

poured into her a destructive covering broadside, which tore through a whole section of the Alabama's side at the water-line and let the water through in cascades. Both ships then stopped firing, and the Alabama, without striking a blow, started toward Cherbourg, but Captain Winslow, hoisting his flag of victory, started to head her off. He saw, however, that the Alabama was filling, and at once lowered two boats to go to her aid, and, in effect, the vessel sank before she had proceeded a dozen lengths toward the harbor. The Kearsarge's boats picked up sixty-eight persons, of whom fourteen were wounded and of whom three died. The others were picked up by the English yacht, Captain Lancaster, and landed at Southampton. The Kearsarge steamed at once into the port of Cherbourg with her prisoners.

And now here arises two important questions. One relates to the prisoners brought into Cherbourg, and the other to those carried into Southampton. The prisoners brought into Cherbourg many of whom are Brethren, demanded to be paroled, and Capt. Winslow, who was crowded for room, also desired to know of the American Minister if he could not parole them. Mr. Dayton telegraphed to his son and to Captain Winslow that the prisoners could not be paroled, and that they must be held till the St. Louis arrived, and then conveyed to the United States.

In regard to Captain Semmes and the other prisoners carried into Southampton, Captain Winslow claims them as prisoners, and Mr. Dayton has advised Mr. Adams to demand their rendition. Capt. Winslow had ample time to make up all the officers and men of the Alabama, but the boats of the English yacht ran in, and actually stole them away, as if acting upon a pre-arranged plan, thus constituting a clear case of intervention. Captain Semmes and party did not, therefore, escape. They were stolen away by a party who was indirectly interfering in the fight. There was no wish on the part of Capt. Winslow to see Capt. Semmes drowned. On the contrary he would have soon taken up Semmes' boat himself.

Here let me place a reflection. It is not strange that at her birth and her death, and throughout the course of her short existence, whenever the Alabama needed help there was always an Englishman there to render it. She was constructed by an Englishman in an English port; she was taken to sea, armed, equipped and started on her career of pillage and devastation by Englishmen; she was fed, harbored, protected and in English ports, and, finally, when she arrives at the last tragic scene in her destructive existence, there steps in an Englishman to steal away her Captain and officers!

The Monitor and other secession sheets say that the contest was an unequal one, and this in the face of the boast of Laird and bombastic English ship-builders, that the Alabama could either whip or outrun the Kearsarge and Captain Semmes demanded nothing better than a trial of the qualities of the two boats. The facts are that the Kearsarge could both outrun her and whip her. An officer of the Kearsarge said here the other day, that if they could get sight of the Alabama in the morning, no matter at what distance, he was sure that they could catch her and sink her before night. Both are wooden vessels, the Alabama being of 1080 tons, and the Kearsarge 1030. Both carried about the same number of guns, but the one carried Yankee guns and the other English, and this gave the Kearsarge great advantage. A man who will trust himself to English guns at this advanced age ought to have his ship sunk. The Kearsarge carried a complement of one hundred and eighty men, and the Alabama one hundred and fifty. The difference was not great as regards number, for ships of that size can be just as well handled in an open sea fight with one hundred and fifty as with one hundred and eighty men. But the Kearsarge had the great advantage in the kind of men. She had Yankee sailors and some of the old gunners of the United States Navy—the first sailors and gunners in the world. The officers of the Alabama, I am told, are all superior men in their profession, but their crew volunteered for volunteering purposes, and were probably not the kind of men to fight such a foe as they found in the Kearsarge. For it is not the most blustering man who makes the best fight in a case of life or death.

Dr. Galt, of Norfolk, Virginia, the surgeon of the Alabama, and a gentleman who seems to have been much beloved and respected on board the vessel, was drowned, so at least it is reported, will soon see.

It is to be hoped that our Government will hurry over here some additional men-of-war. They would be very useful in various ways.—Cor. N. Y. Times.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA. FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.
CONGRESS
FRANCIS JORDAN.
PRESIDENT JUDGE,
ALEXANDER KING.

LEGISLATURE,
D. B. ARMSTRONG.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ABRAM H. HULL.

POOR DIRECTOR,
ASA STUCKEY.
AUDITOR,
EMANUEL J. DIEHL.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

As we go to press Thursday 12 M. a report passes over the wires that Richmond has fallen, and is now in possession of the Union forces. We hope it may be true.

HARRISBURG, July 14, 1864.
A private dispatch from Dr. King states that the attack on Washington failed. Rebels retiring, leaving hundreds of dead and wounded on the field.

HARRISBURG July 14, 1864.
The rebels retiring across the Potomac and skedaddling. The siege of Washington may be considered raised and the National Capital out of danger. No excitement now in Washington. A. L. BRESKID.

WITHIN the past week great events have been acting. What appeared a raid into the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania for the purpose of plunder, has developed into a formidable invasion against the National Capital. Baltimore has been threatened by the rebels, and on Monday evening their confederates in this town, circulated the report that it had fallen into their possession. But it turns out that the demonstration against Baltimore was only a feint intended to divert attention from the real point of attack, Washington. The rebel force, on Monday the rebels appeared before the defenses at Washington on the north side of the Potomac. Their strength was variously estimated from fifteen thousand up to ninety thousand. An assault was made upon Fort Stevens on Tuesday at half past eleven o'clock, and the enemy received a severe repulse. At this writing, (Thursday-morning) we have no details of the action, or knowledge of the relative strength of the combatants. Washington is now strongly garrisoned by veteran troops, and no apprehension is any longer felt for its safety. We shall probably receive telegraphic dispatches before going to press, and if so may be found in another column.

Telegraphic dispatches later than the above have been received. The enemy have been severely repulsed before Washington. Our force there is now strong enough to hold the Capital against all rebellion. The trains commenced running on the railroad between Washington and Baltimore on Thursday morning.

We give a summary of the most important operations of the rebels in Maryland and Pennsylvania. General Wallace evacuated Frederick on Friday evening to avoid being flanked by the rebels, who had crossed the Potomac at Nolan's Ferry and other points. He fell back to Monocacy Junction, where he was attacked on Saturday morning. The battle lasted from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., but our forces were overpowered and were forced to retreat towards Baltimore. General Wallace, in his official dispatch, estimates the rebel force at 20,000. Brigadier General Tyler is reported to have been taken prisoner. A. P. Hill, Breckinridge and Early were severally rumored to have been in command of the enemy. During Saturday night the citizens of Baltimore were alarmed, and at 6 o'clock Saturday morning the alarm bells were sounded. The greatest excitement prevailed throughout the city during the day. At 9 A. M. the rebels were reported at Elliott's Mills, but as the telegraph worked beyond that point the report undoubtedly incorrect. At 11 A. M. General Wallace was reported 26 miles from the city, falling back, but it was believed that the enemy was not following him, and the main body it was thought were marching for Washington. Gilmore's rebel cavalry were at Westminster on Saturday night. A Washington Star extra, stated that the rebels were not pursuing Wallace, that a satisfactory body of troops are in a position to reach either Washington or Baltimore before the rebels. A Baltimore dispatch reports that the Northern Central railroad was cut between Timonium and Cockeysville, and that a rebel force, estimated at 1500, had passed above Cockeysville, going in the direction of the Philadelphia Railroad. Later dispatches announce the safe arrival of Sigel's wagon train in Baltimore.

NATIONAL FAST DAY.—The President has in accordance with the joint resolution of Congress, issued a proclamation appointing the first Thursday in August as a humiliation and prayer by the people of the United States, to, among other things confess and repent of their manifold sins, and to implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty. That, if consistent with His will, the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of Constitution and the laws of the United States be established throughout the States; that the rebels may lay down their arms and speedily return to their allegiance. That they may not utterly be destroyed; that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that unity and fraternity may be restored, and peace established throughout our borders.

WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN, the new Secretary of the treasury, was born at Boscawon, New Hampshire, October 16, 1806. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1823, and began the practice of law at Portland in 1827, where he has resided ever since. He was several times a member of the legislature. His first election to the lower house of Congress was in 1841. He began his service in the United States Senate in 1853, and has continued therein until the present time. In old party times he was an active whig, but was among the earliest to join the republican party. For many years he has stood at the head of the bar of Maine.

THE SOLDIERS VOTE.—THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.
The subject of the amendment of the Constitution, so as to permit our brave soldiers who are perishing their lives for the defence of our liberties and our homes, to have a voice in the selection of our civil rulers is just now attracting the attention of our citizens. As various conjectures and reports as to the effect of the proposed amendment are being diligently circulated by parties who bear no love for our brave defenders, and above all things are desirous that they should be deprived of the elective franchise, we give the 3d article of the Constitution, together with the proposed amendment.

ARTICLE 3d.
Sec. 1st. In elections by the citizens, every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a state and county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector; but a citizen of the United States who had previously been a qualified voter of the state, and removed therefrom, and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district, and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the state six months: Provided—That white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years and having resided in the state one year, and in the election district ten days, as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.
Sec. 2nd. All elections shall be by ballots except those by persons in their representative capacities, who shall vote viva voce.
Sec. 3d. Electors shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning from them.

THE AMENDMENT.
Sec. 4th. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of elections. This embraces the whole of article 3d of the Constitution as it will be, when amended and all of the Constitution touching elections.
It will be seen that the amendment makes no change as to qualification, and only extends the privilege of voting to such soldiers in the army as would be entitled to vote if they were at home in their respective election districts, viz. every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, and qualified as required by section 1st.

This must set at rest all apprehension, that the amendment extends the right of suffrage to negroes, as certain not over loyal persons have been indiscreetly reporting in various localities in this county.

THE LESSON OF THE DAY.
The Evening Post has the following exultations on the victory over the Pirate Alabama:

Day 19.—Morning Prayer; Psalm xcv.—*Venite, exultemus*—"O come, let us sing unto the Lord; let us heartily rejoice in the strength of our salvation. Let us come before his presence with thanksgiving, and show ourselves glad in him with psalms." This was the opening psalm for the day, said or sung in Christian churches, by priest and people respectively, at the hour when the Kearsarge, just out of French waters, was rounding to meet the Alabama. When the morning service was closing, the Alabama lay a harmless mass of wood and iron at the bottom of ocean, and her commander, saved from drowning by the clemency of his conqueror, was with his treacherous ally, approaching the British shore, where he might, had he been piously inclined, have listened to the evening service for that day, closing with the last response of the *Miserere*—"I shall soon destroy all the ungodly that are in the land; I may root out all the wicked doors from the city of the Lord."
The true sermon was preached that day from the iron lips of the great guns of the Kearsarge. The next might have been taken from the 6th

verse of the opening psalm: "The sea is His." For on that day the tyranny of the ocean was broken. For the first time the great guns of modern warfare were, on the open sea, fairly tried against vessels. When the Alabama sank, with her went down potentially the whole of that great navy in virtue of which Britain has for two centuries claimed to be "mistress of the seas," and has defied and bullied all the nations of the earth. Not one of her hundreds of great ships of the line, frigates, corvettes and gunboats, could have gone into action with as fair hopes of success as did the Alabama. With the exception of the iron-clads, which the Kearsarge could avoid, not one of these vessels could have sustained for an hour the heavy brass struck, from a distance out of their range, by the great guns of the American "third-class sloop." The present British navy, as an offensive weapon, is a thing of the past. It can "neither fight nor swim" against the enemy to which it will henceforth be exposed. The nations of the earth may now take up the triumphal ode sung by the Hebrew prophet, "How art thou cut down which didst weaken the nations." The denunciation of any one power over the common high-water of nations has ceased. The people of the earth are bound over to ultimate peace upon the seas.

So the great lesson for the day, as we read it, is one of peace. No one nation can build an effective man-of-war which another can not destroy; and no nation to whom commerce is essential, as it is to all the great military and naval powers, will long dare to go into war upon the sea, knowing that with a few swift steamers, armed with one hundred or two hundred-pounders, its commerce will be swept from the ocean. In this fight between the Kearsarge and the Alabama we see the stormy dawn of a peaceful day—a day when vessels of war shall float only for the defence of ports and coasts; when the broad watery highway shall be travelled only for purposes of peaceful intercourse between the dwellers of the land. "Let the floods clap their hands, and let the hills be joyful together before the Lord."

"AUGUST 2, 1864."

The people of Pennsylvania, says the Lancaster Express, will very soon vote upon the proposed amendments to the State Constitution, conferring the elective franchise upon the soldiers of the Keystone. This amendment has been approved by a majority of each of the Legislature at two successive sessions, as required by our State Constitution. The voting will be by ballot, as at an ordinary election, the ballots deposited containing the words "For the Amendment" or "Against the Amendment," according as the voter is a loyal man or a traitor.

On the first Tuesday in August the amendment will be submitted to the people for adoption or—no—we will not say rejection! The people of the Old Keystone can never be so recreant to duty—so lost to all sense of gratitude and justice—as to reject this important amendment and longer withhold from the soldier the dearest right of the citizen. We trust that every reader of our journal has already determined to cast his vote in the interests of the soldier, and to induce all within the circle of his influence to "go and do likewise."

Shame upon those false party lights, that essence of demagoguism, which would labor to secure the rejection of this amendment! The loyal men of the State must overwhelm these fellows at the polls in ignominious rout and utter confusion, on the second day of August next. Every Union man must be awake to the importance of his vote, for the balloting on that day will decide whether the voices of our brave boys shall, as an officer expresses it, "be longer smothered." The Copperheads are determined that the soldiers shall be disfranchised if they can effect it. Their secret convales, in many parts of the State, are already devising plans to prevent a majority of votes from being cast for the amendment. They are arranging for a quiet but concentrated Copperhead opposition. Of course they dare not come out openly in the canvass—but they hope that the Union men will permit the election to go by default, the votes which Copperheads will be certain to poll sufficient to defeat the measure!
Therefore, let the Union men of every district be on the alert. Let every arrangement be made to foil the unachievable designs of these self-styled "friends of the soldier." Arrange for a full vote and determined victory on that day. Let our soldiers in the field know that the people of the noble Old Keystone State are proud to recognize the citizenship of their sons and brothers, and that they will never connive at the fraud which robs the soldier of his vote!

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—The President has appointed William Pitt Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury, in the room of Salmon P. Chase, resigned. The Senate, on Monday, confirmed the nomination, and the new Secretary entered upon the duties of his office. The opinion is universal that no better man could have been selected for the position. The New York Tribune thus alludes to the withdrawal of Mr. Chase:—

"The Tribune denies that Mr. Chase resigned because of a difference with the President regarding appointments in New York. 'At his urgent solicitation Mr. Cisso (whom Mr. Chase found in the office) has most reluctantly held over until now, always anxious to retire, and, at last, determined to hold on no longer. He was fully resolved to leave on the 1st. Mr. Chase thereupon cast about for a successor. There were men enough eager for the place; there were some who were fit for it; but, man at once fit for it, and willing to take it, were scarce. (The salary is \$6,000 per annum: the sureties must become bound for \$400,000, and justify in double the amount.) The amount of money to be handled often exceeds ten millions per day.' Mr. Chase urged it successively on three eminent Republicans, not one of whom would look at it. Then he proposed his assistant, Mr. Matman B. Field, who had been Mr. Cisso's deputy for years, and was thoroughly conversant with the duties of the office.

"This man was not acceptable to the President—or rather, to leading politicians whose wishes the President felt bound to regard. There names were presented by those politicians—names of good and true men—yet none of them seemed to Mr. Chase precisely what the place demanded. He thereupon solicited of the President a personal conference wherein to compare notes and adjust the matter—which was not accorded. Mr. Chase thereupon felt that his usefulness as a member of the Cabinet was fatally impaired—that he no longer enjoyed that perfect and unreserved confidence of his superior which was essential to the efficient and successful discharge of his important and onerous duties; so he asked to be relieved from further service, and his request was promptly complied with. Such are, in substance and spirit, the reasons for Mr. Chase's withdrawal at this juncture from the public service. We trust that in the hands of his eminently able and thoroughly

upright successor, the vast National interests centering in the Treasury Department, are as safe as they would be had Mr. Chase remained their guardian."

The following description of the new Secretary of the Treasury was written by the late George W. Pearce, of the West Chester Republican, a short time previous to his death:

"William Pitt Fessenden stands at this time, without a doubt, at the head of the Senate. I suppose him to be nearly six feet in height, possibly two inches under that measurement, and he would not, in my judgment, weigh over one hundred and fifty or sixty pounds. His face long and rather severe in expression, heavy eyebrows, dark brown hair streaked with grey, worn rather long, and with a slight inclination to curl. I judge him to be about fifty-five years of age. I should not think him a man of strong friendship, and yet he seems to be on familiar terms with all the Senators, occasionally enjoying a kind of dry laugh with those who come to him or to whom he goes to chat. He pays little attention to style in dress, being behind the fashion, but there is nothing of the sloven in his appearance. His voice is clear, rather sharp in tone, and he speaks naturally, and with about the proper amount of gesture. He impresses any one who hears him, that he is not talking for talk's sake, but is simply filling his position as a statesman by bringing the powers of his mind to the elucidation of the subject matter under discussion. There is nothing frothy in the style of Mr. Fessenden, but on the contrary his oratory is solid, probing, and yet sufficiently graceful to secure the attention of his audience. I presume the great point which attracts attention to, and produces admiration for, the Maine Senator, is the exceeding clearness of his fine intellect."

HUMILIATING LETTER FROM JAMES BUCHANAN.

The Lockport (N. Y.) Journal publishes a letter written by James Buchanan to John Tyler, President of the "Peace Convention," on the 22d day of February, 1861. The original was taken by Capt. W. H. Long, Assistant Adjutant General, from the house of John Tyler, near Charles City Court House. It seems impossible to conceive that a President of the United States would so humiliate himself and his country by apologizing to one of his countrymen for allowing one or two companies of regular troops to participate in the celebration of Washington's birthday.—The letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1864.
My Dear Sir:—I found it impossible to prevent two or three companies of the Federal troops from joining in the procession to-day with the volunteers of the district without giving serious offense to the tens of thousands of people who have assembled to witness the parade.

The day is the anniversary of Washington's birth, a festive occasion throughout the land, and it has been particularly marked by the House of Representatives. The troops everywhere also join such processions in honor of the birthday of the Father of our Country, and it would be hard to assign a good reason why they should be excluded from the privileges in the Capital founded by himself. They are here simply as a posse comitatus, to aid the civil authorities in case of need. Besides, the programme was published in the National Intelligencer of this morning without my personal knowledge, the War Department having considered the celebration of the National anniversary by the military arm of the government as a matter of course.

From your friend, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
President Tyler."

Kentucky Politics.

The Cincinnati Gazette has vigilant and well informed correspondents in Kentucky, who keep the readers of that paper fully advised of the different phases of public opinion in that State.—From late letters, published on Wednesday and Thursday, it would appear that the President's proclamation declaring martial law in Kentucky was not issued a day too soon. The writer refers to many indications of the prevalence throughout the State of wide spread disaffection and disloyalty, which, he says, is shared in some form by a large majority of the population. He thinks there is great cause for alarm and apprehension, and expresses the opinion that the elements of discord which are at work tend to but one end—civil strife in the State and the forwarding of the cause of rebellion and treason. Opposition to the enlistment of negro slaves, and the rebel sympathies of a large class of the people, are at the bottom of all the mischief. It was high time that the Government resorted to the extreme measures it has proclaimed.

From The Binghamton Republican

Gen. JOHNSON'S MOTHER.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 28.
MR. EDITOR: I notice in your paper of the 27th inst., an extract from a Philadelphia paper, to the effect that "Andy Johnson had abandoned his poor old mother, and that she is traversing the streets of Philadelphia with a basket on her arm, selling tripe for a living."

I ask the privilege of adding my testimony to the falsity of this charge. Being a native of the same County, Greene, E. Tenn., and having lived in the same town, Greenville, in which Gov. Johnson resided, and where his mother died and was buried, I know where I speak. To my knowledge Mrs. Johnson lived in her sons family for many years before her death.

I witnessed her burial. She lies in the village grave yard. Many marks of tender regard are now to be seen around her sleeping remains. An aspen tree, brought from a mere slip, from Washington city, by her son, and no doubt planted by his own hand, grows at the head of her grave. The rose and the myrtle bloom at her side.

It is true that, previous to her residence with her son, she was poor, but loved and respected by all who knew her—particularly by the young. Well do I remember, when a mere boy; going with other little children to the old lady's humble dwelling, and being charmed with her oft-repeated stories.

Gov. Johnson has inherited from his revered mother those traits of character that have made him a marked man, and elevated him to the distinguished position he now occupies, viz: an unusual strength of native talent, sound common sense, indomitable perseverance, and honesty. "As the mother is, so is the man."
W. B. BARKIN,
An East Tennesseean.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

BEDFORD INQUIRER BULLETIN

THEY ARE FIFTEEN OR TWENTY THOUSAND STRONG.
PREPARING FOR AN ASSAULT.
July 15, 64.

camped around Silver Springs, and at day light advanced on Washington. Skirmishing commenced before day broke. The enemy advanced upon works out 14th and 17th streets and at 11 o'clock were preparing in full view to carry the works by assault. At 11.30 [this morning] heavy firing was heard at the city and the supposition is that an assault had been made. Urgent appeals have been sent for men in companies or regiments. Our capital is in imminent peril.
J. B. HARDING.

EMERGENCY MEN TO BE ACCEPTED.

OFFICIAL FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.
A dispatch was last evening addressed by the Mayor to the Secretary of War in the following terms: "Will you authorize citizens to enlist for the immediate defence of Baltimore and Washington to remain in the service only during such emergency? It is believed that only thus can prompt and large aid be assured."
To such inquiry, the Mayor received at noon a response, as follows:
"In answer to your telegraph of last night, the President directs me to say that the Government will accept the services of any patriotic citizens for such term as they may be disposed to offer, but cannot undertake to organize them. That must be done by the local authorities, while the Government will render any assistance in its power for arming, supplying, and transporting them to such points as they can be useful."
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 11, 11 P. M.
The excitement in Baltimore has increased by rebel operations around the city to-day.

Gunpowder bridge was destroyed by a burning train which the rebels ran upon it, its approaches being guarded by a gunboat lying in the river.—The train which they used to accomplish their purpose they had previously captured, being the regular 30 passenger train from Baltimore. Gunpowder bridge is not destroyed.

The destruction of Gov. Bradford's house, four miles from this city, on Charles street avenue, was complete. They plundered the house of all valuables, and would not allow Mrs. Bradford to save even her own clothing.

They carried off the valuable papers of the Governor, and read to Mrs. Bradford an order from Gen. Bradley Johnson to destroy it in retaliation for the destruction of Gov. Letcher's house by Gen. Hunter.

The turnpike bridge over the Gunpowder has also been destroyed.

Fears are entertained that a number of mills, factories and foundries around the city will be destroyed.

To-night, as far as can be ascertained, the whole cavalry force in Baltimore county, which has done all this mischief, does not exceed eight hundred, under command of the noted Harry Gilmore.

The defenses of the city are being strengthened and manned, and citizens are arming the entrenchments in large numbers, it is stated to-night.

The banks and insurance companies have all deposited their valuables on board a steamer chartered for the purpose, and ready to leave at a moment's notice.

Arrangements have also been made to remove the archives of the State from Annapolis. The city is full of rumors to-night, of attacks on our pickets around the city, and it is reported Elliott's Mills is in their possession, but we cannot ascertain the truth of the report.

PERRYVILLE, July 12—2 A. M.—Passengers who were on the captured trains all reached here safe and have gone north on special trains. They were all robbed of their money, watches and even many articles of clothing, especially boots and shoes, by Harry Gilmore's men.

Brush river bridge was not burned and Gunpowder bridge but slightly.

It is believed that they set fire to the trains and run them on the bridge and let them burn, but only cross ties were burnt, and the damage can be repaired, no doubt. A reconnoitering train has gone out this P. M. from Havre de Grace at Edgewood, beyond Bush river, and found no enemy. It is believed that they have left the line of the road and gone toward Bel-Air, Harford county.

Gen. Ricketts had retired from the advanced position at Elliott's Mills to the fortifications.

PERRYVILLE, July 12.—Passengers through last night, state that the reported capture of Maj. Gen. Franklin was incorrect. The mistake arose out of resemblance of one of the passengers to the General. This statement is confirmed by Major Wm. Leon, of Gen. Wallace's staff.

Gen. Hunter has been heard from. He has recaptured Martinsburg, with all the stores lost by our troops, and also took about 1000 prisoners.

The rebels burned the mansion of General Bradford last Saturday. It is situated on Charles street, four miles from the city.

The Washington Star announced upon good authority, that the rebel force which came up the valley was 45,000 strong, including 8,000 cavalry, and is commanded by Early. On Saturday last Longstreet was at Charlottesville, to co-operate in the movement. The object of the expedition was to capture Washington by surprise. This statement is confirmed by a rebel deserter who has arrived at Harrisburg. A dispatch from the latter place last evening, states that eight bridges on the Northern Central Railroad have been destroyed. Martinsburg and Hagerstown are occupied by our forces. Some of the rebels are still in South Mountain Pass.

Subscribe for the Bedford Inquirer.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING—BEDFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.
A meeting of the Stockholders of the Bedford Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company in Bedford, on Saturday the 30th day of July, in consideration of a report of the Board of Directors, concerning a joint agreement with the Hagerstown and Northern Railroad Company, for the consolidation of said companies, and the merging of the corporate rights, powers and privileges of the Bedford Railroad Company into the Huntington and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, and the Bedford Railroad Company, for the consolidation of said companies, and the merging of the corporate rights, powers and privileges of the Bedford Railroad Company into the Huntington and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, at which meeting a vote by ballot in person or by proxy will be taken for the adoption or rejection of said agreement, according to the provisions of the act of Assembly of May 16th, 1861, in relation to the consolidation of Railroad Companies.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JNO. P. REED,
Secretary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration on the Estate of Charles F. Smith, late of Columbia, Bedford Co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY P. DIEHL,
Administrator.

DISPEPSIA,

AND
DISEASES RESULTING FROM
DISORDERS OF THE LIVER
AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
THE GREAT STRENGTHENING
TONIC.

These Bitters have performed more Cures
GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!
HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!
Have more respectable people to vouch for them
Than any other article in the market.
We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,
AND WILL PAY \$1000
To any one that will produce a Certificate published by
us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys,
and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms!
Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Distress for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Headache, or Suffering from the Head, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when lying down, or when eating, Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Delirium in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER.

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC,
CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,
AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,
But is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO:
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE,
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE,
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Washington, January 1, 1864.
Gentlemen.—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties of the preparation of bills, have assailed me. I took your advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be so.
Truly yours,
THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From John D. Wickesham, Esq., firm of Wickesham & Hatchson, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, 259 Canal St.
I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years I have suffered from one of the most annoying and distressing complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Dyspepsia. I was induced to try your Hoofland's German Bitters, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.
I often inwardly thank you for giving me a valuable specific and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.
Truly yours,
JOHN D. WICKESHAM.

New York, Feb. 2, 1864.
From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 123 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
February 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen.—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefited by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had this disease in its most obstinate form—Bileless—for many years, and your Bitters has given me more relief than anything else had failed.

Yours truly,
JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM,
Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.
Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. I have been afflicted with dyspepsia for thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no return for the last six years. In my individual use of it I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the suffering.
Truly yours,
JACOB BROOM,
1707 Spruce St.

Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of 15th Baptist Church, Philadelphia, December 26th, 1863.
Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen.—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them most valuable, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of the Bitters induced me also to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" which only aim to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community, in a sly way; and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicine, given me with happy effect. Its action was not upon only the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have received the greatest permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully,
W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 24 Shackamaxon St.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.
Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the benefit it has obtained. I have for years, at times