

out that showing that they are heart-forged of the government and enemies of their race. The people soon learn to find out and know these men. Human skill and ingenuity and all of a traitor's cunning can not, long succeed in concealing their real sentiments. They hang back or skulk away from our public gatherings on our national holidays; they disparage Union officers and soldiers and encourage the rebels. All Union victories are insignificant to them, and they regard the progress of indecorable value and importance. Good news is never credited—but bad news is often originated, believed and circulated long before verified. Taxes are obnoxious and oppressive; drafts are unconstitutional and odious; war is bloody and desolating and the nation ought at once to stop it. For nearly four years everything that has been wrong, nothing excellent nothing even tolerable or possible has ever been done by their own government—only mistakes, wrongs, wicked acts of tyranny, and earnest appeals are made to the people to arise in their might and prevent the establishment of a military despotism. During all this time they have never known to utter a word of denunciation against the rebel leaders, or to see the unpardonable enormities of the traitors. They may renege; they may write down beneath the picture in large letters the word "Patriot"; he may, in very noisy and earnest words, insist that he is a "sound Democrat" and that every man of his party who sustains the war is an "Abolitionist." After all he is no more than a traitor or a Democrat. You may turn him up-side-down and in-side-out, and cleanse and wash him with all the pure waters of America, and you can make nothing out of him but a poor, miserable traitor—just such an one as General Jackson would have strung up for treason in his day and looked for the authority afterwards to start a new era of impurity and a new Democrat in the political horizon. We have them in the altered tone of sentiment in foreign lands. This has been brought about, in part, by the rapid increase of our navy, by the magnitude and heroism of our army. The sinking of the Alabama recently gave strength to these convictions. We have them in the harmony of our soldiers, in the respectability and heroism and bravery of our troops as well as in their numbers, and in the repeal of the commutation clause in the enrollment bill. We have them in the speedy taking of all our loans at par or at a premium and in the fact that all our bonds are sought by our own people as a safe investment for their capital. We have them in the movements of Grant and Sherman. In more ways than one our army has emphatically passed safely through the "Wilderness."

We are called upon by the cries of widows and orphans all over our land; by the fresh and bleeding wounds of ten thousand heroes; by the green graves of ten times the number of our martyrs; started or slain in defense of our liberties; by the groans of our children, and our respect for the memories of our fathers; and by all the glories of our early history; by the claims of generations yet unborn; for the sake of mankind; everywhere, and for the advancement of Christianity, and the continuance of civil and religious liberty in our world to stand by our country in victory and in defeat, until the great war of liberty and civilization shall be over, and the nation saved.

Then, when the proud old flag of our own fathers shall again float in triumph and perpetuity over the walls of Fort Sumner, and over every fort, ship, arsenal, city, town, and every square foot of territory belonging to our country, and when all the people of the land shall live in peace and unity together; and treason shall no more rear its wicked head, then will all—even the most skeptical and the most timid—be convinced and even ready to exclaim that the noble old Government of our fathers—the best that God ever vouchsafed to man—shall not only be saved, but that the Republic still lives, and shall live forever!

BEDFORD PA. FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1864.

### The Bedford Inquirer.

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, ABRAHAM H. HULL, POOR DIRECTOR, ASA STUCKEY, AUDITOR, EMANUEL J. DIEHL.

23.—We give a pretty full report of Hon. John Cessna's oration before the literary societies of Marshall College at Lancaster. The effort is highly creditable to Mr. Cessna, and will have a good effect on the public sentiment.

24.—The information of the burning of Chambersburg will carry sadness to the hearts of all our readers: Under any circumstances the destruction of such a town by fire is a terrible calamity. But the wanton and unprovoked burning of this is an atrocity that carries a fearful weight of indignation against the criminals who committed the act. The town was entirely defenseless, filled largely with women and children. No resistance was offered to the invaders. Its destruction could not effect its importance in military operations.—It was an act of savage cruelty, that deserves universal execration. But let us not forget to send forth our sympathies and aid to those who have been reduced to poverty, and made homeless, by this act of a heathenish and brutal foe.

THE FRANKLIN REPOSITORY Printing Office in Chambersburg, was totally destroyed by the rebels—all the presses, books, type, subscription list and accounts; nothing being saved. We are informed by Messrs. McClure & Stoner, that as soon as material can be supplied, they will resume the publication of the REPOSITORY, and also THE OLD FLAG—a campaign paper that has attained a very large circulation. The subscription lists of both papers are destroyed. Four copies were secreted in different parts of the town, but are burned. With their lists, their subscription accounts were also destroyed, and subscribers should at once inform McClure & Stoner of their address, and the state of their subscription accounts, and all subscribers should promptly remit arrearages and advance subscriptions, to aid the publishers. In addition to offices, both of them had their residences burned, with all their furniture and personal effects—the rebels not allowing them to save their clothing. Mr. Stoner was fired at in his own house for attempting to save the firm books, and the men who burned Mr. McClure's residence had special orders that nothing belonging to him should be saved.

25.—The Election in the State has gone for the Amendments allowing the soldiers to vote, by a very large majority as far as heard from. Philadelphia rolls up seventeen thousand for the Amendment. Berks Co. only polls fifty hundred against it. If the rest of the State votes like this the Amendments will carry by more than fifty thousand majority. Well done!

The Scouts from the Maryland line returned last Thursday evening about six o'clock. They report all quiet at Cambridge. The Rebels having retreated to Romney twenty-six miles east from Cumberland.

### MR. DURBORROW'S AGENCY IN EXEMPTING BEDFORD BOROUGH FROM THE DRAFT.

To the Editor of the Bedford Inquirer.  
An effort has been made by a large number of persons to misrepresent my agency in endeavoring to secure for Bedford county all the credits to which it was entitled for re-enlisted men, up to the date of the My draft. I had thought when the charges were first preferred against me of having me accredited to the borough of Bedford, who legitimately belonged to the townships, that the charge was so inconsistent and absurd, that a few private explanations would suffice to remove all doubts upon the subject, but in this I have been entirely mistaken. There are evidently some persons in existence who ought to know better, who think that a private individual can go to Harrisburg and alter the records of the War Department.

I shall relate my connection with the matter in as few words as possible, and I had, I have done so, if any sane man can say that I had any agency in exempting Bedford borough, he can with equal plausibility say that I was responsible for the burning of Chambersburg by the rebels.

It was a notorious fact, that almost every county and township in Pennsylvania had sent committees to Harrisburg, to look after and secure the proper credit for re-enlisted men, except Bedford county. For a corroboration of this fact, I appeal to Maj. Washbough. Knowing this to be the case, I suggested to a number of the citizens of this place that if they would pay my expenses to Harrisburg and Chambersburg, I would without compensation for time or labor, visit these places and see that the County (not the Borough, nor any particular township, but the whole County) received its legitimate credits. Part of my expenses were raised, and on the morning of Friday, the 6th of May, (Court having detained me until Thursday afternoon,) I left in the six o'clock A. M. coach. I reached Harrisburg late in the night; having missed the afternoon connection at Huntingdon. On Saturday morning Maj. Washbough, attached to the Adjutant General's Department, gave me every assistance, and during the day a set of certified copies of rolls of Bedford County veterans in the field were made out. No effort was made to discriminate in favor of any township.

While conversing with a friend in the evening of the same day, in regard to the object of my visit, he casually inquired whether I had seen the Bedford Inquirer of the morning previous, stating in substance that it contained a statement under the official signature of Capt. Geo. Eyster, in which Bedford Borough was accredited with a surplus of four over and above her quota. This statement it will be remembered was published by Capt. Eyster, on the morning I left Bedford, as any one can see who will take the trouble to examine the Inquirer of that date. When I reached Chambersburg with the certified copies of rolls, I was informed by the Board that an order had been issued by the Provost Marshal General commanding Provost Marshals not to grant any credits for re-enlisted men on the 700,000 call after the 15th of April. This again headed me off and the credits still stand for veterans, precisely as they were left by Capt. Eyster's statement published on the 6th of May. For the truth of this statement, I appeal to the Board of Enrollment.

And yet in the presence of those formidable facts, I am arraigned daily by some conniving sounders and simple asses, for having defrauded the various townships of their legitimate credits. I have borne this kind of misrepresentation and abuse about long enough. I have no more to do with the matter of securing the exemption of Bedford Borough than any of the silly fools who charge me with it, but it appears to be the custom to misrepresent my honest motives.

Very Respectfully Yours,  
J. R. DURBORROW.  
BEDFORD, August 3, 1864.

THE PATRIOT has made its appearance. It contains what might have been looked for, a long and of course a piteous appeal concerning the alleged private grievances of the editor of that paper.—His statements in regard to the sale of the Inquirer are little to the purpose, and as the facts are well known we pass them for the present, with the remark that they are not true. His wish to injure us, and destroy our business is apparent in every line of article, but particularly so in the concluding part in which, he makes assertions in regard to the manner of raising the money paid to him on the Inquirer. We can not see the propriety of dragging the subject at all into the newspaper. It was a business transaction in which the public has no concern. But since the matter was brought forward, it would be supposed that he would have felt under a necessity of making an able and truthful statement. He says, speaking of the effect on the Inquirer, of starting the Patriot. "But suppose it did (injure us) which we repeat, we do not desire, he can lose nothing, for the money invested in the Inquirer was not his own, but was subscribed, mostly in sums of fifty dollars, each, by his friends, some of whom have admitted this fact to us." He has everything to gain and nothing to lose.

Now the facts are, that we have over eight hundred dollars invested in our INQUIRER not borrowed. Five hundred of this was paid on the first of April; we have paid more than three hundred since for new material. This is about four times as much as was paid on the INQUIRER some four years ago, when it changed hands. We do not propose to enter into a controversy, in regard to our personal affairs, but we shall have something to say hereafter as to the claims of the Inquirer upon the union party of this county.

THE PITTSBURG GAZETTE.—This paper the oldest west of the Alleghenies, has lately been enlarged, and has added to its establishment a fast Hoe four cylinder press. Comparatively speaking the Gazette is the oldest and most enterprising newspaper in Pittsburg. The Gazette is always true and unwavering in its devotion to the country. Nor is it afraid to criticize and censure, when praise is not desired.

ANDREW JOHNSTON'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE of the Union nomination for vice-president contains these earnest and eloquent statements of truths for the time:—

"It is in vain to attempt to reconstruct the Union with the distracting element of slavery in it. Experience has demonstrated its incompatibility with free republican governments, and it would be unwise and unjust longer to continue it as one of the institutions of the country. While it remained subordinate to the constitution and laws of the United States, I yielded to it my support, but when it became rebellious and attempted to raise above the government, and control its action, I threw my humble influence against it. The authority of the government is supreme, and will admit of no rivalry. No institution can raise above it, whether it be slavery or any other organized power. In our happy form of government all must be subordinate to the will of the people who have reformed through the constitution and laws made pursuant thereto, state or federal. This great principle lies at the foundation of every government, and cannot be disregarded without the destruction of the government itself. In the support and practice of correct principles we can never reach wrong results; and by rigorously adhering to this great prin-

cipal truth, the end will be the preservation of the Union and the overthrow of an institution which has made war on the rights of the people of the government itself. The mode by which this great change—the emancipation of the slave—can be effected is properly found in the power to amend the constitution of the United States. This plan is equal, and of no doubtful authority.

In the great contest for the maintenance of free government, the path of duty is patriotism and principle. Minor considerations and questions of administrative policy should give way to the higher duty of first preserving the government; and then there will be time enough to wrangle over the means and measures pertaining to this administration. This is not the hour for strife and division among ourselves. Such differences of opinion only encourage the enemy, prolong the war and waste the country. Unity of action, and concentration of power should be our watchword and our rallying cry. This accomplished, the time will rapidly approach when their armies in the field—the power of the rebellion—will be broken and crushed by our gallant officers and brave soldiers, and ere long they will return to their homes, and finally to resume again the avocations of peace, with the proud consciousness that they have aided in the noble work of restoring to the Union a superior and more permanent basis, the great temple of American freedom."

### PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR. THE LEGISLATURE CONVENE.

WHEREAS, An extraordinary occasion requires that prompt legislative action be had, to make the military power of the Commonwealth immediately available for State and National defense.

Therefore, I, ANDREW CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby convene the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, and require the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, to meet in their respective houses in the Capitol, at Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of August, next, at twelve o'clock noon, of that day; they are to deliberate upon, and adopt such measures as may, in their wisdom, be demanded by the exigencies of the occasion.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-ninth.

A. G. CURTIN, [L. S.]  
By the Governor,  
ELI SLIFER,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

### The Burning of Chambersburg.

A letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated at Chambersburg on Monday, August 1st, says:—

Their approach to this place was heard of about four o'clock on Saturday morning, when a small force, numbering about sixty-five men, under command of Lieutenant H. S. McClure, United States Army, with one piece of artillery, took a position on New England Hill, a short distance above the town, and commenced firing grape and canister at the retreating Rebels. The Rebels kept the enemy in check for two hours, until the Rebels, and business men for once commenced packing up their goods, so that before the arrival of the invaders the most valuable portion of the merchandise had been removed. The little band under Lieutenant McClure harassed the invaders and kept them from reaching the town. After this he made a proclamation to the citizens, demanding one hundred thousand dollars in greenbacks, and threatening to burn the town if the money was not obtained. This demand, of course, was not complied with. The Rebels were evidently aware that the money could not be raised; and he was sure of it affording a pretext to execute the threatened plan of burning the town.

McClure then allowed his men to scatter in squads over the town, to plunder and ravage the people, and put the torch to whatever buildings they thought proper to burn. Their first move was for the taverns in the town, and here they drank to excess, and then visited private residences, and demanded of the owners certain sums of money, threatening to lay their dwellings in ashes. Some of the citizens saved their residences by complying with their terms; others gave them to understand that they would suffer death rather than give them money. A guard of half a dozen men had been detailed by the Rebel General to guard the residence of K. McClure, situated about a mile and a half out of town. They did not know the direct locality of Mr. McClure's residence and while proceeding on their errand they stopped at the house of Mr. Wm. Eyster, and that gentleman being at home, they inquired of him where the property was located. McClure then applied to Eyster, and he, in his residence, ordered Mr. McClure to go to the house of Mr. McClure, and to burn the house. They next proceeded to the barn, which was well filled with wheat, and this structure shared the same fate. They were not aware that Mr. McClure had several buildings and barns in the immediate neighborhood of the town, and these were destroyed. Mrs. McClure, although sick, was obliged to walk nearly seven miles. The Colonel had left the place before the Rebels entered, and had gone to Harrisburg. His loss will not fall short of \$50,000.

The Government Commissary store house, the Court house, three printing offices, one belonging to the German Reformed Church, where the German Reformed Messenger and a German paper were printed; the office of the Franklin Repository, and the office of the Valley Spirit, all hotels, grocery stores, and the principal portion of the town was, a few hours after they commenced their hellish work, reduced to a pile of smoking ruins. The destruction of the town was a complete one. At the time of the fire, a strong breeze was prevailing, and the flames spread in every direction.

It was really heart-rending to see the women, almost frantic, running to and fro, begging the invaders to spare the work of destruction. Children were crying for their mothers, who were seeking for their parents, while the women were crying and hunting for their children who could not be found. Families were rushing from their homes, without any thing they could call their own except the clothing they had upon their backs, to seek safety in the desolated fields around the town. The noise of the firing, the shouting, and the heard above the noise of the conflagration, and this only served to elicit the scorn and derision of the freebooters, who came for the infamous purpose of laying this once beautiful town in ruins.

Another letter from Chambersburg says:—

It was painful to witness the distress and terror of the women and children thus suddenly and rudely thrust from their homes, accompanied as it was with the roaring of the flames and the crashing of falling walls and timbers. Our citizens were paralyzed by the fiery horde, it was a piteous sight; but to our distress, and strove to increase the general terror. It was a great day for the chivalry. There were many honorable exceptions to this brutality, and they spoke of this savage deed in appropriate language. They admitted that "kings" have never been guilty of such an instance of wholesale destruction of private property. One of them declared that it would damn the Confederacy forever.

Several of them wept at what they justly termed the vandalism of the act, and that class of men did all that was in their power to assist the ladies and the children and to save some little of their effects.

THE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY IN CHAMBERSBURG.—The following is a condensed report of the route of the fire in Chambersburg. Persons who are acquainted there can at once form some conception of the immensity of the conflagration.

The whole number of houses burned is two hundred and sixty-seven. Every lot in the town, without a single exception, was burned, with all their contents; every drug store, and every phy-

sician's office, with all their drugs, and every private, as well as public library in the town, which was law or medical, or whatever else.

The Chambersburg Bank was burned, and also the Academy. The bank had, however, the day before, sent away their funds and books. They lose only their bank building.

The warehouse belonging to the railroad depot was burned. The depot itself is uninjured, and no damage was done to the track of the road.

None of the churches were burned, with the exception of the Associate Reformed and the Bethel Churches, on Second street, between Market and Queen streets.

From the Franklin railroad, on Market street, every house has burned on both sides of the street up to John McDowell's property, across the creek, with the exception of the residence of the Misses Denney.

On Main street every house is burned from the Falling Spring to the residence of Frederick Spahr; every building on Queen street from Brown's tavern west to the creek, and the entire south side of Second street.

In other localities, and in all parts of the town, blocks of eight and ten buildings have been burned. The houses of the merchants, and the stores, which they have added in the public work of restoring to the Union a superior and more permanent basis, the great temple of American freedom."

Many residences of prominent citizens in the outskirts of the town were burned, that of Col. McClure among others, with his stables and out-houses.

Among other valuable property burned is Eyster's large flouring mill, Lockart & Howell's mill, Washbough's brewery, Ludwig's brewery and many others.

On Main street the first was started at Benjamin Chambers' residence, on the west side of the street. The following are some of the principal sufferers on this street whose residences have been burned:—

George Chambers, Allen Smith's property, John Schofield, Matthew Welsh, estate of Joseph Eyster, the Female Seminary, Denig's drug store, James Watson's mansion and store, William Gelwick's, John Nole's, the Franklin House, the Chambersburg Bank, Gilmore's corner, Miller's store and tin store, Simpson's drug store, Dr. Richard's office and dwelling.

Burkhard and Henchy's store and dwelling, the new office, Anchenbach's jewelry store, Mrs. Bishop's establishment, the residence of J. George Wolfe, Judge Back's store, Dr. Hamilton's office, Jacob Hutton, J. McClintock, Lewis Shoemaker, Simon Greenwald, the entire property on Heiser street, two properties of J. A. Eyster.

The fire then skipped the residence of Dr. Fisher and two other dwellings. From Ludwig's up to the next corner every building is burned.

### THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

Assault on Petersburg.—Mine exploded by our forces—A terrific spectacle.—The works blown to the air.—Men and guns buried in the ruins.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 30.—The mail steamer from City Point has just arrived with important news from Gen. Grant's army. The siege of Petersburg opened this morning. At daylight we opened the mine and blew up one of their principal batteries in front of Petersburg, containing sixteen guns, and subsequently carried the outer line of works by assault.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Information from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says: The explosion of the mine under the enemy's fort in front of the Ninth Army Corps, caused this morning at 4.40.

Picket firing has been kept up all night, and in fact, at the time the mine was applied, the skirmishers were still engaged on both sides.

The explosion of the mine was a tremendous, rising over three hundred feet into the air, resembling an immense fountain of dirty water, more than anything else.

The Ninth Corps at once charged the works, driving the enemy to their second line and taking a number of prisoners. The explosion of the mine was a tremendous, rising over three hundred feet into the air, resembling an immense fountain of dirty water, more than anything else.

The prisoners state that only about a dozen of their regiment remain out of the entire number. It was a South Carolina regiment.

As soon as the explosion took place, one hundred and twenty guns were opened on the enemy along the front while the musketry blazed in one continuous line of fire along the front of the Ninth and parts of the Eighteenth Corps. The scene was one and described by all who witnessed it. But the smoke from the guns soon obscured the field, and the first particulars of the success was gleaned from those who came in with the prisoners.

The prisoners say that most of those in the fort were asleep at the time of the explosion. They were lying on their sides, and were sleeping, which of course were buried far out of sight.

One prisoner states that they were actively engaged mining under our works, and that in two days more they would have been ready to blow us up, but for the start of them.

Our loss in the charge, was of course, severe, as our men had to cross an open field to reach the Rebel lines.

The Corps engaged were the Ninth Corps with the Eighteenth supporting them. The Second and Fifth Corps being in reserve.

The firing is still going on, consisting principally of musketry. Generals Grant and Meade, with all their Corps Generals, are at the front watching the progress of the fighting.

ARRIVAL OF 400 PRISONERS.—MORE CAPTURES REPORTED.

FORT MONROE, July 29.—Four hundred prisoners captured by the Second Corps opposite Point Comfort, on the James river, on Wednesday morning, arrived, and it is reported that our advancing forces have captured three Rebel brigades, with arms, equipments, &c. We have also captured several guns. The Eighteenth Army Corps and Sheridan's cavalry are cooperating.

Particulars of the Blowing up of Rebel Works, and the Charge of Our Forces on the Works of the Colored Troops to Carry the Failure of the Rebel Galling Fire and Suffer Heavy Losses.

WASHINGTON, August 1.

Information from the Army of the Potomac dated July 30, 9 P. M., says: After the explosion this morning everything betokened a brilliant victory, but soon after matters assumed a different aspect, part of the attacking force being driven back, thus exposing the balance to an enfilading fire from both artillery and infantry.

The programme was as follows: The mine to be exploded at 3 A. M., and the batteries to open at once along the entire line. The Ninth Corps to support the progress of the division of the 5th and the 3d division of the 2d. The greater part of the arrangement was carried out as ordered, although the commencement was later than the hour designated, on account of the fuse going out twice.

The explosion took place precisely 4.40, and the roar of artillery that immediately followed was almost deafening. At 6.30 the charge was made, and the fort with part of the line each side was carried in brilliant style.

The Second division which was in the center advanced and crossed the second line, a short distance beyond the fort, and here rested, holding the position with the utmost determination.

It was at this time that the colored division.—Major Drigg, Gen. White in command, were pushed forward to the assault, and carried the crest of the hill, which would have decided the contest.

The troops advanced in good order as far as the first line, where they received a gallant fire which checked them, and although quite a number kept on, the greater portion seemed to have been utterly demoralized, and fled in confusion to the rear. They were rallied and pushed forward again, but without success. The greater part of their officers being killed and wounded during this time, they seemed to be without any one to manage them, when they finally fell back to the rear, out of range of the volleys of cannon and musketry that were ploughing through their ranks.

Their losses are very heavy, particularly in officers, and will be seen by the following figures: The 22d U. S. Colored Regiment, 10 killed, 100 wounded, and lost about 400 men including the missing. The 26th U. S. Colored Regiment had 11 officers and about 160 men, killed, wounded and missing. The 27th U. S. Colored Regiment had 6 officers and about 150 men killed, wounded and missing.

The 26th U. S. Colored Regiment had 6 officers and about 175 men killed, wounded and missing. The 31st U. S. Colored Regiment had 7 officers and about 200 men killed, wounded and missing. The 43d U. S. Colored Regiment lost 6 officers and a large number of men. The 33d U. S. Colored Regiment lost several officers and 150 men killed, wounded and missing.

The loss in the Second division of the Ninth Corps (Gen. Ledlie commanding) was very severe, being over 1,000 to 1,200, while many make the figure as high as 1,500.

Among those missing I regret to announce the name of Gen. Bartlett, who renewed the fort with his command, and his cork leg being accidentally broken he was unable to get off the field. He however held possession of the ground for several hours and only surrendered when all hope of escape was gone.

Some two hundred men, both black and white, were with him; it is believed at the time, a few of whom managed to get back to our lines amidst a storm of bullets.

Nearly all of Gen. Bartlett's staff were captured at the same time.

Col. Marshall commanding the Second brigade of this division, was also taken prisoner, with several of his staff.

Col. Wild of the 50th Mass., colored is also reported as a prisoner. Col. Gould, 6th Mass., lost leg.—Major Barton, 17th New York also lost a leg.—Lieutenant Colonel Barney, 2d Pa., wounded; Major Prescott, 5th Mass., killed; Lieutenant Colonel Kops, 31st U. S., leg amputated.

This division, having been a good deal in advance of the rest of the line, held their position for several hours, but were finally compelled to fall back, suffering heavily while doing so.

The loss in the First and Third divisions was also severe, the latter having some four hundred in the hospital.

The 18th corps occupied a part of the line but their loss was not very great. We took about 250 prisoners, mostly South Carolinians, and five battle flags. All is quite this morning—Sunday the 31st.

Regulations in Regard to Re-enlistments. WASHINGTON, July 30.—A circular has been issued from the Adjutant General's office, that on and after this date, men of the one hundred day forces who may have, at the date of re-enlistment, less than sixty days to serve, will be permitted to re-enlist for one, two, or three years, as they may in each case elect.

The new term will commence from the date of re-enlistment. The re-enlistments for the increased term will be made under the following regulations: When seven hundred men re-enlist in the regiment to which they belong, the regimental organization will be maintained and the officers thereof allowed to retain the rank held by them under the one hundred day term.

Should less than seven hundred men re-enlist in the same regiment, said forces will be organized into one or more companies, of the legal strength. The officers by such officers, as may be selected from the original command by the Commanding General of the Army or Department. Men re-enlisting, should they so desire, will be permitted to select a different regiment and company from the State to which the organization is from.

In such cases they will be sent to join the regiment or company so selected. The remainder will be continued under their old term, until the expiration of the one hundred day term, then discharged the service.

All men who desire to take advantage of the benefits resulting from re-enlistment under the provisions of this order will be regularly mustered out of service on the prescribed muster-out rolls.

### (OFFICIAL.)

THE QUOTAS OF BEDFORD COUNTY, UNDER THE 500,000 CALL.

No.	Localities.	Quotas.
1	Bedford Borough	50
2	Township	50
3	Broad Top	25
4	Coleman	25
5	Snake Spring	25
6	Cumb. Valley	25
7	R. Providence	25
8	Harrison	17
9	Hopewell	17
10	Janista	17
11	Liberty	20
12	Londonderry	20
13	N. Woodbury	17
14	Monroe	17
15	Napier	31
16	Southernmost Township	37
17	S. Woodbury	37
18	St. Clair	37
19	W. Providence	37
20	Bloody Run	12
Total		645

### New Advertisements.

WASHINGTON HOTEL, BEDFORD, Pa. WM. DIBERT, PROPRIETOR.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally, that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Main streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Mrs. Miller.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best of the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to the hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the train going East from Mount Davis Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Bedford, where the public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

Bedford, June 24, 1864. WILLIAM DIBERT.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS DRAWN FOR AUGUST TERM, 1864.

1. Robert Taylor, Foreman, Farmer, Napier twp.; 2. Philip Cuppert, Farmer, Napier twp.; 3. Jacob C. DeVore, farmer, W. Providence twp.; 4. Jacob C. DeVore, farmer, Harrison twp.; 5. A. J. Pennell, inn keeper, Harrison twp.; 6. Franklin Bonshar, farmer, Southampton twp.; 7. David Koehender, farmer, S. Woodbury twp.; 8. John Dasher, farmer, Hopewell twp.; 9. Abraham Bennett, farmer, Southampton twp.; 10. Alexander Campbell, farmer, Cumberl. Valley twp.; 11. John Herberghar, farmer, St. Clair; 12. Daniel Barber, farmer, S. Woodbury twp.; 13. Geo. W. Hoover, farmer, Harrison twp.; 14. David Lewis, farmer, Union twp.; 15. Le Carpenter, farmer, Londonderry twp.; 16. Sebastian Keeg, farmer, W. Providence twp.; 17. Henry Eyster, farmer, Napier twp.; 18. Peter Dewalt, cooper, Schellsburg twp.; 19. Henry Koons, farmer, Bedford twp.; 20. George Summers, farmer, Bedford twp.; 21. John W. Wisegar, farmer, St. Clair twp.; 22. John S. Ritchey, farmer, Bedford twp.; 23. Jacob Fetter, farmer, Bedford twp.; 24. John Watson, farmer, Monroe twp.; 25. LIST OF PETIT JURORS DRAWN FOR SAME TERM.

1. Jacob Kaufman, farmer, Union twp.; 2. Hubert Otto, farmer, Napier twp.; 3. William Verly, farmer, Cumb. Valley twp.; 4. Jacob Feichter, farmer, Juniata twp.; 5. Emanuel Beegle, farmer, Coleman twp.; 6. Henry Rose, farmer, Cumb. Valley twp.; 7. George Vickroy, farmer, St. Clair twp.; 8. Geo. F. Steel, farmer, Hopewell twp.; 9. James Hammond, farmer, Bedford twp.; 10. Samuel E. Hare, farmer, M. Woodbury twp.; 11. Michael Ritchey, farmer, E. Providence twp.; 12. Daniel K. Barley, farmer, W. Woodbury twp.; 13. Saml. James, farmer, Coleman twp.; 14. Daniel Boyer, farmer, Union twp.; 15. Wm. Lagard, farmer, Coleman twp.; 16. Samuel Feather, farmer, Coleman twp.; 17. Saml. Bolinger, farmer, Liberty twp.; 18. Joel Diehl, farmer, Snake Spring twp.; 19. C. Myers, farmer, E. Providence twp.; 20. M. Drig, Gen. White in command, were pushed forward to the assault, and carried the crest of the hill, which would have decided the contest.

The troops advanced in good order as far as the first line, where they received a gallant fire which checked them, and although quite a number kept on, the greater portion seemed to have been utterly demoralized, and fled in confusion to the rear. They were rallied and pushed forward again, but without success. The greater part of their officers being killed and wounded during this time, they seemed to be without any one to manage them, when they finally fell back to the rear, out of range of the volleys of cannon and musketry that were ploughing through their ranks.

Their losses are very heavy, particularly in officers, and will be seen by the following figures: The 22d U. S. Colored Regiment, 10 killed, 100 wounded, and lost about 400 men including the missing. The 26th U. S. Colored Regiment had 11 officers and about 160 men, killed, wounded and missing. The 27th U. S. Colored Regiment had 6 officers and about 150 men killed, wounded and missing.

THE QUOTAS OF BEDFORD COUNTY, UNDER THE 500,000 CALL.

No.	Localities.	Quotas.
1	Bedford Borough	50
2	Township	50
3	Broad Top	25
4	Coleman	25
5	Snake Spring	25
6	Cumb. Valley	25
7	R. Providence	25
8	Harrison	17
9	Hopewell	17
10	Janista	17
11	Liberty	20
12	Londonderry	20
13	N. Woodbury	17
14	Monroe	17
15	Napier	31
16	Southernmost Township	37
17	S. Woodbury	37
18	St. Clair	37
19	W. Providence	37
20	Bloody Run	12
Total		645

LIST OF CAUSES PUT DOWN FOR TRIAL AT AUGUST TERM, 1864.

Hetty Miller vs. Samuel Smith; Thos. Keating vs. Directors of the Poor; Geo. Snyder vs. Adolphus Ake; et al. vs. Jacob Oster vs. Henderson & Sisk; Susannah Ake vs. Fred. Davis. O. E. SHANNON, August 5, 1864.

DEBITS AND EXPENDITURES of Bedford Bor. Treasurer for the year 1863. John Deiger, Treas.

Received from H. Nicholson Collector on duplicate of 1861.	\$29 22
Received from H. Nicholson Collector on duplicate of 1862.	\$50 60
Received from J. A. Henderson on duplicate of 1860.	\$393 00
Received from A. J. Sanson Weigh Master.	\$147 22
Received from John Deiger Weigh Master.	\$26 32
Received from H. Nicholson Collector for 1863.	\$16 20
TOTAL.	\$602 72

PAID Robert Montgomery for mending wheelbarrow. \$ 40 50  
PAID James A. Henderson, for hauling dirt, &c. \$ 64 50  
PAID W. F. Mann on order