My reason was this, then—I looked into your "I pecketed his ten Napoleons, but they were the last I won of him. Indeed, it took a month before he got over the shock."

### The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT. ABRAHAM LINCOLS, of Illinois, FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee

# THE CAMPAIGN INQUIRER.

An important political campaign has opened. Great interests are at stake. The country needs to be aroused, and kept informed concerning the momentous issues of the day. A few men who love a rotton and broken down party organization better than they love a great and free country, are using unscrupulous efforts in this County to mislead the People. They refuse to publish anything in their organ that gives a favorable account of the progress of the arms of our country, in the suppression of an unholy rebellion. They characterize the official statements of victories and success to our arms, promulgated by the Secretary of War, in their organ, as "Sensation desnatches," manufactured for the purpose of misleading the people. When good news favorable to the union cause, is received from official sources the reader's of their organ are cautioned not to believe it. They eagerly and groundless rumors, fabricated for the purpose of injuring the cause of the Union. The most insignificant advantages gained by traitors over our friends, battling for our common country, is made a subject of exultation and rejoicing. These heathenish and imbruted traitors, their hands red with the blood of dear kin slain in battle, are glorified as heroes and martyrs. The acts of a government, using its utmost energies te preserve the life of a great nation, are constantly stigmatized in approbrious and libelous terms. Our purest men are defamed and held up to public odium, with a shamelessness and indecency too gross to be repeated. Nothing is left undone to keep the people in ignorance of the condition of the country. There is but one way to counteract these false

impressions and meet the virulent fabrications spread over the country. Circulate true information. The best method of spreading the truth in regard to public affairs in this County, is through | without loss to us. The deserter says that Beauregard's the BEDFORD INQUIRER. By no other method can as much be accomplished. The most important and timely political matter will always be found in the columns of the INQUIRER. The devices and tricks of the enemy will be exposed. Full information on all subjects calculated to inform and enlighten the public mind will be given. It should be placed in the hands of every manin the County. who can be reached. ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON will receive a firm support, and every honorable effort made to secure their elec- will be organized in a few weeks. tion. Will not every friend of the cause exert cause of liberty and justice?

# ORGANIZE.

A party strong in numbers, resolute and firm in acting together in one body, are all powerful to ach an object that singly, they would fail in. By co-operation they impart to each other a courage and spirit that never comes to man isolated and apart from his fellows. In all matters of public interest this is especially true, and more so in an effective political organization. Such an association brings within its bounds the wavering, the resolute, the timid become valiant, and the infirm are strengthened. We have Union material in great plenty in Bedford County. Enough with thorough and complete organization to overcome all opposi-

INCREASING .- We have added twenty new names to our list since our last, and we hear of Piedmont, Sunday, the 5th instant, killed W. M. Jones, more coming. Their names are mainly brought their commanding General, and totally routing them to us through the exertions of two or three friends. A number of persons who were induced by false representations to subscribe for the new paper, which some of the "Democrats" are trying tity of stores. to get up, have within a few days subscribed for the Inquirement paid in advance, as soon as they learned the character of the movement set on foot to distract the Union Party. Let others who have been deceived imitate the example.

Henry J. Raymond, of New York, is the Chairat Baltimore. Hon. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, was appointed Secretary; but he the Committee are in New York.

We give some very readable speeches, made at is able and interesting. It will repay eareful reading.

# The Ten Forty Loan.

It is not anticipated that the steady progress of the ten-forty or popular loan will be disturbed to any great extent by the proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury to receive bids for hix per cent, bonds of Treasury to receive bids for hix per cent, bonds of 1881. A large portion of the seventy-five millions advertised for will no doubt be taken on foreign account, at a premium of about eight per cent. in currency, which is the present market value of that description of existing bonds after the half years interest which is due July 1st, is subtracted. The tenforty bonds are considered nearly as valuable at paras the six per cents. are at the premium which they command, the only advantage which the latter have over the former being that they have seventeen years to rau, while the five per cents, mature at the end of ten years, if the Government is disposed to redeem them at the expiration of that time, which it probably will not be prepared to do, as the five-twenty six per cent. Ioan of five hundred and ten millions will then, and for ten years thereafter, be in course of liquidation. The new bonds will most probably be awarded to large capitalists and banking associations, in sums varying from ten theusand dolars to half a million, and the direct proposals of individuals with comparatively small means will be likely to receive very little consideration, unless they are prepared to onthid the present market value of the bonds.—N.

#### WAR ITEMS.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Traveler, in a letter dated May 30, states that within the previous three or four weeks, there have passed through that city

to join Grant, at least sixty thousand men. ville, to one hundred deserters from the rebel Joe John ston's army, and they were sent across the Ohio river to remain during the war. They represented nearly all the

A despatch from St. Paul, the 7th inst., says :- All the surrendered Indians, including Little Crow, Jr., who has mused himself playing enchre at the Fort all winter were shipped yesterday to Rock Island. Little Six and Medicine Bottle, who were erroneously reported killed, remain at the fort.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writes under date of June 4:- Johnston has been as sadly beaten in strategy as was Pemberton at Vicksburg, and he knows and feels it, and his army is chagrined beyond measure I have conversed with prisoners captured at the battle Resaca, who are not only conversant with the sentiments of the army at large, but with Johnson and his chief Lieutenants, and they all concur in admitting that Johnton has now no hope save by long and wearisome pursuits But this is by no means a flattering prospect. Who will

tire and become demoralized first-pursuers or pursued? One of Morgan's men, who was captured at Maysville immediate command of Morgan, Col. Alston and Col. Smith. The total force is about 3000, a large portion of them being dismounted cavalry. They entered the State at Pound Gap. A scouting party, under Everett, was sent ahead to pick up horses for the dismounted men. They passed through Hazel Creen, Owingsville, and Flomingsourg, and took Maysville without resistance, robbing the citizens of money and other valuables. The farms of Union men were stripped of horses, while those of the

Rebel citizens were protected. The Cincinnati Commercial says :- Within & few days the negroes of Kentucky have become impressed with the recruiting offices. The able-bodied blacks are turning out almost unanimously, and the women and children are disrailroads of the State have not the capacity to transport seize upon and constantly give circulation to false the negroes who are finding their way to the United States camps. The white people of Kentucky are taking this extraordinary commotion among the negroes very coolly, looking upon it as one of the phenomena of the times, and acquiescing in it as a part of the drift of desti-

> A dispatch from Grant's army, dated June the 10th, states that the enemy are busy throwing up fortification in the vicinity of Sumner's and Bottom Bridge. The spires of Richmond are in view from the signal stations at these points, and their wagon trains can be seen mov ing within three or four miles of the city, where the road for a short distance is visible. Last evening as Colonel McAllister, of the 11th New Jersey, was riding along the line he was fired at by a rebel sharp-shooter, notwithstand-should not declare definitely before reading an ing there had been a tacit agreement that no picket firing should take place. The ball passed across the Colonel's breast and entered the head of his Orderly, who was riding with him. The entire command was at once put un der arms, expecting an attack, but nothing further oc

A dispatch from Grant's army says that on Wednesday evening, the 8th inst., a battery in Birney's division open ed on a house on our left, which, according to a deserter who came in, was occupied by Gen. Wilcox. Three shells went through it, causing the occupants to leave rather hastily. The fire was returned with very good aim, but without loss to us. The deserter says that Beauregard's troops are posted from Botton Bridge all the way to the James River, watching for the appearance of our army

Thomas is going to Kentucky to attend to the business of negro recruiting. He is very thorough in this line, and will promptly and summarily settle the cases of provost marshals who have not been attending to their business properly. The propability is that within sixty days eve negro in Kentucky capable of bearing arms will be in the with him, to start with, for the organization of three regi ments, the names of qualified officers who have passed the examining board. Sixteen full regiments, it is expected, President as follows :-

A Nashville Correspondent of June 6, writes that: "Sher himself to dissemminate the truth and advance the man is waiting to complete the railroad from Kingston when he will again advance. How long that will require I am unable to conjecture; but I believe not many more days-perhaps the line is already complete, and the army again moving.

its convictions, is weak and powerless, without that stream, except after a heavy rain, is both shallow and was the emancipator of four millions of bondshooche River, with a view of making a stand there. But organization. In unity there is strength. Men, narrow, and the banks, though of considerable height, are easily scaled: and when once the top is reached, on either shores are nearly of uniform altitude, our artillery may be as a consequence, no very effective resistance can be made by Johnston

Around Atlanta there are several lines of earthworks, politics than anything else. The mind becomes but the country is not well calculated for defensive purstimulated, quickened and sharpened by close and confident association, such as usually results from make it their "last ditch"—it will be with no hope—the act will rather be one of desperation.

A despatch from the War Department, gives good news timid and the infirm. The wavering are made from General Hunter. A despatch from that officer, dated at Staunton, on the morning of the 8th inst., says that he effected on that day a junction with Generals Crook and Averill. All the Government and railroad buildings at Staunton were destroyed by our forces, and they were to leave on the next day for other work. This combined force tion. Enough to place and keep the County is large enough to push to whatever point may be desired, heartily in the cause of the Union. General Hunter telegraphs that he met the enemy a

after a battle of ten hours' duration. We have captured fifteen hundred prisoners altogether, one thousand mer and over sixty officers on the battle field; also, three pieces of artillery, three thousand stand of arms and a vast quan-

# PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

General Scott is at Cozzen's Hotel, West Point, Sine his arrival there he has materially improved in health, and his appetite, which was failing him, is quite restored. The General rises early and breakfasts at seven o'clock; an man of the National Union Committee appointed hour when most of the guests are still in their rooms. At about nine o'clock he rides up to the Military Academy, where he spends the morning in the library, occupied, it is understood, in obtaining and preparing materials for his "Life," on which he has been engaged for several years.—
This work will be a valuable addition to the historical literature of the country. The General returns to the hotel in time to dine at the public table at three o'clock, and afterwards, if the weather permits, occupies his accustomed the property of the members of the Union League to do all that lies in their power to secure their election. where he spends the morning in the library, occupied, it is declined, and Hon. N. D. Sperry, of Connecticut, "Life," on which he has been engaged for several years.was appointed in his place. The headquarters of This work will be a valuable addition to the historical litterwards, if the weather permits, occupies his accustomed the Baltimore Convention. Dr. Breckenridge's seat on the piazza, where clusters of guests gather around to engage him in conversation. The General is in his sev-

Lawrence M. Keitt's, another of the leaders and origina tors of the slaveholners' rebellion has gone to his reward .-He was shot a few days ago in one of the fights near Richmond-"pierced through the lungs by a hireling bullet, to quote the grandiloquent phrase of one of the Richmond papers. Keitt was the companion of Preston Brooks in his cowardly assault on Mr. Sumner. He was Colonel of

the Twentieth South Carolina regiment. The Herald is informed from London that General George B. McClellan has a fair chance of being heir to the personal fortune of the late Sir, Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde), the great warrior who, it may be said, won the empire of India to England. The family history of the case, hows that the hero of the Potomac army stands already

well on the list of heirs presumptive in the case. A prominent sessessionists-one of those who, while the South remained in the Union, fed largely on Federal pap-Mr. Thomas Butler King-died at his residence, in Waynes boro, Ware county, Georgia, on the 10th ultimo, of pneu-monia. Though a native of Pennsylvania, he was quite young when he went to Georgia, where he married, and where he became a leading politician, representing a large constituency in the State Legislature. He was in favor of nullification. In 1838 he was elected to the House of Reprecentatives, and served during John Tyler's administration, taking much interest in paval affairs.

### Official Announcement of his Nomination to Resolutions of the National Union Convention. President Lincoln.

At half hast two o'clock Thursday June 9 the Committee appointed by the National Union Convention at Baltimore, to inform President LINCOLN of his nomination by that convention reached the White House. They were invited into the East Room, where the President was who had previously called upon him.

Governor DENNISON, President of the Convention, and Chairman of said Committee, then addressed the President as follows:-

Mr. President, the National Union Convention, which closed its sittings at Baltimore yester day, appointed a Committee, consisting of one ch State, with myself as its Chairman, to inform you of your unanimous nomination, by that Convention, for election to the office of Presi dent of the United States.

That Committee, I have the honor of now in

the honor of presenting you with a copy of the resolutions or platform adopted by that Convention as expressive of their sense, and of the sense of all the loyal people of the country whom it represents, of the principles and policy that should racterize the administration of the Governent in the present condition of the country.

ed not say to you, sir, that the Convention, in thus unanimously nominating you for re-elec-tion, but gave utterance to the almost universal voice of the loyal people of the country. To doubt of your triumphant election would be little short of abandoning the hope of the final suppres-sion of the rebellion and the restoration of the authority of the Government over the movements of the insurgent States. Neither the Convention nor those represented by that body entertain any doubt as to the final result under your Administra-tion, sustained by the loyal people, and by our no-ble army and gallant navy. Neither did the Con-vention, nor does this Committee, doubt the supession of this most wicked and unprovoked re

A copy of the resolutions were here handed to the President.
I should say, Mr. President, Mr. DENNISON added it would be the pleasure of the committee to communicate to you within a few days, through one of its most accomplished members, Mr. CURTIS, of New York, by letter, more at length the circumstances under which you have been placed in nomination for the Presidency.

The President, taking the resolutions from his pocket where he had placed them, and unfolding the same said.

ne same, said:— Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Committee I will neither conceal my gratification nor restrain the expression of my gratitude that the Union effort to save and advance-the nation, have deemed me not unworthy to remain in my present postion. I know no reason to doubt that I shall ac say now, however, I approve the declaration in favor of amending the Constitution so as to propeople in revolt, with one hundred days of explicit notice that they could within those days resume their allegiance without overthrowing their insti-tutions, and that they could not resume it afterwards, they elected to stand out, such an amendent to the Constitution as now proposed became practical effect.

At the conclusion of the President's speech all of the committee shook him cordially by the hand and offered their personal congratulations.

### The National Union League .- Interview with the President -- His Speech.

The members of the National Union League adurned, from Baltimore to Washington, called upon the President and had interview in the East room. They were cordially received. The Chairman of the delegation spoke to the

Mr. President-I have the honor of introducing you representatives from the Union Leagues, and to congratulate you upon your renomination and to assure you, that we will not fail at th poils to give you the support that your services in the past so highly deserve. We feel honored in the past so highly deserve. doing this, for we are assured that we are aiding n re-elevating to the proud position of President the United States one so highly worthy of it.

# The Presidendt replied as follows

Gentlemen: -I can only say, in response to the remarks of your chairman, that I am greatful for made effective in covering a crossing by the infantry; and, the renewed confidence which has been accorded to me, both by the Convention and by the National League. Lam not insensible at all to the per sured, are alike animated by a higher view of the interests of the country for the present and the great future, and that the part I am entitled to appropriate as a compliment is only that part which I may lay hold of as being the opinion of the Convention and of the League that I am not entirely unworthy to be entrusted with the place I have occupied for the last three years.

I have not promised myself, gentlemen, to con-lude that I am the best man in the country, but I am reminded in this connection of a story of an old Dutch farmer who remarked to a compar nce, that it was not best to swap horses when

crossing streams.

The prolonged laughter which followed this characteristic remark should have been heard. It

### The Baltimore Union League The following resolutions were passed on Thurs-

day night by the Grand Council of the Union League in session at Baltimore, a copy of which was presented to the President by the committee appointed for the purpose :-

Resolved, That the National Council of the Un-June, 1864, of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, for President and Andrew Johnson, for Vice President of the

Resolved, That this Council also earnestly approves and endorses the platform of principles adopted by said Convention.

Resolved, That we will as individuals and memers of the Union League do all in our power to

# How the President Heard of His Naming

elect said candidates.

Dispatches were sent to the President by different persons announcing his re-nomination, but he was absent from his official room in the White House at the time, and did not see them. Some two hours afterward, ignorant of his own nemina-tion, he called at the War Office, and accidentally

tion, he called at the War Office, and accidentally saw a despatch there announcing the nomination of Mr. Johnson for Vice-President.

The President expressed his surprise at the curious action of the Convention, as it seemed to him, and thought it had got the cart before the horse; He was asked by an operator if he had not seen a dispatch aunouncing his own re-nomin nation for the Presidency. On his replying that he had not, he was informed that such a despatch had not been sent him. He then explained that probably his absence from his official room in the Executive Mansion was the reason of his not having seen it. Upon returning to the Executive Mansion was the reason of his not having seen it. Upon returning to the Executive Mansion the President found the despatches referred to, announcing his re nomination at half part twoo'clock.—Washington Republican.

He had sixteen men killed and wounded a number of rebels in his progress and brought away four of five prisoners. He had sixteen men killed and wounded and the fact that the residence of the Judiciary. The Committee on the Judiciary reported the Senate bill prohibititing members of Congress from acting as attemptors. A dispatch from Gen. Grant's head-quarters, dated west.

A dispatch from Gen. Grant's head-quarters, dated westerday and prohibititing members of Congress from acting as attemptors. A dispatch from Gen. Grant's head-quarters, dated westerday and prohibititing members of Congress from acting as attemptors. A dispatch from Gen. Grant's head-quarters, dated westerday and prohibititions members of Congress from acting as attemptors. A dispatch from Gen. Grant's head-quarters, dated westerday and prohibititions members of Congress from acting as attemptors. A dispatch from Gen. Grant's head-quarters, dated westerday and prohibititions members of Congress from acting as attemptors. A fill the Government and realized westerday and prohibititions in the prohibitition of the Evaluation. A list the constant in the ferrite of the Conmittee on the Judicia saw a despatch there announcing the nomination of Mr. Johnson for Vice-President. The President expressed his surprise at the cu-

Mr. Raymond, of New York, from the Comnittee on Resolutions, reported the following : Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union and the permanent authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differentiated states. conversing with the members of the deligation Union men, animated by a common sentiment and timing at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling, by force of arms, the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the unishment due to their crime the rebels and traitors arrayed against it. [Prolonged applause.]

### NO COMPROMISE WITH THE REBEIS

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States, not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an united the state of the compromise with the state of the compromise with the state of the compromise of the compromise with the state of the compromise of the compromise with the compromise of the compromise of the compromise of the compromise with the compromise of the compromis beace except such as may be based upon an un-onditional surrender of their hostility, and a rerming you, is present. On its behalf Lihave also the honor of presenting you with a copy of the and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position, and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor, to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifices, patriotism, heroic valor, and undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions. [Applause.]

### EXTIRPATION OF SLAVERY.

Resolved, That as Slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as its always and everywhere hostil to the princioles of republican government and justice, the national safety demands its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic, and that while we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government in its own defense has aimed a death blow at the gigantic evil, we are in favor furthers ore of such amendment to the Constitution, to the made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or the jurisdiction of the United States (Appliance) United States. [Applause.)

### THANKS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, who have periled their lives in defence of their country, and in viudication of the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them ome permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and ample and permanent pro-vision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the serthose who have fallen in its defense shall be held in greatful and everlasting remembrance. (Loud

### THANKS TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the oractical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism, and the unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circums ham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office. That we approve and endorse, as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservations of the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes. That we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery, and that we have full confidence in his de-termination to carry these and all other constitu-tional measures essential to the salvation of the ountry into full and complete effect

### HARMONY IN THE NATIONAL COUNCILS.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially endorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government. (Ap-

Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinc-tion of color, the full protection of the laws of war, and that any violation of these laws or the usages of civilized nations in time of war, by the rebels now in armes, should be made the subject of prompt and full redress. (Prolonged applause.)

# FORFIGN IMMIGRATION

Resolved. That foreign immigration. which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development of resources, and increase of power to this nation, asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and

# THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy onstruction of the pacific Railroad.

# REDEMPTION OF THE PUBLIC DEST.

Resolved, That the national faith pledged for he redemption of the public debt must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recom-mend economy and rigid responsibility in the pub-lic expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency. (Applause.)

# THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Resolved. That we approve the position taken by the Government, that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European Power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any Republican Government on the western conti-nent (prolonged applause), and that they will view with extreme jealousy and as menacing the peace and independence of their own country the efforts of any such Power to obtain new foothold for monarchical governments, sustained by foreign military force, in near proximity of the United States.—(Long continued applause.)

The reading of the resolutions elicited outbursts of enthusiasm. The mention of the name of Abraham Lincoln was received with cheering the whole house rings, with uplifted hat and handkerchiefs waving. The resolutions endosring the ion League of America hereby heartily approves and indorses the nominations made by the Union National Convention, at Baltimore, on the 8th of unanimously adopted.

# THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

# OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June, 12-Noon. To Maj. Gen. Dix, New York:

A dispatch from Gen. Hunter dated at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst., at Staunton, reports that we met the enemy at Piedmont last Sunday the 5th inst., killing Wm. E. Jones their commanding General and totally routing them, after a battle of ten

Me have captured 1,500 prisoners altogether. One housand men and over sixty officers were left on the ield of battle; also 3,000 stand of arms, three pieces artillery and a vast quantity of stores.
We have to-day effected a junction with Gens. Crook and Averill

It is stated in another dispatch, unofficial, dated at Staunton, June 9th. It says that our infantry is now engaged in burning ties and bending rails east and

Dispatches from Gen. Sherman, dated at his head-quarters, Big Shanty, this morning, have been received. eived.

They state that our lines are within four or flive undred yards of the enemy, but no fighting yet.

EDWIN STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington,
SATURDAY, June 11th, 10 P. M.

To Major General Dia:
Official reports from the head-quarters of the army of the Potomac down to 5 o'clock yesterday evening detail no movements of importance.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated yesterday, states that our cavalry, yesterday, Thursday, June 9th, developed the position of the enemy in a line along the hills from Kenesaw to Lost mountain, and we are now marching by the roads towards Kenesaw.

A dispatch from General Butler dated this morning at one o'clock, reports all quiet along our line.

A cuspactar from General Suice along our line.
Yesterday General Kautz charged the enemics works at Petersburg and carried them, penetrating the town, but not being supported by General Gillmore, who had withdrawn his forces without a conflict, General Kautz was obliged to withdraw without

further effect.

General Kautz captured forty prisoners and one piece of artillery which he brought away with him.

A dispatch from Gen. Canby, dated Vicksburg, June 4, states that Gen. Emory reports that an attempt by Taylor's force to cross the Atchafalaya had been frustrated. The troops that had crossed were disparsed and a large quantity of commissary stores.

force in Virginia west as far as Gladesvillo.

Morgan with 2500 men moved into Kentucky via Whitesburg. I pursued and marching ninety miles in twenty four hours came upon him at Mount Sterling yesterday morning and defeated him.

By stealing fresh horses he reached Lexington at two clock this a.

two o'clock this A. M.
Our forces held the fort and the rebels did but
little damage. He left here at 7 A. M. for Versailles. I start in pursuit with a fresh force this morning.

No official report has yet been received from Gen eral Hunter.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

### DEFEAT OF MORGAN BY BURBRIDGE. 300 Rebels Killed and 400 Prisoners-Recov

WASHINGTON, June 13-Midnight. o Major General Dix, New York: We have despatches from the Army of the Po

tomac as late as eight o'clock this morning A movement at that hour was in successful prog-No reports to-day from Gen. Sherman.

The following dispatch from General Burbridge, commanding in Kentucky, has just reached here - "I attacked Morgan at Cynthiana at daylight resterday morning, and, after an hour's hard fight. ing, completely routed him, killing 300, wounding nearly as many more, and capturing nearly 400 prisoners, besides recapturing nearly all of Gen. Hobson's command, and over 1,000 horses. Our loss in killed and wounded is about 150.

M organ's scattered forces are flying in all directions, having thrown away their arms; they are out of amunition and are wholly demoralized."

Dispatches from General Butler at nine o'clock this evening indicate no change in his command.

No further ntelligence has been received from EDWIN M. STANTON.

### GEN. HUNTER'S VICTORY. nnon and Stores Captured. The Utter Defeat nd Rout of the Rebels. The Capture of Staun-

STAUNTON, SHENANDOAH VALLEY, Monday, June 6, 1864. Our movements here have in every way been an entire success. We have thoroughly whipped and driven back the enemy, who is rapidly retreating to-

ward Blue Ridge. ents so far we have captured one bat-In our movements so far we have captured one bat-tery of six pieces, beside other cannon of heavy cal-Over a million dollars worth of stores fell into

Thoburn's brigade of infantry suffered the heavi-est in killed and wounded. Two special messengers, previously sent to the rear patches from them, but held them as prisoners.-

ne of the messengers was a negro-a bright boy in

of infantry were hotly engaged.

The brigades commanded by Colonel McReynolds, of the 1st New York Cavalry, and Colonel Wynkoop, of the 20th Pennsylvania, did their work. The enemy's retreat is a complete stampede—a rout. On taking Staunton we found that every man and

On taking Staunton we found that every man and boy had been called out for its defence.
Staunton is well fortified, but if the enemy had only remained to hold the place to the last extremity, we would have captured the whole Rebel command.—
We got in just such positions as to secure that character of result. At one time our column was in a great measure in the rear of Jones and Imboden, and the main Rebel position. The principal fight took place on the line of the North river and Middle river.

It is very difficult getting despatches to the rear, as we are now over one hundred and seventeen miles in the enemy's country, or from Martinfburg and the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the nearest accessible point of communication, and the road is lined all the way with guerillas of every stripe, from the wild highwayman to the regular life-taker, and

### IMPORTANT FROM BUTLER'S COMMAND. Ggn. Gillmore Advancing on Petersburg. The Outer Works Carried. The Petersburg and Richmond Railroad Again Cut.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 10.-Yesterday mor ning a portion of General Butler's forces, under General Gillmore, made a demonstration on Petersburg, and succeeded in carrying the enemy's outer lines of earthworks, with the loss of only a few men wounded. Whilet this force was demonstrating on Petersburg, General Butler sent out another force, that succeeded in destroying three

or four miles of the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad, without loss.

A number of contrabands made their escape from Petersburg yesterday, and have reached

# CONGRESS.

MONDAY, June 5.

Senate.—A resolution asking the President to give information conserning the present condition of the slave trade in Cuba, and what efforts are being made for its appropriate that the condition of the slave trade in Cuba, and what efforts are being made for its suppression was passed. The bill giving 100,000 acres of land to the State of Wisconsin, to aid in constructing the ship canal from Green Bay to Lake Michigan was passed. The internal revenue bill was then taken, up, and its consideration consumed the remainder of the session. At the evening session the same bill was under consideration.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill for the more speedy punishment of guerrillas, and was passed. Mr. Cox offered a resolution declaring unconstitutional the recent delivery of Arguelles to the Spanish Government, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Committee on the Judiciary reported the Senate bill prohibititing members of Congress from acting as attorneys in cases in which the United States is a party.

Office Report were ordered to be printed. Mr Cole, delegate from Washingon opposed the Senate bill regulating the veto power in that Territory, protesting against the proposed abridgment of the liberties of the people. He moved to lay the bill on the table, pending which the House adjourned.

Senate.—The three hundred dollar exemption bill was discussed at great length, adopting two amendments: one providing that drafts hereafter shall be for one year only, the other allowing that an overplus of men already furnished in any district to be credited in future drafts. Pending the discussion of an amendment the Senate adjourned.

House.—Bills were passed, one providing heavy penalties for taking an excess of passengers on ships and steamers; the other providing that goods, trunks, carpet bags, baggage, &c, be sealed &c, in the United States as in Europe, and for the increase of Revenue Inspectors to sixty in mamber, mainly on the Canada frontier. The Senate bill regulating foreign and coasting trade on the Northern, Northeastern and Northwestern frontier, was also passed. Some other unimportant business was transacted, and then the House adjourned.

tempt by Taylor's force to cross the Atchafalaya had been frustrated. The troops that had crossed were dispersed and a large quantity of commissary stores and clothing captured.

General Burbridge, commanding in Kentucky, in a dispatch dated yesterday at Lexington, reports that after concentrating a force at the mouth of the Beaver creek, on Big Sandy, I moved against Morgan's force in Virginia west as far as Gladesvillo.

Morgan with 2500 men moved into Kentucky.

tion on this report, the Senate adjourned.

House.—After the settlement of the Missouri contested seat case, Mr. Dawes called up the contested election case from Dakota—the resolution declaring that Wm. Jayne is not, but that J. B. S. Todd is, entitled to the seat as a delegate from Dakota. The subject was discussed, but no vote taken. Adjourned SATURDAY, June 11.

Senate.—Mr. Foster, from the Committee on Claims, introduced a bill to amend the act granting pensions. Mr. Turnbull introduced a bill relating to United States Circuit Courts. Mr. Lane of Kanto United States Circuit Courts. Mr. Lane of Kansas added a new section to his resolutions relating to the recognition of the new State Government of Ar. kansas, to the effect that the resolutions shall be in force from and after the acceptance by the people of the State and the President's proclamation of the same. The California Land Claims bill was discussed during the morning, and the Indiaa Appropriation bill was passed as amended, and goes back to the House. The report of the Army Appropriation the House. The report of the Army Appropriation bill was agreed to.

House.—Mr. Stevens reported from the Committee

on Ways and Means, the Senate Bonded Warehouse bill. A resolution was passed that the House, the Senate concurring, shall adjourn on the 23d of June. The Judiciary Committee reported unanimously that Senate concurring, shall adjourn on the 23d of June. The Judiciary Committee reported unanimously that the bill providing for the collection of abandoned property and the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts, approved March 12, 1863, is not in force. On a motion for the reconsideration of the vote on the Bankrupt bill, it was decided to postpone the further consideration of the subject till December next. During the remainder of the sitting the House was occupied with the reception and discussion of reports on various contested seats; that of the Dakota election occupying several hours and resulting in a desision "that Mr. Todd is entitled to a seat as the delegate from Dakota."

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8. The bill to enable the trustees to perfect the title to the lands of the Blue Mound College was passed. The Committee on Naval Affairs reported favorably on the bill for the sale of the Chicago Marine Hospital. Mr. Davis read a letter from Gen. Butler in reply to a resolution offered by him some time be-fore. Mr. Davis said the letter was in such terms as a man conscious of his innocence would use. Ac-tion in the matter was however postponed. The bill to amend the act concerning certain private land claims in New Mexico, was passed. The bill respecting Consular jurisdiction over the crews of for-eign vessels in American waters, was passed. A motion was made to take up the bill prohibiting military interference in elections, but the motion was disagreed to. The House Bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmens' Affairs, and after some remarks by Mr. Sumner and Mr. Richardson, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until Thursday.

tery of six pieces, beside other cannon of heavy calibre. Over a million dollars worth of stores fell into our hands.

The amount of railroad property which we have destroyed and captured is large. We have taken a large number of prisoners. Some of them are mere boys, and one or two I saw were so young that they could barely use a musket.

Considering the extensive character of our combinations, and the important results we have attained, our loss is not large in either killed or wounded.

Crook's column and Averill's command met with decided success.

In one action which we had, the enemy attempted a trick by trying to flank our left. In the end we tricked him, as we turned his left and thereby brought about his defeat handsomely.

Tholympi's brigade of infantry suffered the heaving the suffered to be printed and comal Revenue Bill was ordered to be printed and con mitted to the Committee on Ways and Means, with power to report at any time. The Senate bill con-Two special messengers, previously sent to the rear with despatches, were captured by Gilmore's and some of Moseby's men, who not only took their despatches from them, but held them as prisoners. An amendment was made so that no nself on its benefits whose liabilities are less our forces are in hot pursuit of the enemy.

Stahl's Division of cavalry, and Sullivan's Division infantry were hotly engaged.

The brigades companded by Colonel McRaynolds.

The brigades companded by Colonel McRaynolds. which was greeted with loud applause. The remain-der of the session was devoted to business relating to the District of Columbia

# New Advertisements.

# A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

 $R^{
m ESPECTFULLY}$  inform their friends and customers they have now open and ready for sale, A LARGE AND GENERAL

# ASSORTMENT OF SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

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THESE ARE THE BEST TERMS WE CAN OFFER. Bedford, May 13, 1864. Going, Gone!

THE undersigned, having taked AUCTIONEER AND SALE LICENSE, is now ready to cry Sales on the ost reasonable terms. WILIAM LASHLEY, may6,'64-4m.

Wanted. 500 CORDS CHESTNUT-OAK BARK. [may13] S. & W. SHUCK. A New Perfume for the Handkerchief!

PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS-A deli-

# Notice.

THE undersigned having associated with himself in the Mercantile Business, his brother, SAMUEL D. WILLIAMS, gives notice that his Books are now ready for settlement. Persons having accounts standing thereon, will please call and settle the same without delay. J. B. WILLIAMS.

### Bloody Run, May 13, 1864-tf. ALLEGHANY.

### Male and Female Seminary, RAINSBURG, Pa.

The second quarter of the Spring Session of this Intitation beings Wednesday, April 13.

Torms reasonable. \$25 will pay all expenses for a
quarter, (11 weeks.)

For further information, address

J. W. HUGHES, Principal,

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CONTAINING a portion of the best Java Coffee. The healthiest and cheapest substitute for coffee in the world. Price 20 cents per pound. For sale at the basgain store of G. R. & W. OSTFR. in store of March 18, 1864—tf.