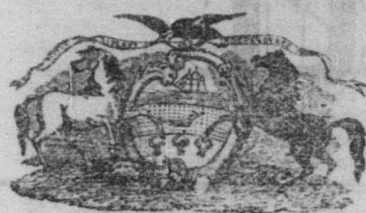


BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa. Friday Morning, Oct. 4, 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.

- PRESIDENT JUDGE, HON. JAMES NILL. Legislature, GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER, EDWARD M. SCHROCK, Associate Judge, JOHN METZGAR, Treasurer, MARTIN MILBURN, Commissioner, WILLIAM KEEFFE, Poor Director, JACOB EVANS, Auditor, SAMUEL M. OVERAKER.

CASH TERMS.

On account of the hardness of the times and the pressing demands for cash upon us, we have determined to come as near to cash terms as possible. Hereafter we must have the cash for all our printing, Court printing, Auditor's Notices, Estras, &c. also all Prothonotary's printing, occasional advertisements and handbills.

HON. JAMES NILL.

We this day hoist the name of the Hon. JAMES NILL of Franklin County, for the high and responsible position of President Judge of the 19th Judicial District.

We published last week the proceedings of the Conference at which he was nominated. At the same time we expressed our regret and mortification, and the regret and mortification, of our friends in this County, at the manner of his nomination. Three Counties were represented in the Conference. The Conferees of two of them had instructed for Mr. King, but two of the Conferees from Fulton, disobeyed their instructions and voted for Mr. Nill, who, in consequence, received the nomination on first ballot. We are satisfied, and so is Mr. King, that Judge Nill had nothing to do with it. We believe that it was brought about by a candidate in Fulton County for the Legislature, and an expectant in that County for the Congressional nomination next fall. Had Somerset been represented in that Conference, Mr. King would doubtless have been nominated.

The nomination of Mr. Nill is regular according to all the usages of the party. Our Conferees went into the Conference and voted, and a resolution was passed making the nomination unanimous. Mr. Nill received five votes out of the nine, and by the resolution making his nomination unanimous, he received nine votes, which represented three-fourths of all the Counties in the District. The character of Mr. Nill is above reproach, and he should not be sacrificed because two of the Conferees violated their instructions. We are satisfied that Judge Nill did not expect the nomination, and we know he had pledged himself to vote for the candidate presented by Bedford County, in case that candidate had received the nomination.

We stated in our paper last week, that "Mr. Nill is a strong and influential Union man, and has all the qualifications necessary to make a good Judge." We repeat this now. He has done more for the cause of the Union than any other man in Franklin County. Whilst the press of his party and many of the leaders in that County were advocating treason, Mr. Nill came out boldly, and by his talents, stemmed the tide of secession there. He will be supported by the Republicans and Union Democrats, and will come out of that County with at least 1500 majority.

When we compare Mr. Nill's talents and irreproachable character, with that of his opponent, Mr. Reilly, we think Republicans and Union Democrats, will not be long in making up their minds to support Mr. Nill.

MODE OF VOTING.

Recollect, Union men of Bedford County, that the County ticket is voted on one strip of paper, and the President Judge on another. Let every Union man not neglect to have the ticket for President Judge, with the name of that upright and honorable Union man, James Nill, upon it.

Sympathisers with Treason! WILL YOU VOTE FOR THEM?

We are sorry to say that the Democratic County ticket has upon it the names of several persons, who have been, and we fear are yet, the friends of, and sympathizers with, Treason. We feel compelled to state this fact, but it is nevertheless true.

For Associate Judge, JAMES BURNS is the candidate of the Democracy. He has been one of the bitterest, in his denunciations of the Administration, in its efforts to put down the great rebellion. He goes in for peace and compromise with traitors with arms in their hands, and strongly sympathizes with the traitors. Ought any lover of the Union vote for him? We think not. JOHN METZGAR, the Union candidate for this office, is a strong Union man, and all patriots ought to vote for him.

PHILIP SHOEMAKER, the Democratic candidate for Commissioner, is said to be of the same stripe as James Burns. At least the people of his own Township ought to know. WILLIAM KEEFFE, the Union candidate for commissioner, is a patriot and for the Union, and ought to be elected.

DANIEL L. DEPIBAUGH, is the Democratic candidate for Auditor. He is of the kidney with Burns and Shoemaker. SAMUEL M. OVERAKER, is the Union candidate, and a good Union man. He ought to be elected. Voters, remember these things!

REILLY AND LECOMPTON.

It will be remembered that the attempt to force slavery on Kansas, probably, had as much to do with the present great rebellion, as any other thing. Hon. Wilson Reilly, at that time represented this District in Congress. In the early stages of that bill and for a considerable time after the discussion of that question commenced, Mr. Reilly was known to be strongly against the Lecompton constitution, which was intended to force slavery on the people of Kansas against her solemn protest. Mr. Reilly, it is said, went so far against that iniquity, as to have prepared a speech in opposition to it. He suddenly, however, and without any apparent reason, turned completely around and voted for the iniquitous Lecompton bill! He, then, has done as much as any man, towards bringing on this great and infamous rebellion. In consequence of that vote, when he again appeared before the people of this District as a candidate for Congress, he was defeated.

Is so unreliable a man safe to entrust with our lives and our property? If not, then vote against him, and for Hon. James Nill.

UNION RIFLEMEN.

We have received a letter from Geo. A. Young, dated, Camp Crossman, Huntingdon, Sept. 26th, 1861. Mr. Young is a member of the Union Rifleman, from Woodberry, who are now encamped there. He says that "the Camp is a beautiful one, with excellent water nearby. There are about 800 soldiers here. We have not yet received our uniforms nor arms. The company is not quite full, wanting about 20 men. The officers are Capt. E. D. Brislin, 1st Lieutenant S. B. Walleit, 2nd Lieutenant, H. H. C. Kay; 1st Sergeant, William Roberts, 2nd Sergeant, Geo. Burkley, 3d Sergeant, Martin Maxwell, 4th Sergeant, A. Croft, 5th Sergeant, Samuel H. C. Tobias; 1st Corporal, James Bell, 2nd Corporal, Joseph Gates, 3d Corporal, P. P. Croft, 4th Corporal, Lewis Hartman. Four Corporals are yet to be chosen. The boys are proud of their officers. There is dissatisfaction at not being moved further into Dixie's land. We are all in gay spirits, and anxious for a fight.—The Union Riflemen have the praise of being the best drilled and most spirited set of men that ever came out of Bedford County. As soon as the company is full we will send you the roll."

ROSS FORWARD, ESQ.

ROSS FORWARD, Esq., was in our place on last Tuesday, and handed us the following Card for insertion in our paper this week. It will be seen that he positively declines running for President Judge of this District. The contest lies between the Hon. James Nill of Chambersburg, and Hon. Wilson Reilly of the same place. When we take the characters of the two men into consideration, Republicans, and even Democrats, we think, would be compelled to give their votes to Hon. JAMES NILL. Mr. Nill will be warmly supported by Mr. Forward and will receive the Republican vote of Somerset County, as well as of the other counties of the District:

D. OVER, Esq: Please announce to the people of Bedford County, that I positively decline being a candidate for the office of President Judge.

ROSS FORWARD.

Bedford Oct. 1st, 1861.

TURN OUT! TURN OUT!

Union men of Bedford County, next Tuesday is election day! Turn out and vote for the ticket placed in nomination by the Republicans and Union men of Bedford County, which will be found at the head of our paper.

Let it rain or shine, be at the polls, and vote. See that our friends are all out. Send horses and wagons after the dilatory before twelve o'clock on election day. Stay at the polls all day and see that no illegal votes are polled. Finally, turn out, and do your duty to the country. If the Democratic ticket is elected on Tuesday, it will be claimed by the enemies of the Union as a victory! Prevent this Union Democrats and Republicans, by voting for the right man next Tuesday.

ON A VISIT.—Maj. John H. Filler, Capt. Joseph Filler, Lieut. Frank D. Saupp, and Sergts. Wm. Martin and John Dibert, were on a visit home a few days ago. They look well, and enjoy soldiering amazingly.

ANOTHER BEDFORD COMPANY.

On Monday morning last, Capt. H. L. Ryce and Lieut. Wm. P. Barndollar's Company left this place for Harrisburg. The Company was about 50 strong, over thirty of whom were from Bedford Borough. Capt. Ryce and Lieut. Barndollar were both in the three months service and will make excellent officers. The members are nearly all young men and among the finest that have yet left our County. There are now from Bedford County, in the neighborhood of six hundred soldiers in the service, and in a short time there will be several more companies on their way. Capt. Ryce's Company, before leaving, were addressed, in very patriotic and encouraging words, by Hon. John Cessna and Maj. S. H. Tate. They were accompanied out or town by large numbers of our citizens. Success attend our gallant boys.

A SURE SIGN OF A GOOD MAN.

The last Bedford Gazette, unable to say anything against the unimpeachable character of Hon. James Nill, attempts to ridicule him and to make its readers believe that Mr. Nill is unfit to discharge the duties of the office of President Judge. We consider this a sure sign of a good man. The Gazette cannot get Republicans to vote for Mr. Reilly by abusing Judge Nill.

BE WARNED.

A few tickets for President Judge, have been sent to soldiers, and a very few have been sent into parts of Bedford County, with the name of Ross Forward upon them. Mr. Forward is not a candidate, and to vote for him is to give a vote to Wilson Reilly. Throw these tickets away, and get those with the name of James Nill upon them.

LIEUT. W. W. ANDERSON.

Our gallant young friend, Lieut. W. W. Anderson, left this place on Wednesday morning last, with about twenty-five men. They are going into the cavalry service. These men were mostly from Cumberland Valley and Southampton Townships, and are as stout, good sized and fine looking a body of men as can be found anywhere. Success to the gallant Lieutenant and his men.

BEDFORD RIFLEMEN.

We are authorized by Captain Thomas H. Lyons to give notice to the members of the Bedford Riflemen, to report themselves in Bedford by Wednesday next, at noon. He will positively leave on the following day for the seat of war.

HON. ALEX. KING.

This gentleman, who was the choice of Bedford, and other Counties in this Judicial District is giving a hearty support to Hon. James Nill for the office of President Judge. When the information was received that Hon. James Nill was nominated, Mr. King came right out in his support, and urged his friends, who were independent at his defeat, to use all honorable efforts in support of Mr. Nill.

WHO SUPPORT MR. NILL?

Hon. Alex. King, the three Conferees of Bedford County—Messrs. S. L. Russell, R. D. Barclay and B. R. Ashcom—and all who are in favor of an honorable and upright man for President Judge.

VOLUNTEERS VOTING.

By an old law, the volunteers of Pennsylvania have the right to vote, wherever they may be in the service. The Governor publishes a proclamation to that effect.

Flour, &c.—We wish some of our subscribers who are owing us for subscription, would bring some flour, wheat, corn, &c., as we are in need of these articles, and have not got the money to purchase them.

We see by the telegraphic despatches that Gen. Bowman has subscribed \$30,000 to the national loan.

A good test of his devotion to the government.

Yesterday week was strictly observed in this place. Every place of business was closed.—Services were held in nearly all the churches.

The Grand Jury of Philadelphia "after a careful examination of all the testimony," finds no evidence of fraud on the part of the officers of the Commonwealth in the supplies furnished the troops.

Mr. Peter Reed has purchased the store of Mr. Jacob Reed, and the business will hereafter be conducted by the former gentleman. He is clever and accommodating.

HONEST AND CAPABLE!—HON. JAMES NILL, for President Judge.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD AND SOMERSET COUNTIES. I regret very much that the late day at which my nomination for the Legislature was made will render it impossible for me to visit many parts of the District. My views and opinions upon most subjects have been freely expressed and are, I trust, generally known to the public, on the great and all important question of the Union. I have not hesitated to express my views upon every proper occasion since the present unhappy and disastrous civil war has commenced. These views and opinions are expressed in the resolutions, adopted by a meeting of the people of Bedford County, irrelative of party, held on the third of Sept. 1861, and published in the Bedford Gazette of Sept. 20th, 1861, and the Bedford Inquirer of Sept. 6th, 1861. I have only to add now that in case a majority of the people should see fit to honor me with their suffrages, every measure which in my judgment would tend to avert the great calamity now upon us as a people, shall receive my earnest and cordial support, and that I will in no event, knowingly, support any measure which, in any way looks to the destruction of this Government or the dissolution of our Union. Nor will I knowingly support any man who advocates any such measure.

JOHN CESSNA. Sept. 27th 1861.

IMPORTANT ADVANCE OF McCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29. During the last week it was so frequently reported from day to day that our troops had taken possession of Monson's Hill, that when last night this long premeditated event took place, it found few believers among those least excited by sensation-rumors. A personal visit, however, places the fact beyond doubt.

The American flag now floats there in place of that of the rebels. Detachments from Generals Richardson's, Keyes' and Wadworth's brigades, and also from Franklin's division, now occupy Monson's Hill, being in command of Col. Ferry, of the 5th Michigan regiment.

Early this forenoon the pickets from Gen. Smith's position advanced to and now occupy Fall's Church.

Neither this nor the preceding movements met with any opposition whatever, as the rebel army had on Friday night retreated from the whole line of their positions fronting Washington. Upton's hill, this side of Fall's Church, is necessarily included among the points now held by the Union forces.

The works of the enemy at the places they had evacuated were, in a military view, almost worthless, being nothing more than ridges of very common construction.

The position at Monson's and Murry's hill afforded the rebels nearly an unobstructed view of all our fortifications and other defenses. The appearance of the ground deserted by the rebels indicated that they were deficient in those arrangements which serve to make a camp life comfortable, having no tents, but merely shelters rudely constructed. There were no signs to show that they had ever mounted any guns there. Our troops are now so employed as to show that they do not merely intend temporarily to occupy their present positions.

ALL THE IMPORTANT POINTS ON THE COAST OF TEXAS TAKEN BY THE GULF SQUADRON.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—A physician of this city, just arrived from the South, reports that the United States blockading squadron have taken Mississippi City, on the Gulf Coast, thus cutting off communication by land and water between Mobile and New Orleans, which from this point, is only seventy miles distant. The Gulf squadron have also taken all the important points on the Coast of Texas. [Note.—It will be remembered that we published a despatch from New Orleans, dated September 20, a few days since, as follows:—"The Federals have nine batteries on Chandler Island, and are expecting lumber to build houses and hospitals. Twelve thousand men are to be placed on that Island and neighborhood. They also intend to fortify Ship Island, and prevent all communication between Mobile and New Orleans."

Chandler Island and Ship Island lie on the coast of Mississippi, the first about twenty miles from Mississippi City, and the latter about ten miles from the same point. We also published on the same day the following despatch:

"Communication cut off."

"AUGUSTA, Sept. 20.—A despatch to the Montgomery Mail says water communication between Mobile and New Orleans has been cut off again by Lincoln's blockade, in consequence of the removal of troops from Ship Island. "We add that the Hessians destroyed a portion of the telegraph line about midway between New Orleans and Mobile; but the line was repaired on to-day (Friday), and was in working order last evening."—Charleston Courier.

LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

MOVEMENT OF GEN. FREMONT.

St. Louis, Sept. 27.—General Fremont and part of his Staff left here for Jefferson City this afternoon.

Reports received here to-night state that General Price has dismounted all his horsemen except four regiments and is organizing his army for a determined stand against General Fremont.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, Sept. 26.—The following is a portion of a note directed to Colonel Blair by the Adjutant General, Captain Chauncey McKeever, here, by order of General Fremont: "In consequence of a telegram from your brother, Postmaster General Blair, followed by a letter asking your release for public reasons, you are hereby released from arrest and directed to resume your sword and join your regiment, for duty."

Captain J. B. Plummer, of the First Infantry Regular Service, has been appointed Col. of the Eleventh Regiment Missouri Volunteers and assigned to the command at Cape Girardeau.

Commander Emerson, two gunners and twenty sailors, arrived to-day for service on the Mississippi river. Mr. Hudgins arrived to-day with a flag of truce from Lexington, with a proposition for the exchange of Col. Marshall, of the first Illinois Cavalry, captured at Lexington, for Prince L. Hudgins, a member of the State Convention, now confined at the Arsenal here.

It is understood that the proposition has been accepted and Hudgins set at liberty.

The following is the text of the original telegram of General Fremont to Washington "HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23."

"To Colonel E. B. Townsend, Adjutant General—I have intelligence from Brookfield that Lexington has fallen into General Price's hands, he having cut off Mulligan's supply of water. Reinforcements, four thousand strong, under General Sturgis, by the capture of the ferry boats, had no means of crossing the river in time. General Lane's force from the Southwest, and Colonel Davis' from the Southeast, upwards of eleven thousand in all, could not get there in time. I am taking the field myself and hope to destroy the enemy either before or after the junction of the force under General McCulloch. Please notify the President immediately. Signed, JOHN C. FREMONT, Major General Commanding."

[From the St. Louis Republican.] The Siege of Lexington.

SOME INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

HEROISM OF THE TROOPS.

From gentlemen arrived in this city from Lexington, we get additional interesting particulars of the late siege at that place. The first assault upon Colonel Mulligan's entrenchments was made, as has heretofore been stated, on Thursday, the 12th inst, in the afternoon, when Price's forces, after an engagement of about two hours, were repulsed with considerable slaughter. Two of the Rebel cannon were dismounted, and the attacking party were driven back two miles to the Fair grounds.

No general fight occurred from Thursday until the following Wednesday, although there were frequent skirmishes between the pickets of the two armies. On Wednesday, Price, having been reinforced by Green and Harris, and his command then numbering, as is said, as many as thirty thousand, commenced a most determined and desperate siege. The fight lasted from nine o'clock Wednesday morning until five o'clock on Friday afternoon, when Colonel Mulligan was compelled to surrender unconditionally. Of this whole time, the forces on both sides scarcely paused five minutes in the battle. The roar of cannon and the rattle of musketry were kept up almost continuously, day and night. The enemy created breastworks of hemp bales, and fired upon the Federal garrison from tree tops, hillsides and roofs of houses. Several terrific charges were made upon the entrenchments, but in every instance the secesionists were driven back by the brave defenders of the Stars and Stripes.

On Thursday night Gen. Price sent in a flag of truce, with a peremptory order for the unconditional surrender of the entire force, but Col. Mulligan forwarded a reply that he could not accede to the demand. This only served to exasperate still more the besiegers, and the battle was renewed with greater vigor than before. On Friday two desperate charges were made on the fortifications, the Rebels rolling bales of hemp before them for breastworks, and thus protecting themselves from the steady fire of the Federal troops. They also carried large bundles of hemp upon their arms to serve as shields against the bullets that showered upon them like rain.

In one of these charges made in the afternoon of Friday the Secessionists got their portable breastworks very near to the Federal entrenchments, firing upon the garrison as they advanced. At the point where the attack was made a company of Marshal's Illinois Cavalry, under Captain Walton, and a company of the Irish Brigade, together with a company of Lexington Home Guards, were stationed. The advance of the Rebels seemed so overwhelming that a terror-stricken Home Guard took a white handkerchief and fastened it upon his bayonet, thus improvising a flag of truce.—The movement created considerable confusion in the three Federal companies, who, anticipating that they would be taken prisoners, beat a hasty retreat.

The Rebels were thus able to capture a six-pounder from the trenches and another six-pounder belonging to the Irish Brigade, that had been placed in a position to protect the Hospital, upon which the enemy had no supplies in firing. The taking of these guns was signaled by a general shout and hurrah in the Secessionist ranks, which demonstrations, however, soon ceased for good reasons. On reaching the wagon corral on the inside of the entrenchments, the Irish company rallied and the Lexington company returned. Another company was ordered by Colonel Mulligan to their support, and the three made a bold and gallant charge, which resulted in the recapture of the two guns, which were immediately planted in their former position. This splendid achievement was accomplished just before the reception of the 1st flag of truce from General Price's command, and was about the finishing part of the battle.

The surrender was made at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and was on account of the reasons with which the public are already acquainted. The noble garrison had fought two days without food or water. Five hundred horses had been killed inside of the fortifications, and the intolerable stench arising from their carcasses added to the sickening sensations of the famished and exhausted troops.—Men fainted in the trenches for want of water, and when the surrender took place, the whole command was dropping with faintness and fatigue.

The wounded and killed on the Federal side amounted, in the whole engagement, to one hundred and forty nine. The dead, up to Monday morning, number forty-two. The loss of the enemy is believed to be not less than one thousand, and is by some reported to have reached fifteen hundred.

ADDITIONAL.

In the hurry for preparing the foregoing from the accounts of our informants, in time for our afternoon edition, some omissions were made which may be now supplied.

The Federal force inside the entrenchments was twenty-seven hundred. This embraces Col. Marshall's Illinois cavalry regiment, equipped only with sabres and holsters pistols, and therefore unable to do very efficient defensive service within the fortifications. There was no shelter for the horses, and the afflicted animals were the marks for numberless volleys of the enemy. The writhings of the wounded quadrupeds, whose hides quivered with fear

and dripped with blood, are described as pitiable in the extreme. Five hundred horses, as has already been stated, were killed, and many others were maimed and crippled. But if sympathy goes out for these soulless creatures, none can listen to the narratives of the suffering of the men without the tenderest compassion.

The heart aches to contemplate the situation of the brave heroes who fought so long and gallantly against such tremendous odds. Each seemed to feel "as though himself were he on whose sole arm hung victory." One is thrilled in every fibre by the accounts of individual valor and daring displayed by the beleaguered garrison. It is only the mastery of the will over the weakness and exhaustion of the body which we see on occasions of great excitement, that can explain the almost superhuman achievements of these chivalric troops. The demands upon their physical natures in the weary watchings, the continual activity, the sleepless alertness, which the men were forced to undergo without the customary reliefs that sustain and brace up the human frame, make their triumph of heroism over the depressing circumstances by which they were surrounded as wonderful as it was sublime.

All accounts agree in ascribing to Col. Mulligan the qualities of a brave soldier and an excellent commander. In the trying perils that environed him he was cool, even tempered and confident. To repeated demands upon him to surrender he returned a respectful but firm negative, still hoping that Providence would open up some way to escape from the threatened humiliation, until fatigue, thirst and overpowering despair rendered his noble garrison incapable of further resistance, when, with no ordinary reluctance, he felt obliged to succumb. Perhaps there are some who can appreciate the emotion that swelled his manly breast when this consent was wrung from him.

Of the subordinate officers, too, we have eulogistic accounts. Possibly there were some who betrayed selfishness and fear, but the instances were rare indeed, and were scarcely numerous enough to be mentioned as exceptions. The private reposed the greatest faith in their leaders, and exhibited all the obedience and cheerful alacrity that characterize true soldiers. The behavior of the Irish Brigade is spoken of in the most enthusiastic terms.—These troops did not seem to have the most distant acquaintance with what it is to be whipped, and were with difficulty restrained from breaking through the entrenchments and rushing into the very jaws of death to beat back the assailants. The members of one company of this command, with a company of the Lexington Home Guards, distinguished themselves in a conspicuous manner on the first day of the combined attack of the enemy. This was on Wednesday evening about dark. A detachment of Gen. Harris' division, numbering five hundred, was stationed between the fortifications and the river, and were in the act of planting a battery when the two companies referred to charged upon the Rebels, repulsed them with the bayonet, and captured a large Secessionist flag.

The Federal loss at the siege of Lexington fell principally upon the Irish Brigade, but we have been unable to obtain any lists of the killed and wounded. Colonel Robert White, of this city, was dangerously wounded, but at the time our informants left it was supposed he would recover. Colonel Patchady was wounded in the ankle. Colonel Grover, of Johnson county, was also wounded.

In Gen. Harris' (Rebel) division it is said that twenty-five officers were killed. Some idea may be formed of the "casualties" on the side of the invaders from the statement that the wounded occupied the Seminary building of Lexington, the Elizabeth Hull Institute, Franklin boarding house, Beverly Lee's house, Milson's house, Dr. Atkinson's house, Foster's house, and several houses on South street. Hospital flags were, indeed flying in all parts of the town.

It is stated that several guns were fired upon the fortifications from the Secessionist ranks after the flag of truce was sent in with the last demand for a surrender. The prisoners were also grossly insulted after their release, by the Secessionists of Lexington.

The privateers of Col. Marshall's Illinois Cavalry and of the Irish Brigade were released on Saturday morning upon parole. The Lexington Home Guards were detained till Saturday evening. All the officers were kept as prisoners, and it is supposed it is Gen. Price's intention to send them South.

GRAFFON, Va., Sept. 25.

Five hundred of the Fourth Ohio regiment with one piece of Artillery and the Ringgold cavalry, seventy-five in number, under Col. Cantwell, and four hundred of the Eighth Ohio under Col. Harke, made an advance from New Creek on Monday towards Romney, and drove the enemy, seven hundred strong, out of Mechanicsville gap on the morning of the 24th, and advancing on Romney stormed the town, causing the enemy whose force numbered fourteen hundred infantry and cavalry to retreat to the mountains, with loss of about thirty five killed and a large number wounded. Our loss is three killed and ten wounded.

Any of our readers afflicted with SCORFULA or Scrofulous complaints, will do well to read the remarks in our advertising columns respecting it. But little of the nature of this disorder has been known by the people, and the clear exposition of it there given, will prove acceptable and useful. We have long admired the searching and able manner in which Dr. AYER treats every subject he touches, whatever his attention at all, has a great deal of it; he masters what he undertakes, and no one who has a particle of feeling for his afflicted fellow man, can look with indifference upon his labors for the sick. Read what he says of Scrofula, and see in his few words and how clearly he tells us more than we all have known of this insidious and fatal malady. [Sun, Philadelphia, Pa.]

Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator, for the cure of general Debility, or Weakness arising from any cause; also, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Night Sweats, Impotent Consumption, Liver Complaints, Biliousness, Loss of appetite, Female Weakness in all stages, also to prevent the contraction of disease, is certainly the best and most agreeable Cordial tonic and Renovator ever offered to the afflicted, and so chemically combined as to be the most powerful tonic ever known to medical science. Reader try it. It will do you good. We have no hesitation in recommending it, since we know it to be safe, pleasant, and sure remedy for the diseases enumerated. See advertisement.