

and wanton cruelty towards the most kindhearted and inoffensive of men, might at some future time feel no scruple in practicing that cruelty upon a defenseless woman; and I have thought it most probable that a man who has invariably, and under many trying circumstances, shown himself to possess all the qualities which make up the character of a true gentleman, will prove himself to be a kind and devoted husband. Sir, I have made my choice."

And Mrs. Hooton gave her hand to Perkins, led him into the ballroom, among the company, and there openly announced to her guests that she had made choice of a husband.

And so Mr. Perkins, instead of being made an April fool, was made the happiest man alive.

And the village wondered, and refused to believe its eyes, until it saw Mr. and Mrs. Perkins roll away in the bridal chair.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA. FRIDAY, JULY 22, 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.

ADDRESSES.
EMANUEL J. DIEHL.

THE FREMONT MOVEMENT.

There was a time once when the name of John C. Fremont could have rallied every friend of universal freedom throughout the western continent, when from the pine-clad hills of patriotic Maine to the golden sands of California, he was heralded as the champion of the down-trodden and oppressed. Then the enthusiasts, the conscientious, and the liberal hailed him as their leading star, proudly conscious that he was an honorable man, incapable of the littleness which is so frequently attributed to that class known as political aspirants. Now, alas, there is apparently a great "change in the affairs" of this man, and what was once claimed for him has been blotted out of existence by a single dash of his pen and to-day he stands before the country with the avowed purpose of defeating the present great and good man at the head of the American nation.

"What a fall was there, my countrymen!" when this man, whose friends claimed for him perfection, came into the political arena a candidate for the presidency to satisfy his own private griefs, occasioned by his own incapacity, with the clearly defined purpose of defeating the man who for three long years have battled for the maintenance of constitutional liberty, and the American Union as never men have battled in the history of the world, and by their defeat to place the government in the hands of the men who have constantly, by their untoward efforts, lent aid and comfort to the rebels from the day that they, in their fury and haste, discharged the first gun upon Fort Sumter down to this last moment, and who will continue to do so until traitors cease to be and time, ever-passing and ever-changing time, shall have done its worst on the hearts of the people all knowledge of interecine strife.

But we will see how this movement is likely to prove successful and whence it originated.

Immediately after the publication of a call for the assembling of a Republican National Convention at Baltimore for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, a number of broken down politicians got up a call for a great National Advisory Convention to assemble at Cleveland, intimating in the call that the state of the country required a free interchange of opinion, and that the people should indicate through their delegates what should be done at Baltimore. The plausible manner of the call, it was thought, would induce many honest men to reply upon it, and to give it their sanction. No nomination was even hinted at, the affairs of the Nation were to be solemnly discussed by the people, nothing more. This was all very plausible, certainly.

The Convention assembled at Cleveland on the 31st of May, headed by ex-Governor Johnston, of Pennsylvania, and Parker Pillsbury, of N. Hampshire, two as completely broken-down political machines as ever cursed any country. The attendance, instead of being an outpouring of the people who desired to be heard, was composed of some four hundred self-appointed delegates, all told, without credentials, of the same kidney as Johnston and Pillsbury, with the addition of a number of infidel German Radicals. Those men instead of deliberating upon the state of the country, as they intimated in their call, at once set about making arrangements to nominate candidates. Many who had gone there became disgusted with the company in which they unintentionally found themselves, and when they proceeded to nominate, there were only one hundred and fifty-six delegates answered to their names, the rest having retired in good order. So much for the Convention.

A few days after its adjournment, its nominee for President, John C. Fremont, wrote a letter of acceptance, in which he says in almost so many words, that he is simply a candidate to accomplish the defeat of Abraham Lincoln. He has no hopes of success, he does not dream of anything of that kind, nor is he actuated by anything but petty spite, and to satisfy this he would be the instrument to elect any traitor in the country to the Presidential chair of the United States. How noble, how patriotic this cox-club is!

But fortunately for the country the movement has proven a still-born, verily. The only demonstrations of which we have heard have been gotten up by the Democrats. From Lake Erie to the Delaware, in this State, there is not a single Republican paper supporting him, nor do we know of a single member of the Republican party. Certainly none in Bedford county, and yet, we constantly see it stated in the Democratic papers, that the country is alive with enthusiasm over the nomination. If it is, we cannot "see it." These statements, however, are sufficient to convince any Union man that the Fremont movement is in direct alliance with those who desire the establishment of the Montgomery Constitution and the election to the Presidency of a minion of Jeff Davis. Friends, the nomination of Fremont will not take a score of votes from Abraham Lincoln in this State. The Germans of Philadelphia, and elsewhere have and are repudiating him, and movement is a complete failure.

The Form of the Ballots for the Constitutional Amendments.

It is well that our friends throughout the State

should properly understand the legal form of the ballots to be used in voting for the Constitutional amendments. We submit a ticket in favor of the three amendments, as provided for by the law:

First Amendment.

FOR THE AMENDMENT.

Second Amendment.

FOR THE AMENDMENT.

Third Amendment.

FOR THE AMENDMENT.

These tickets are to be folded so as to enclose the words "for the amendment," leaving outside for perusal as the ballot is distributed to the boxes, the words "first amendment." All the amendments are important, and it should become the duty of every man truly devoted to the Union and the Commonwealth, zealously to labor for their endorsement at the ballot box.

The above suggestions we copy from the Harrisburg Telegraph, and to them we would add, that every man who has a friend in the army, and who desires to extend to him the privilege of expressing his political opinions through the ballot box, should turn out and bring out his less patriotic and less ardent neighbors to vote the amendments through. It is probable that our adversaries who rejoice at the defeat of the Union arms may not have moral courage enough to fight the matter openly, yet they should be closely watched. What confidence can be placed in the "friends of soldiers" who feel disappointed at the repulse of the rebels in an attack upon our National Capitol? Who feel chagrined when Baltimore is not taken? Who are grieved when the Alabama is sunk and rejoice when Semmes escapes? Now, then, do not trust them, bring out every vote necessary to success, and victory will crown your efforts and all will be well.

NOTHING NEW.

Many otherwise right-thinking men are always opposed to the introduction of anything new. Whether it be a new idea in politics or a new labor-saving power in mechanics, it is opposed for the selfsame reason, that, it is new.

To all such we would say that the amendment of the Constitution, so as to allow soldiers to vote is nothing new, but on the contrary as a law of Pennsylvania it is at least fifty-one years old; as will appear on reference to the Penna. State Reports 5th Wright. The facts there set forth by Judge Woodward (who ought to be good authority among Democrats) are in substance as follows:

On the 29th of March, 1813, an act was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, authorizing volunteers in active service to vote. This was under the old Constitution of 1790 and continued in force until the adoption of the new or amended Constitution in 1838 which took effect January 1st, 1839.

In 1834 a committee, of very competent constitutional lawyers (in the language of Judge W.) which had been appointed some time previous, to revise our civil code, reported a general election law, in which, they did not hesitate to retain the substance of the act of 1813. This report was not taken up by the Legislature until near the close of the session of 1839 and was then hurriedly passed. In the meantime the new Constitution had gone into effect, while the report was made under the old.

The whole subject remained in this condition, the people supposing they had a law allowing volunteers in active service to vote, until in the case of Chase vs. Miller, May 22d, 1862, the Supreme Court pronounced the Act of 1839 allowing soldiers to vote unconstitutional. As soon as possible after this decision our Legislature took the necessary steps to amend the Constitution as to restore to our gallant soldiers their former privileges, enjoyed since 1813, and the people are now only asked to do their share in restoring to all the soldiers of Pennsylvania their ancient rights, and are not asked to introduce any new political ideas, nor to confer any new privileges.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE.

The continuous dropping of water wears our rock. Strong as rebellion may be in numbers, in territory, and in that desperation which makes little much, it cannot withstand the repeated waves which are rolled against it, each one with more force and fresh determination. It has stood beyond all of our expectations; it has continued against all of our efforts. The original line of treason has been swung back at various points: cities have fallen, towns been taken and even States rescued. But the rebellion yet has a military head and presents an armed front. The reduction of this—the restoration of peace—the quelling of that mutiny which argues behind cannon and breastworks evidently anticipates everything else, and is the immediate precursor of the end.

We have done much. We have accomplished a great deal. The results are recorded and legible. But we have not done what we were able to do; we have not done all that it was needful for us to do. We have pushed back the rebels into the very heart of Georgia, and there hold them. We have severed their southern lines of communication from Richmond, and are advancing. New Orleans is redeemed. Farragut is at work before Mobile, and Charleston has no rest from hostile shot and shell. Tennessee is partially ours, and Western Virginia reorganized. Other successes will suggest themselves to every reader. Still we have not taken hold of the end. Still we have not the men who are sufficient to grasp at all the points of a great campaign, extending over a vast field than any modern war, and order peace.

The investment of the northern defenses of Washington by the enemy, for the first time in the progress of this war, commenced early last Monday morning. That brief time, however, has been filled with so much hope and fear, and anxiety and excitement, that its sudden end is hailed all over with grateful joy. On Sunday last, after defeating the forces of General Wallace at Monocacy bridge, the enemy sent a column of troops down the Washington and Frederick turnpike. It entered Rockville on Sunday morning, appropriated all supplies that it could lay its hands on, and then moved on toward Washington. Five miles from Georgetown and two miles beyond the fortifications, it drove in our pickets one mile on Sunday night. On Monday morning the enemy's skirmishing commenced within rifle shot of Fort Pennsylvania, three miles from Georgetown. The fort started the citizens of Georgetown by opening its heavy guns. Skirmishing lasted all day and into the night; the enemy not seeming in large force enough to advance their line. Simultaneously with the appearance of this formidable division of troops appeared on the Seventh street road, four miles from the city, directly north, and immediately in front of Fort Stevens and De Russy. Here they seemed in larger force, and in skirmishing with invalid regiments and militia, our forces got the worst of it. At times the rebels were within a few hundred yards of the forts and their sharpshooters picked off a good many who stuck their heads above the parapets.

By Monday noon the enemy had a strong skirmish line, and some sixty were killed and wounded; but at dusk the veterans troops came up and advanced to the front, when fighting became severe for skirmishing. The rebels began to use artillery, and at dark General De Russy opened in reply with his heavy guns.

The fight, which was seen by hundreds of spectators on the Seventh street road, was very exciting to novices. The country was well situated to see all the firing of infantry and heavy fort artillery, while burning residences, barns and other

We should all have been more highly gratified if this summons had not been necessary; as we should all have rejoiced could the bitter chalice of civil war have been averted. Both have forced upon us in opposition to our wishes, and must be met in accordance with our patriotism and our interests. The two are now one, and must be consulted together. Whatever they demand will be yielded, though the measure should run to as great an extent as during the Revolution.

The draft now ordered takes place early in September, and is for one year's service. The assigned period marks the conviction of military men that such reinforcements to our existing armies will suffice to secure victory within the term. The draft occurs at as favorable a portion of the year as any, and ensures service in the healthiest part of the season. The crops, excepting corn and winter grain, will have been harvested; and neither of these require that instant attention demanded by others. There is no time when the southern climate is so free from fevers and other complaints, and when comfort will march more hand-in-hand with duty. The immigration that grows with growing months, and which the prospect of further European complications only augments, will have reached a larger volume and placed more labor at our disposition.

The proportion to be raised in this State and city has not been announced. The call for one hundred days men is now nearly answered, and will be fully met within ten days. The quota for the city under the present call will not vary materially from eleven thousand men. Some wards have now handsome credits, which will weaken the demand upon them. By reawakening the spirit which burned at the commencement, and by active employment of fitting agencies, we may largely reduce the pressure of the demand when it comes upon us, even if it should not be wholly met by volunteering. The only way to do this is to seize the instant and commence vigorous action at once. There are six weeks for preparation. We trust they will be usefully employed, so employed that the response of our State will come with the foremost. And then, when the results of all this expenditure and all this labor is met in a restored Union, as this call freshly convinces us will be the case, the prosperity paid back to the State and the honor which will last forever will do much toward compensating our outlay and gliding our laurels. The call cannot be avoided. Let it be nobly and promptly met.—North American

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

CALL FOR 500,000 MEN.

The Draft to Commence on the 5th of September, Where Quotas are not Filled.

TERM OF SERVICE, ONE, TWO OR THREE YEARS.

WHEREAS, By the act approved July 4th 1864, entitled "An act further to regulate and provide for the raising of troops for the national forces, and for other purposes, it is provided that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two or three years for military service, and in case the quota of any part thereof, of any town, township, ward or city, precinct or election district, or of a county not so subdivided shall not be filled within the space of 50 days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled;

And whereas, The new enrollment heretofore ordered, is so far completed as that the aforesaid act of Congress may now be put in force for redrafting and keeping up the strength of the armies in the field, for garrison and military operations as may be required for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States Government in the insurgent States; and whereas, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in this my call for five hundred thousand volunteers for military service; provided, nevertheless, that this call shall be reduced by all credits which may be established under section 8th of the aforesaid act, on account of persons who have entered the naval service during the present rebellion, and by credits for men furnished for military service in excess of calls heretofore made. Volunteers will be accepted under this call for one, two or three years as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by the law, for the period of service for which they enlist.

And I hereby prohibit, order and direct, that no man shall be drafted under this call, until he has been notified by the military authorities of the date of his draft, and that every town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or county not so subdivided, will fill the quota which shall be assigned to it under this call, or any part thereof which may be unfilled by volunteers, on the said 5th day of September, 1864.

In the testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, [s.]
BY THE PRESIDENT: WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

From the N. Y. World, of July 15.

THE LATE INVASION.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

The investment of the northern defenses of Washington by the enemy, for the first time in the progress of this war, commenced early last Monday morning. That brief time, however, has been filled with so much hope and fear, and anxiety and excitement, that its sudden end is hailed all over with grateful joy. On Sunday last, after defeating the forces of General Wallace at Monocacy bridge, the enemy sent a column of troops down the Washington and Frederick turnpike. It entered Rockville on Sunday morning, appropriated all supplies that it could lay its hands on, and then moved on toward Washington. Five miles from Georgetown and two miles beyond the fortifications, it drove in our pickets one mile on Sunday night. On Monday morning the enemy's skirmishing commenced within rifle shot of Fort Pennsylvania, three miles from Georgetown. The fort started the citizens of Georgetown by opening its heavy guns. Skirmishing lasted all day and into the night; the enemy not seeming in large force enough to advance their line. Simultaneously with the appearance of this formidable division of troops appeared on the Seventh street road, four miles from the city, directly north, and immediately in front of Fort Stevens and De Russy. Here they seemed in larger force, and in skirmishing with invalid regiments and militia, our forces got the worst of it. At times the rebels were within a few hundred yards of the forts and their sharpshooters picked off a good many who stuck their heads above the parapets.

By Monday noon the enemy had a strong skirmish line, and some sixty were killed and wounded; but at dusk the veteran troops came up and advanced to the front, when fighting became severe for skirmishing. The rebels began to use artillery, and at dark General De Russy opened in reply with his heavy guns.

The fight, which was seen by hundreds of spectators on the Seventh street road, was very exciting to novices. The country was well situated to see all the firing of infantry and heavy fort artillery, while burning residences, barns and other

buildings, which had been fired by both parties to get better of each other, lighted up the fields and woods that skirt just outside the outer line of fortifications.

Great doubt had existed all along as to the strength of the enemy in our front, and much difficulty was experienced even to the end of investment in getting that information. Prisoners were taken who stated that the troops just in front of our forts belonged to General Gordon's division of Ewell's old corps, formerly Stonewall Jackson's. They were commanded by Gen. General John E. Lee, and that Breckinridge, Ransom, Turner, and Johnson were with the invading force. It was evidently thought that if the enemy intended any assault on our works it would be made on Monday night.

Accordingly, every preparation was made. Veteran reinforcements filled the streets leading to the front, and the entire city was out on guard. Thousands, including many ladies, rode out to see the expected demonstration, and remained during most of Tuesday witnessing the skirmishing, until ordered away. Monday night passed and no attack was made, and Tuesday was named as the day on which the invasion was to take place. If the enemy had fifty thousand men, as alleged in good quarters, the time of Tuesday was of vital importance to our strength. On Tuesday morning just after daybreak, the boom of Forts De Russy, Slocum, and Stevens, four miles north of city, came reverberating over Washington. That city was all alive and astir for the great event announced, and the invasion was met with a proclamation for every able-bodied man to turn out in militia, and be mustered into service for sixty days. Citizens were seen on every hand with guns on their shoulders, while employees of departments and government workshops, who had been previously organized and drilled, turned out several thousand strong.

Three thousand convalescent soldiers were also ordered from the hospitals, besides veteran forces were increasing hourly by fresh arrivals.

At noon intelligence of the cutting of all telegraphic and railroad lines between Baltimore and Washington came to hand, and added, it was thought, something as to the enemy's full design—Washington became isolated and so remained thirty-six hours—Tuesday afternoon. Pennsylvania avenue was crowded with troops marching in all directions, while an incessant flood of extras from newspaper offices announcing that Fort Lincoln, situated on the Baltimore turnpike ten miles north-east of the capital, had been attacked, wrought up the excitement to the highest pitch yet known in the history of the nation. The meanwhile skirmishing continued all Tuesday afternoon all along the lines, without anything new being developed in the enemy's lines; and so Tuesday wore into night, and notwithstanding published rumors of the advance of the rebel force on the south side of the Potomac, a perfect feeling of security prevailed, for it was then doubted if the rebels intended an assault, and if they did our forces would prove too much for them.

During the early part of the night, their line was strong as usual, stretching from the railroad side of Bladensburg, to Fort Pennsylvania, two miles from the Potomac. The city now being perfectly isolated, many of the places of business were closed, and the streets were "pantry." Flour rose in price ten dollars per barrel, and citizens found great difficulty in providing for their families when suddenly ordered into the ranks. Tuesday afternoon no one was allowed to go to the front without a pass, and rumor was given to the front. There was but little excitement except among the militia. It was well understood all was in readiness by our forces to attack on Wednesday morning.

But day-break came, and behold the skirmish line and pickets had vanished, and the enemy was gone.

Ruined fields, smoldering houses, and his dead and wounded, were all he left behind; a most sickening memento of his visit.

Cavalry followed in pursuit, and the enemy were forced to retreat toward Frederick. A small battery had remained near Bladensburg, firing at the railroad train long after the main line had retreated. Thus commenced and thus ended the rebel invasion of the District of Columbia, and investment of Washington.

The enemy's troops nearer the city than they were forced to be retreating toward Frederick. A small battery had remained near Bladensburg, firing at the railroad train long after the main line had retreated. Thus commenced and thus ended the rebel invasion of the District of Columbia, and investment of Washington.

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CONTINUED RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

From the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Beyond the steady advance of our columns in the direction of Edward's Ferry, some thirty miles from Washington, at which point the Rebels crossed into Virginia, nothing is to be observed worth recording.

Through the country between that point and this city, at the present time, everything is quiet. On the Rockville road, so recently the scene of active operations, nothing is to be observed, except the occasional passage of a wagon, and here and there a straggling soldier.

We have the country still picketed about three miles beyond Tenallytown. During the fighting through the streets of Rockville, on Wednesday last, the citizens took refuge for safety in the cellars of their houses. The town was unharmed, with the exception that a few houses were struck by bullets.

General Ord was at Tenallytown yesterday afternoon, and General Wright was said to be at Poolesville. During the fight at Rockville we lost two killed and thirty wounded. No one seems to exist that the Rebels have passed through Aldie, and have effected their escape through Ashby's Gap.

The last of the Rebels crossed the river about daylight yesterday morning, consisting of a regiment of 3000 hundred cavalry. Their rear had a smart skirmish with our advance. Before ten o'clock yesterday morning we occupied Edward's Ferry in considerable force, and troops pouring in that direction. The latest from the front indicates that the invaders have succeeded in gaining the mountain passes.

BEDFORD INQUIRER BULLETIN.

Special Dispatch to the Bedford Inquirer: PHILADELPHIA, June 20.

The Philadelphia and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio railroads are fully repaired and trains now run regularly.

The rebel raid in Maine has developed into an attempt by the rebels to rob the bank at Calais, Maine. The attempt was frustrated, and three men arrested.

The rebels are demonstrating in some force against Huntsville, Alabama, but no fears are felt for its safety.

The steamer Northern Light from Aspinwall, was chased by a rebel steamer but escaped.

Government has received advices from Sherman that he has crossed the Chattahoochee without opposition. It is believed in Washington that Atlanta has fallen.

Gold fell yesterday from 2.70 to 2.60.

The Europa arrived yesterday, the news is unimportant.

On a vote of censure in Parliament, the ministry gained by a slight majority in the House of Commons, but lost in the House of Lords. It was considered a virtual defeat.

All is quiet in front of Petersburg.

FULTON.

New Advertisements.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Editor of the Inquirer: DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free), a Receipt, with full directions for making and using a simple Ointment, which will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Black and White Heads, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
831 Broadway, New York.

A Card to the Suffering

SWALLOW two or three drops of "Bach's" Tonic Bitters, "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidote," &c., &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, then take one box of OLD DOCTOR RICHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS, and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken-down, and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. They are sold in the United States only by JAS. S. BUTLER, No. 427 Broadway, N. Y.

368-Agent for the United States.

P. S.—A Box of the Pills, securely packed, will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, which is ONE DOLLAR, post paid—money refunded by the Agent if entire satisfaction is not given.

Jy 22-64.—Sm.

TO THE YOUNG OR OLD.

Male or Female, if you have been suffering from a halcyon indulged in by the YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES, who are caused so many alarming symptoms. It unites their for Marriage, and is the Greatest Evil which can befall a MAN OR WOMAN. See symptoms enumerated in Advertisements, and if you are a sufferer, cut out the Advertisements and send for it at once. Delays are dangerous. Ask for Helmhold's take no other. Care guaranteed. Jy 1-64.

Agents of Counterfeit and Imitations. Jy 1-64.

\$10 A DAY! AGENTS WANTED.—TO SELL THE

PACKAGES. Each package contains 125 mg. 2 packages of Music, 18 sheets of Paper, 18 Envelopes, 1 Hat, 1 Bag, 1 Pen Holder, 1 Lead Pencil, 1 Design & Undercover, 1 for Child's Apron, 1 for Embroider, 4 Collar, 1 for Christmas Bells, 2 for marking Letter, &c. and other information. Also, one beautiful article of Jewelry. Liberal inducements to AGENTS. Send Stamp for Circular.

WELCH & CO.,
43 South Third Street, Phila.

June 17, 1863.—Sm.

A NUMBER OF YEARS have elapsed since the introduction of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS to the public. The prejudice existing in the minds of many persons against what are denominated patent medicines, has not been entirely removed, but, as the virtues and merits become known, this barrier of prejudice is being removed, and the demand is increasing so rapidly that in a few years scarcely a village existed in the United States in which the afflicted had not experienced the benefits arising from the use of the "Bitters," and at the present day there are to be found IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD vouchers for the great merits of the article. No greater cure for Dyspepsia can be found.

For Sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere. [June 3, 64.] [1m.]

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 Borough, on Saturday the 30th day of July, inst, at 9 o'clock A. M., of said day, for the purpose of adopting a joint agreement which has been entered into between the Directors of 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, 1851, in relation to the consolidation of railroad Companies.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JNO. P. REED,
Secretary.
July 15/64.—2t.

BEDFORD CEMETERY.

HOLDERS of lots in Bedford Cemetery are notified that their deeds are ready for delivery, and are requested to call on H. Nicholson, Esq., and lift them.

C. F. HICKE,
June 10, 1864.—3t.

DISPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

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GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

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