



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Nov. 29, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

As the editor and proprietor of this paper is anxious to settle up his business...

MASON AND SLIDELL.

The captured ministers to England and France, of the so-called Confederate States...

We are yet to hear the view taken by the Government of Great Britain...

The members of the Bedford Bar and some of the numerous personal friends of Judge Kimmell...

Speeches were made by Messrs. Mower, King, Russell, Forward, Spang, Hall, Palmer, and Col. Tate...

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA, KEY WEST AND FORT PICKENS. ANOTHER BATTLE AT SANTA ROSA.

Our last had only three days last week, and was a slim affair. On Wednesday evening a supper was given to Judge Kimmell...

REAPPOINTED.—Henry Nicodemus, Esq., was reappointed Clerk to the Commissioners last week.

BODY RECOVERED.—We are informed in a letter from John Major, Esq., that the body of James Wesley Barnes, who was drowned near Hopewell...

A correspondent in the Gazette ridicules the ladies of this place who are engaged in the laudable and patriotic employment of knitting stockings...

TO PRINTERS.—One-half of the Valley Star Office, at Newville, Cumberland county, on the C. V. R. R., is offered for sale...

A young child of Mr. David Dibert of Bedford Township, was burned to death some days ago...

The Union School opened on Monday last, under the supervision of Mr. J. W. Diskerson.

Public Entertainment to Judge Kimmell.

The members of the Bedford Bar and some of the numerous personal friends of Judge Kimmell, deeming it proper that the occasion of his retirement from the Bench...

The following were then presented by B. F. Meyers and unanimously adopted: Resolved, That in this retirement from the Bench...

Speeches were made by Messrs. Mower, King, Russell, Forward, Spang, Hall, Palmer, and Col. Tate, approving the resolutions.

On motion, Resolved, that the proceedings be published in the county papers, and that the press of the district be respectfully requested to copy them.

J. W. TATE, Sec'y. ALEX. KING, Pres't.

The steamer Cosmopolitan, A. E. Crooker, commander, from Havana November 12, arrived at New York on Monday.

The Cosmopolitan, on her outward trip, experienced, to the southward of Latorras, a terrific gale from the southeast...

Dr. Savage, United States Vice Consul at Havana, who had been to Key West on business, and returned on the 10th inst., reports that one thousand five hundred Rebel troops were discovered by the Union patrol...

march to Colonel Wilson's camp, make another night attack upon them. The greatest vigilance is exercised by the commander of the Zouaves.

Mr. John Pettit, purser of the steamer Cosmopolitan, has furnished some additional particulars of the last reported engagement on Santa Rosa Island...

Mr. Savage, United States Vice Consul at Havana, left Key West on the 9th for Havana. Just as the steamer was about leaving a vessel came in from Fort Pickens with the news of the action on the Island.

Information was despatched to Fort Pickens without delay, and the commander resolved to send the fleet down to the secret camp, and give the unsuspecting soldiers of Secession a good drubbing while in a position where they could do no harm to the National forces.

The most accident discovered the secret, and many believe that its discovery saved Col. Wilson's camp from an intended surprise...

The people at Key West are highly elated at the success of our arms, as are the loyal Americans at Havana.

CAMP CUYLEN, Nov. 19, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—Having been busily engaged for some time I could find no time to write, but now that the time is near at hand for our departure...

Three new companies have come into our regiment, on Saturday, we were told we would have to march. Yesterday (Monday) Col. White formed the regiment and marched as down to the Capitol grounds...

When he gave our Colonel the flag, he said take that banner, sir, and return with it, with HONOR or NEVER return.

We are going, friends, to the land that gave birth to secession. We expect to undergo many hardships. Our time of playing soldier is passed, and now that the reality has come, we must act.

All the boys are in good spirits. The Captain is as jovial as usual, and we humbly pray that Mallin may long continue to wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

JAMES H. MILLER.

The Retaliatory Measures.

Interesting Correspondence—Wants of the Prisoners Selected to Await the Fate of the Rebel Privateersman, etc.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 13.] C. S. A. WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Nov. 9, 1861.

Sir: You are hereby instructed to choose by lot from among the prisoners of war of highest rank one who is to be confined in a cell appropriated to convicted felons...

The Convention has adjourned, subject to be re-assembled upon the call of the President. Governor Taylor has issued his proclamation ordering an election for the Second Congressional District...

Your obedient servant, J. P. BENJAMIN. To Brigadier General John Winder, Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF HENRICO, RICHMOND, Va. Nov. 11, 1861. Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Sec'y of War.

Sir: In obedience to instructions contained in your letter of the 9th inst., one prisoner of war, of the highest rank in our possession, was chosen by lot to be held for execution of Smith, recently condemned to death in Philadelphia.

Respectfully your obedient servant, JOHN H. WINDER, Brig. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF HENRICO, RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 12, 1861. Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Sec'y of War, Richmond, Va.

Sir: In obedience to your instructions, all the wounded officers have been exempted as hostages to await the result of the trial of prisoners captured by the enemy at sea.

The list of thirteen will now stand: Colonels Lee, Cogswell, Wilcox, Woodruff, and Wood; Lieut. Col. Bowman and Neff; Majors Potter, Revere, and Vodge; Captains Ricketts, McQuade, and Rockwood.

Respectfully your obed't. serv't, JOHN H. WINDER, Brig. Gen.

Important from North Carolina.

SECESSION FROM SECESSION—A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FORMED.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.] HATTERAS INLET, N. C., Nov. 18, 1861.—The Provisional State Government for North Carolina, the establishment of which has been in contemplation for months past...

"By the People of the State of North Carolina, as represented in Convention, at Hatteras, Monday, Nov. 18, 1861.

"Be it ordained by this Convention, and it is hereby ordained and published by authority of the same:

"I. That this Convention, on behalf of the people of North Carolina, and acknowledging the Constitution of the United States of America as the supreme law of the land, hereby declares vacant all State offices...

"II. That the office of Governor of this Commonwealth having been vacated by the death of John W. Ellis, and by the active treason to the Union of his constitutional successor, Acting Governor Clark, therefore Marble Nash Taylor be hereby appointed and declared Provisional Governor of North Carolina.

"III. That the Constitution of this State and its amendments, together with the statutes and laws thereof, as contained in the Revised Code put in operation January 1, 1856, be declared continued in full force; also such subsequent acts of the General Assembly as were not adopted in contravention of the National Constitution...

"IV. That the ordinance of the Convention which assembled at Raleigh on the 20th of May last, proclaimed the Secession of this Commonwealth from the Federal Union, such Secession being legally impossible, is of no force or effect; and said ordinance, together with all other ordinances and acts of said Convention, or of the General Assembly, made and done in pursuance of the treasonable purposes of the conspirators against the Union, is hereby declared ab initio null and void.

"V. That whereas it is desirable that this State shall be represented in the Federal Congress, and maintain her due weight in the councils of the Union, therefore the Provisional Governor be directed hereby to order special elections, in accordance with Chapter 69 of the Revised Code, as soon as practicable and expedient, in district or districts now unrepresented. And in view of prevalence of armed rebellion and disorder in many portions of this Commonwealth, the Governor is hereby directed to issue his certificates of election upon presentation of such evidence as shall satisfy him of the fact of an election.

"VI. That the Governor be authorized and empowered to fill such official vacancies by temporary appointment, and to do such acts as, in the exercise of a sound discretion, he may deem expedient for the safety and good order of the State."

The Convention has adjourned, subject to be re-assembled upon the call of the President. Governor Taylor has issued his proclamation ordering an election for the Second Congressional District, to be held on Wednesday, 27th inst.

The great seal of the State in possession of the Rev. Mr. Taylor, is a beautiful and very appropriate device. The Goddess of Liberty, representing the Federal Constitution, to the benefits of which North Carolina, typified by the Golden Cross is going to be admitted.

This has another of the Seceded States formally returned to her allegiance. My God speed the work now inaugurated in this good old Commonwealth, until her whole people shall be redeemed from rebel tyranny and usurpation.

If you do, good, forget it; if evil, remember and repeat it.

THE BATTLE AT PIKETON.

We find the following in The Frankfort Ky. Commonwealth.

GREAT VICTORY AT PIKETON.—It is now certain that Col. Metcalfe's regiment and one Ohio regiment completely routed the rebels, about 3,000 strong, under "Cero Gordo" Williams, near Piketon. The rebels fled in every direction, and now are scattered through the mountains. The victory was complete, giving us command of an important mountain pass, and breaking up entirely the organization of the enemy.

Col. John S. Williams was drunk at Piketon at the time the battle commenced, and reports says run like a quarter-horse. Henry M. Rust was mortally wounded in the battle, and brought to Prentissburg, where he died.

We get these facts from a gentleman who was at Prentissburg at the time of the battle.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Floyd's Retreat from the Kanawha. The Cincinnati Times of Wednesday says: We published on Saturday a telegraphic despatch concerning Floyd's second retreat from Western Virginia.

The Allen Collier we have some details of the retreat, by which, it seems, this last run of the old Virginia traitor was the most disgraceful retreat of ten to twelve thousand. Our troops were just ready to attack him in front and rear, when, as at Carnifex, he gathered up in the darkness of the night and started on a hurried retreat.

General Benham's brigade was then in his rear, Floyd having about eight hours' start. Benham started in pursuit, leaving behind everything that would prevent the speed of his troops. His brigade did some tail walking, the men preferring to do without rations if they could get a fight.

Floyd anticipated this pursuit, and at once ordered the destruction of everything that would retard progress. The most of his wagons and tents were burned. The road was strewn with broken camp-kettles, and tin-pans, cups, &c., which had been perforated with bayonets and then thrown away. Even some of his cannon were dismantled and left by the road side.

The people along the road stated that the whole column seemed to be intoxicated, and were marching in a confused mass, frequently wantonly destroying private property as they passed along.

After marching about twenty five miles, General Benham came upon Floyd's rear guard, in the vicinity of Raleigh Court House. It consisted of a body of cavalry, in command of Colonel Croghan, who was formerly of the Federal army.

Our advanced skirmishers pitched at them promptly. The cavalry made a brief stand, and then took to their heels. One of our skirmishers, a clerk in the commissary's department, emptied the saddle of Col. Croghan's horse. Eight of the rebels were killed and others wounded. No aid was sent to the cavalry; in fact, the attack on them caused the main body to shove ahead more rapidly.

Want of provisions compelled Gen. Benham to give up the pursuit, after this skirmish. After the troops were rested, the brigade marched back to Gauley.

Col. Croghan was found by our men mortally wounded. The best care was taken of him, but he died in about four hours after he was found. It is said he expressed regret that he had taken up arms against the Government, and died repentant. His body was brought back to Gauley, where it awaits the call of his friends.

Some think that if Gen. Rosecrans had been more speedy in his movements, he might have bagged Floyd. He had, however, to contend against high waters and a want of foraging facilities. Floyd accomplished nothing by his march into Western Virginia, except to completely demoralize his brigade.

EXCITEMENT IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Nov. 11.—The news of the destruction of the bridges created a greater excitement in Richmond even than the glorious tidings of the victory of Belmont. At this moment we are without any definite intelligence of the full extent of the disaster, whether one, two or three bridges have been burned, and what amount of damage has been done to the track; but the presence of any body of traitors in Tennessee, sufficiently strong to work out their malice in a manner so mischievous, is a fact by no means agreeable to consider. A full regiment, with a large body of laborers carrying all the necessary implements for the reconstruction, left town this morning for the scene of the ruin, beyond Bristol, which they will reach at an early hour to-morrow.

We have no intelligence, beyond what was known Friday, of the operation near Beaufort. It was stated on the street that the Government was in receipt of very full despatches up to the hour of midnight on Saturday, and this, taken in connection with the significant circumstance that not one of the higher officers of the administration, President, nor members of the Cabinet, nor Adjutant General, was visible yesterday at church or elsewhere, led everybody to suppose that momentous news had been received. The Cabinet, I hear, was actually in session at the President's house, where they dined en famille, deliberating upon the latest advice, but the nature of these has not as yet transpired.

The long delayed battle on the Potomac is believed now to be imminent. By the recent destructive rains, the Chesapeake and Ohio canal has been washed away, in many places beyond all hope of repair, and the very last source of supplies, other than the line of railway to Baltimore, has been cut off from Lincoln. Hence arises the imperative necessity to McClellan for a battle. Moreover, it is whispered out of doors that our generals at Centerville have been given carte blanche to carry on the campaign. So look out.

The angels of life and death were hovering over the habitations of those high in office last night. The Presidential mansion was gladdened by another little occupant yesterday, and this morning the Governor's house held a beautiful corpse; at half-past ten a sweet infant daughter of Gov. Letcher, four years old, passed away to heaven.

JOHN COCHRANE INDORSED IN KENTUCKY.

The Frankfort Commonwealth says of the speech of Col. Cochrane, concerning the slaves of rebels:

"The policy indicated by Mr. Cochrane is exactly right, and in accordance with the usage of civilized warfare. We hope to see it adopted by the Government. It should have been at first. Had it been, many lives of loyal citizens would have been saved that were lost through the wishy-washy and anomalous conduct of the Government toward traitors in arms. Since the commencement of this most unatural war, it has been safer to be a rebel than to be loyal to the Government. The extreme punishment of treason has thus far been a 'kiss of allegiance,' which a rebel will take with as much sang froid as he would a gin cocktail.

"Why should not the slaves of traitors in arms be confiscated to the use of the Government? The Democrat will not deny that slaves are property, as clearly so as are mules. It is right and proper to confiscate a mule, and put it to hauling transportation? If it is, why is it not equally right and proper to confiscate a slave for a driver of that mule? Both are property, and both are employed by the rebels in their attempt to destroy this Government. We believe in fighting the devil with fire. The rebels employ armed negroes, armed savages; they resort to all sorts of base means, even to piracy upon the high seas. They poison wells, and when they can—as at Guyandotte—they resort to assassination. It is all stuff to talk about fighting such an enemy on 'high points.' The Government has been trying the experiment some eight months, with indifferent success. If we meet a rattlesnake in our path, we squish his head, if we can. Let this barbarous rebellion be crushed out. We care not how, so it be done quickly."

ATTENTION, TEACHERS!

There will be a meeting of the teachers of Bedford Township, at the Boydston school house, on Saturday the 30th day of November, inst., for the purpose of organizing a Township Institute. Every teacher of the district is expected to be present. Others are invited to attend.

MARY TEACHERS.

Have you read the advertisement respecting "Dr. Leland's Anti-Rheumatic Band," in another column. According to the report of those who have tried it—and who have been cured of the most violent attacks of Rheumatism by it—there is no remedy extant equal to this in cases of Rheumatism—and having no reason to doubt the statements we have heard in favor of the "Band," we cordially recommend its use to those who are afflicted with this disease. Be sure and read the advertisement most carefully.

A pure healthy tonic, and one free from the deleterious and injurious effects sure to follow those in ordinary use, has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world. Such a tonic, and one so skillfully compounded from the vegetable kingdom as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and thus soothe the weakest stomach, and at the same time allay nervous and other irritations, and tone up all the organs of which the human body is composed, is offered in Prof. Wood's Restorative Cord and Blood Renovator. Hence it is perfectly adapted to old and young. Reader, try it. Thousands have already done so, and the testimony is universal in its favor. Do not fail to read the advertisement in our paper.

MARRIED.

At the German Reformed parsonage, in Friend's Cove, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. C. F. Hoffmeister, Mr. CALEB H. HAMMERS of Napier Township, to Miss MARY C. SNOWDEN, of the Cove.

On the 21st inst., in Pleasantville, by the Rev. L. D. Reichman, Mr. ABRAHAM SCHNEBLEY to Miss HETTY CARRELL, both of Bedford Township.

DIED.

At his residence, in Londonderry Township, Bedford County, Pa., on Wednesday morning, the 6th of November, 1861, CORNELIUS DEVORE, Esq., in the 72d year of his age.

Mr. Devore was a native of Londonderry Township, where he constantly resided, up to the time of his death. He was a man of great industry and energy of character, and from his earliest manhood was actively engaged in the business pursuits of life. His numerous friends frequently implored him to accept various important offices in the gift of the people, but nothing could induce him to leave the private walks of life—believing at all times, that "the private station is the post of honor." He knew no ambition beyond that of dispensing offices of friendship and kindness to his neighbors, and his numerous friends, and earning for himself the reputation of an intelligent and industrious American farmer. How well he succeeded, in this laudable ambition, every sailing on his beautiful farm, and his judiciously arranged fields, all abundantly testify. His hand was ever open to minister to the wants of the deserving poor and needy; and his house was the seat of the most generous hospitality. In his dealings, he was generous and scrupulously honest, and he passed through his long and active life "sans peur et sans reproche"—without fear and without reproach. He survived his excellent and amiable wife, exactly two months, and has left behind him a large family of excellent and deservedly esteemed children. His remains were interred in the family burial ground, on his farm, attended by his numerous family, and a large number of sympathizing friends. Requiescat in pace.

"Weep not for him who dieth— For he sleeps and is at rest; And the couch whereon he lieth Is the green earth's quiet breast."

On the 19th inst., Mr. DANIEL ZIMMERS, aged 82 years and 18 days.

In Friend's Cove, of Diphtheria, on the 19th inst. SARAH ALICE, infant daughter of Mr. Emanuel J. and Sarah Diehl, aged 4 years, 4 months and 11 days.

On the 18th inst., EMANDA DIBERT, daughter of David Dibert, aged 2 years, 10 months and 2 days.

CHEAP GOODS.

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS, HAS just received from the city, her usual large stock of rib and hudsons.

Fall and Winter Goods. Such as, Silks, Merinos, Parasol Cloths, D-lanes, Valenciennes and Morganton Silks, at 66 cents per yard!!!

Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas and Ladies Gaiters, with a rib lot of Fur; such as Capes, Muffs, and all kinds of Fancy Goods, too numerous to mention. Also, a large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, at 8, 10 and 12 cents per yard for cash.

N. B. All persons indebted over six months are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts without further notice, and by so doing save costs. Bedford, Nov. 29, 1861. S. E. SIGAFOOS.