted should be. There is something in what they say or do which compels suspicion.

The lamented Douglas uttered a great truth when he said: "There can be no neutrals in this war; only Patriots or Traitors."

HOW A MAN FEELS WHEN HE IS SHOT.—We take the following from a letter written by one of the Iowa volunteers, who fought in the battle near Springfield, Missouri: "I was standing, or rather kneeling, behind a little bush reloading my musket, just before the rebels engaged in this close work retreated. Suddenly I felt a sharp pain in the shoulder and fell to the ground. Jumping up one of our boys asked us if I was hurt. I replied

that I thought not, and drew up my musket to fire, when he said: "Yes, you are shot right through the shoulder." I think it was this remark more than the wound, which caused the field, all at once, to commence whirling around me in a very strange manner. I started to leave it, with a half ounce musket ball in my shoulder, and once or twice fell down with dizziness, but in a short time recovered sufficiently to be able to walk back to Springfield, nine miles, where the ball was taken out.

Dr. Lelsand's Anti Rheumatic Band is the only known remedy for Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, and the paralytic effects of Mercury, and it is with the greatest satisfaction, as to its merits, that we call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of our paper, of the Anti Rheumatic Band.

Sept. 6, 1861.

\$25! EMPLOYMENT! \$75!

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from \$25 to 75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, on any commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIC SWINDELL, MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 6, 1861.—22

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., at the residence of Joseph Walter, in Union Township, by Thomas Oldham, Esq., Mr. JOHN GURDON, to Miss ELIZABETH WALTER, all of Union Township.

At the Pattersonville Parsonage, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Wm. M. Dentler, Mr. JOHN S. BONER of Pattersonville to Miss CHRISTINA BAITZELL, of Hopewell Township, all of this County.

On Thursday, 12th inst., at the Parsonage of the M. E. Church, by Rev. Sam'l Kepler, Mr. THEOPHILUS GATES and Miss SARAH KEELY, both of Bedford Co.

Sept. 1st, by the Rev. N. W. Colburn, Mr. GEO. W. TAYLOR, to Miss MART ANN BROWN, both of Spruce Hollow, Bedford County, Pa.

Sept. 12th, by the Rev. Mr. DANIEL M. GRIFITH, to Miss AGUSTA WHEELER, both of Spruce Hollow, Bedford Co. Pa.

In Schellsburg, on the 19th ult., by John Smith, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL ROBB, to Miss SARAH CARLEY, all of Juniata Tp., Bedford Co.

In Friends Cove, on the morning of the 24th Sept., by the Rev. C. H. Hoffmeier, Mr. C. D. KOON, of Bedford Township, to Miss MARY E. SHOEMAKER, daughter of the late Henry Shoemaker of Friends Cove.

DIED.

At her residence, in Londonderry Township, Bedford County, Pa. on Thursday, the 6th day of September, 1861, Mrs. ELIZABETH DEVORE, wife of Cornelius Devore, Esq., in the 65th year of her age.

In this dispensation of Providence, a kind and truly affectionate husband, and a large family of devoted children, grand children, and many relatives and friends, have been deprived of one to whom they were all endeared by every tie of the most tender affection. Her loss to her family and neighborhood, is irreparable. Her benevolence, to the poor and afflicted, most proverbial, her heart being ever open and ready to minister to the wants, to alleviate the sorrows of the destitute and needy always affording her the greatest comfort. The house of her husband, has always been the seat of the most generous hospitality, and that Mrs. Devore became known to all, and beloved by a very wide spread circle of friends and acquaintances. Of her, it may be said with great truth, that

"None knew her, but to love her. None named her, but to praise her. Cumberland papers, please copy."

In Schellsburg, Sept. 16th, SARAH J. W. BORDER, aged 8 years, 10 months and 10 days.

Near Schellsburg, June 26th, SARAH C. BORDER, aged 8 years, 3 months and 1 Sept. 15th, HARRIET B. BORDER, aged 11 years, 3 months and 26 days, children of Josiah Border.

Both died of diphtheria. We were with the latter in her last hours. Though her sufferings were so extreme she bore them with great submission, and prayed to be taken to the Saviour. To be mourned she said: "do not weep; I must suffer before I can see Jesus." May we all be like those little ones—"perfect thro' suffering."

On Monday the 9th inst., KATE C., infant daughter of Dr. F. C. Reamer, aged fifteen months.

"Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

At his father's residence, in Union Township, DAVID BERKHIMER, aged 21 years, 4 months, and 14 days.

MEETINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

I propose to address the people of Bedford County, at the following