and wanton cruelty towards the most kindhearted should properly understand the legal form of the and wanton cruelty towards the most kindled and inoffensive of men, might at some future time ballots to be used in voting for the Constitutional feel no scruple in practising that cruelty upon a amendments. We submit a ticket in favor of the Adapaceless woman: and I have thought it most three amendments, as provided for by the law: probable that a man who has invariable, and under many trying circumstances, shown himself to possess all the qualities which make up the char-acter of a true gentleman, will prove himself to be a kind and devoted husband. Sir, I have made

And Mrs. Houiton 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 and the province roll.

its eyes, until it saw Mr. and Mrs. Perkins rol away in the bridal chariot.

The Aedford 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.

POOR DIRECTOR, ASA STUCKEY. EMANUEL J. DIEHL.

THE FREMONT MOVEMENT.

ABRAM H. HULL.

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 Main to the golden sands of California, he was heralded as the champion of the down-trodden and oppress ed. 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, decasioned by his own incapacity, with the clearly defined purpose of defeating the men who for three long years have battled for the maintainance 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 knowledge of internecine 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 interdone at Baltimore. The plausible manner of the call, it was thought, would induce many honest men to rely 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 plausi-

The Convention assembled at Cleveland on the shire, two as completely broken-down political ma- and is the immediate precursor of the end. chines as ever cursed any country. The attendance, instead of being an outpouring of the peo- a great deal. The results are recorded and legible. ple who desired to be heard, was composed of some But we have not done what we were able to do four hundred self-constituted delegates, all told, we have not done all that it was needful for us to without credentials, of the same kidney as John- do. We have pushed back the rebels into the ston and Pillsbury, with the addition of a number very heart of Georgia, and there hold them. of infidel German Radicals. These men instead have severed their southern lines of communicaof deliberating upon the state of the country, as tion from Richmond, and are advancing. New they intimated in their call, at once set about Orleans is redeemed. Farragut is at work before making arrangements to nominate candidates .- Mobile, and Charleston has no rest from hostile Many who had gone there became disgusted with shot and shell. Tennessee is partially ours, and the company in which they unintentionally found Western Virginia reorganized. Other successes themselves, and when they proceeded to nominate, will suggest themselves to every reader. Still we there were only one hundred and fifty-six delegates have not taken hold of the end. Still we have answered to their names, the rest having retired not the men who are sufficient to grasp at all the in good order. So much for the Convention.

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 any thing 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-comb 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 yes, we constantly see it stated in the Democratic papers, that the country is glive 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 Frement will not take a score of votes from Abraham Lincoln in this State. The Germans of Philadelphia and elsewhere have and are repudiating him, The movement is a complete failure.

The Form of the Ballots for the Constitution-

It is well that our friends throughout the State mined nationality of the people.

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 amend-ments 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 Harments 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. bor at our disposition, 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, the present call will not vary materially from eleven then, do not trust them, bring out every vote necessary to success, and victory will crown your ef- its, which will weaken the demand upon them. By forts and all will be well.

#### NOTHING NEW.

posed to the introduction of anything new .- not be wholly met by volunteering. The only way 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 he Constitution, so as to allow soldiers to vote is othing new, but on the contrary as a law of Pennvlvania it is at least fifty-one years old; as will ppear on reference to the Penna. State Reports | red Union, as this call freshly convinces us will be th Wright. The facts there set forth by Judge Woodward (who ought to be good authority among emocrats) are in substance as follows:

On the 29th of March, 1813, an act was passed the Legislature of Pennsylvania, authorizing rels. The call cannot be avoided. Let it be nobly olunteers in active service to vote. This was under the old Constitution of 1790 and continued inforce until the adoption of the new or amended Constitution in 1838 which took effect January 1st, 1839.

In 1834 a committee, of very competent con titutional 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 so to amend the Constitution as to And whereas. The new enrallment hereofore on the after this decision our Legislature took the necessary steps so to amend the Constitution as to restore to our gallant soldiers their former privieges, enjoyed since 1813, and the people are now only asked to do their share in restoring to all the oldiers 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 out rock. Strong as rebellion may be in numbers, in territory, and in that desperation which makes on account of persons who have entered the naval little much, it cannot withstand the repeated waves change of opinion, and that the people should little much, it cannot withstand the repeated waves indicate through their delegates what should be which are rolled against it, each one with more force and fresh determination. It has stood be yond 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 escued. But the rebellion yet has a military head this—the restoration of peace—the quelling of 31st of May, headed by ex-Governor Johnston, of that mutiny which argues behind cannon and Pennsylvania, and Parker Pillsbury, of N. Hamp-breastworks evidently anticipates everything else,

We have done much. We have accomplished

points of a great campaign, extending over a vaster A few days after its adjournment, its nominee field than any modern war, and order peace. This fact is recognized by the Administration in connection with a decision to end the rebellion with the existing campaign, which will commend itself to the sober judgment and deliberate approval of all. The only legitimate consequence of the recognition and determination is published in the proclamation which calls for half a million more men. The call will surprise many and alarm many, when it should only gratify all. Large as it is, its very vastness precludes the need for another draft, and insures the accomplishment of what we have postponed during four years, by reason of insufficient means. Understanding the work to be done, our efforts have not been commensurate with our task. This will render them so. The south has its last reserves in the field-boys of sixteen and men of sixty. They are risking all on the campaign now in progress. Beyond it they have neither hope nor resources. In this very juncture and critical moment they are to be overborne and crushed by a new levy which compares favorably for size with their whole army—by a levy which in skirmishing with invalid regiments and militia, and for size with their whole army—by a levy which in skirmishing with invalid regiments and militia, our forces got the worst of it. Attimes the rebels is sufficient to hold all fortified places and maintain all important points, so that the disciplined and acclimated troops can move further into the rebellion; can move in stronger force; can preserve their communications; can detach divisions for incidental duty, and sum up a prolonged war in a short but active campaign. These are plainly the objects of the call, and as the objects of the war 'incorporation's the call and as the objects of the call, and as the objects of the war 'incorporation's the call and as the objects of the war 'incorporation's the call and as the objects of the war 'incorporation's the call and the objects of the war 'incorporation's the call and the objects of the war 'incorporation's the call and the objects of the call and the obj of the war, 'inconvenient as the summons may be, and difficult of realization in many places, we apprehend a readiness of response that will again give

a great credit to the persistent loyalty and deter-

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 for tifications.

Great doubt had existed all along as to the control of the country in a profession to the country of the country is an existence of the country in the country in the country of the country is an existence of the country in the country in the country in the country is an existence of the country in the coun 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 draft occurs at as favorable a portion of the year risburg Telegraph, and to them we would add, winter grain, will have been harvested; and neiththat every man who has a friend in the army, and er of these require that instant attention demanded who desires to extend to him the privilege of ex by others There is no time when the southern pressing his political opinions through the ballot climate is so free from fevers and other complaints. box, should turn out and bring out his less patri- and when comfort will march more hand-in-hand otic and less ardent neighbors to vote the amend- 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 la-

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 thousand men. Some wards have now hansome eredreawakening the spirit which burned at the com mencement, and by active employment of fitting a gencies, we may largely reduce the pressure of the Many otherwise right-thinking men are always demand when it comes upon us, even if it should to do this is to seize the instant and commence vigorous action at once. There are six weeks for prep aration. 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 restothe case, the prosperity paid back to the State and the honor which will last forever will do much toward compensating our outlay and gilding our lauand 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 enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, it is provided that the President of the United States may at his discretion, at any tame hereafter, call for any numer of men as volunteers for the respective term of one, two or three years for miltary service, and that in case the quota of any part thereof, of any

And whereas, The new enrollment hertofore or And whereas, The new enrollment hertorice or-dered, is so far completed as that the aforesaid act of Congress may now be put in operation for redruting and keeping up the strength of the ar-mies in the field, for garrison and military operations as may be required for the purpose of sup-pressing the rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States Government in the insurgent State; now, therefore, I. Abraham Lincoln, Pres-ident of the United States, do issue this my call for five hundred thousand volunteers for the mili tary service; provided, nevertheless, that this call shall be reduced by all credits which may be established under section 8th of the aforesaid act, for men furnished to the military service in excess of calls heretofore made. Volunteers will be ac cepted 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 services.

bounty provided by the law, for the period of severe for which they enlist.

And I hereby proclaim, order and direct, that immediately after the 5th day of September, 1864, being fifty days from the date of this call, a draft and presents an armed front. The reduction of for troops to serve for one year shall be had in every town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or county not so subdivided, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it under this eall, or any part thereof which may be unfilled by volunteers, on the said 5th day of September,

in the testimony whereof I have hereinto 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, [L 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.

The investment of the northern defences of Washington by the enemy, for the first time in the progress of this war, commenced early last Mon-day 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 the more gratefully. 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 Sun-day night. At daybreak on Monday morning, day night. At daybreas of Brothesy morthly, skirmishing commenced within rifle shot of Fort Pennsylvania, three miles from Georgetown. The fort startled 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 force anothour forces got the worst of it. At times the rebels were within two 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 se

upon us in opposition to our wishes, and must be met in accordance with our patrioism and our interests. The two are now one, and must be 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, and now commanded by Major-General John Ear-ly, and that Breckinridge, Ransom, Imboden, and Johnson were with the invading force. It was confidently thought that if the enemy intended any assault on our works it would be made on Mon-

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.

If the enemy had fifty thousand, and remained during most of Tuesday witnessing the skirmishing, until ordered away. Monday night as the day which would decide that question.

If the enemy had fifty thousand men, as allowed. If the enemy had fifty thousand men, as alleged a good quarters, the time of Tuesday was of vital 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-Russey, Slocum, and Stovens, four miles north of city, came reverberating over Washington. That city was all alive and astir for the great event anticipated. Added to the excitement came a proclamation for every able-bodied man to turn out as militia and he appropriate for every and the secretary of the secretary and the militia, and be mustered into service for sixty days. Citizens were seen on every hand with guns on their shoulders, while employees of depart-ments and government workshops, who had been previously organized and drilled, turned out sev-eral thousand strong.

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

were increasing hourly by fresh arrivals.

At noon intelligence of the cutting of all telegraphic and railroad lines between Baltimore and Washington came to land, and added, it was thought then, 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 north-east of the capital, had been attacked, wrought up the excitement to the highest pitch yet reached during the invasion. In 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 rumors of the advance of the repel 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

buring the early part of the night, their line was strong as usual, stretching from the railroad this 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 provision prices became "panicy."

Flour rose in price ten dollars per barrel, and tizens found great difficulty in providing for their amilies when suddenly ordered into the ranks. uesday afternoon no one was allowed to go to the front without a pass, and rumor was glib enough. There was but little excitement except among the militia. It was well understood all was in readiness by our forces to attack on Wednesday morn-

But day-break came, and behold the skirmish ine and pickets had vanished, and the enemy was

Ruined fields, smouldering houses, and his dead and wounded, were all he left behind; a most sick-

can would be the common of the ng at the railroad train long after the main line

ing 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 troopscame nearer the city than they ever have before. At several points in their lines the city could be plainly seen, and objects of special interests designated, while from some of the public buildings skirmishing could be seen with the aid of a commononera class. The rabel head. pable buildings skirmishing could be seen with the aid of a commonopera glass. The rebel head-quarters were at Silver Springs, in the residence of F. P. Blair, Sr. This was about the only house spared from the flames on the seventh-street road. Postmaster-General Blair's residence, adjoining it, was burned with all its contents. Early and Breckinninge were two days at Blair's house, and it was through the influence of Breckinninge that it did not share the fate of his son s.

The President and Secretary Stanton showed their anxiety in the situation, by being present at their anxiety in the situation, by being present at the wharf were steamers were unloading troops, and hastening them to the front, while the former, in company with General Halleck, was at the front a good deal of the time. All three were in Fort Stevens, when several were killed near them

#### FROM GENERAL GRANT.

WASHINGTON, July 15 .- An arrival from City Point to-day reports that there has been considerable skirmishing during several days past along our lines. The Rebels yesterday morning fired upon the steamers George Weems and United States from a field battery, near Wilson's Landing. The former had a portion of her stern knocked off, and three balls passed through the

General Sheridan has gone on another raid, Washington, July 14.—Reports from the Army of the Potomac say that the Rebels have nanœuvred their troops in a manner which seems to augur an attack on our rear from the last accounts. General Hill's corps was moving around our left with the intention, says military men, of

General Ricketts' division is in front of Gen.
Butler's forces, and a portion of Longstreet's division is in front of the Ninth corps.
The Weldon Railroad, which was cut by Gen.
Wilson, in his late raid, has been repaired by the Rebels, and is used by them. Thirteen trains ran to and from Petersburg on Sunday

to and from Petersburg on Sunday.

The mail steamer Keyport arrived here this morning from City Point. She brought up the army mail and a number of men of the 155th Ohio, (one hundred days' men,) who are sick with ever. There were some indications that the Robels are meditating an attack upon Grant, and they appear to be cautiously feeling our lines.-Considerable skirmishing has taken place within the past few days at different points along the

The Rebels seem to imagine that Grant has been so much weakened by sending troops to the relief of Washington that they can risk an attack. Our army is much in hopes that the Rebels will come out to make an attack under that impres-

On. The Rebels have taken advantage of the withdrawal of some of our gunboats from the James river, and yesterday morning they fired upon the steamers George Weems and United States steamers George Weems and United States from a field battery stationed near Wilson's Landing. The Weems had a portion of her stern knocked off, and three shots passed through the United States, not doing much damage how-

As the Keyport came down the James river she saw a large body of Rebel cavalry on the banks a short distance below Wilcax's. The Keyport put on all steam, and passed them with a full headway, but the Rebels made no demonstration against the boat. Nothing has as yet been heard from Sheridan,

who has gone on another raid with a large force of cavalry. He will, doubtless, be heard from

within a day or two.

Rebel deserters continue to come within our lines in considerable numbers. The Keyport brought up twenty-one, under guard of a detachment of the 20th New York, commanded by Lieutenant Mulker. This officer also had five of our men under sentence of a court martial, including a Captain.

in reply with their 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 our men under sentence of a court martial, including a Captain.

The Keyport also brought up three families of refugees, who resided in Prince George county, near Petersburg. They brought with them their bedding and clothing, but in other respects they were perfectly destitute.

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, noth-

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 acthe fack the road, so recently the seene 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 least the citizens tolk refers for a few in the call.

last, the citizens took refuge for safety in the cellars of their houses. The town was uninjured, with the exception that a few houses were struck

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 doubt seems to exist that the Rebels have pessed through Aldie, and have effected their escape through Ash-

The last of the Rebels crossed the river about daylight vesterday morning, consisting of a rear-guard of lifteen 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

#### 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

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 un

On a vote of censure in Parliament, the minis try 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.

#### Mew Advertisements.

A Card to the Suffering

Swallow two or three hogsheads of "Buchu," Ton-Sie Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c. Ac., &., and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of OLD DOCTOR BUCHAN'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 thou with available.

the broken-down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with acvantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by JAS. S. BUTLER.
No. 427 Broadway, N. Y.

S. 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.

#### Do You WISH TO BE CURED?

DR. BUCAN'S
DR. BUCAN'S
ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure, in less than 30 days,
the worst cases of NERVOUSNESS, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary,
Sexual and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, post-paid, by mail, on receipt of an order. One Box will perfect the cure in most cases. Address

JAMES S. BUTLER,

General Agent, 427 Broadway, New York.

nation. Also, one beautiful article | Joseph | J 43 South Third Street, Phila

June 17, 1863-pm.

ANUMERR of years hav a clapsed since the introduction of HOSTETTERS (LEEBRATED BITTERS to the public. The prejudice existing in the minds of many persons against what are denominated patent medicines at first greatly retarded its sale; but, as its virtues and merits became known, this barrier of prejudice was overthrown, and the den and increased 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 IF ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD vouchers for the great merits of the article. No greater cure for D yapepsia can be found.

See Advertisement.

For Sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

[june3, 64:]

STOCKHGLDER'S MEETING—BEDFORD RAILSTOCKHGLDER'S 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, instant, at 9 o'clock A. M., of said day, for the purpose of considering a joint agreement which has been entered into between the Directors of the Huntingdon 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 Huntingdon 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 rejecting of said agreement, according to the provisions of the act of Assembly of May 16th, 1861, in relation to the vonsqlaation of Kailroad Companies.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JNO. P. REED,

July 15.'64.-2t.

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

C. N. HICKOK,

## DISPEPSIA.

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY HOOFLAND'S

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC,

These Bitters have performed more Cures GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION! HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

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: lonstitution, Inward Piles, Fulnesss of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Namesa, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sear Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Sufficating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fewer and Buit Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Prespiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sadden Flushes 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 E. FLORENCE. Washington, January 1, 1864.

Washington, January I, 1864.

Gentlemen.—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation, in writing the fact, that I experienced marked beneat from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostated me. A kird friend suggested the use of the preparation I have mande. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similinity advantaged if they desire to be.

Truly your friend.

Tho has B. Florence.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy from Works, 250 Canal St.

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 Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freekles, 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 191,64—3m.]

Prom Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. February 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Jon's & Evans-Gentleman :- My law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofishd's Gar-man Bitters U at I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invalue ide tone, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspessis. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—fiatulence—for many years, and our Bitters has given me ease when

thing else h d failed. Yours truly, From the Hon. JACOB BROOM,

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM,
Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1862.

Gentlemer: 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 be neficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteer years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second off setting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the le st six years. In my individual use of it I find it be as a unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.

Truly yours,

JACOB BROOM,
1707 Spruce St.

Rey, W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of 12th Baptist Church, Philadelphia, December 26th, 1863. Mesera Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Nowerons remedies were recommended by friends, and accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Nowerons remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofand's German lighter severe recommended by Friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofand's German lighters were recommended by persons who had the them to be a system of the mested, but without relief. Your Hoofand's German lighters were recommended by persons who had the lighter of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofand's German lighters were recommended by persons who had the lighter of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofand's German lighters were recommended by persons who had the lighter of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofand's German lighters were recommended by Persons who had the lighter of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofand's German lighters were recommended by Persons who had the lighter who some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofand's German lighters were recommended by Them to some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofand's German lighters were recommended by Persons who had the lighter were recommended by Persons who had the lighter were recommended by Persons who had the lighter were recommended by Them to some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofand's German lighters were recommended by Persons who had the lighter were recommended by Messra. Jones & Evans-Gentlemen:-I have recently

ough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times; been erowbled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of yoar German Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured b. many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. Winter, Roxborough, Pa. ough Baptist Church,

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. Jackson; — Respected Sir:— I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles. Yours with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. See that the signature of "C. M. Jackson" is on the

Wrapper of each bottle. PRICE. Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Doz. for \$5. Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward,

Principal Office and anufactory. No. 631 ARCH STREET, JONES & EVANS.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. N. B. We have discontinued the manufacture of the small or 75 cent. size, the Dollar Bottle. on account of its size being much the cheaper to the consumer. See that "Price One Dollar," is on the wrapper of each boule.

Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.