The Bedtord Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 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 OGMMISSIONER, ABRAM H. HULL.

POOR DIRECTOR, ASA STUCKEY.

AUDITOR, EMANUEL J. DIEIIL. "DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING."

The following is extracted from the call, in the Gazette of last week, for a "Democratic Mass Meeting" to be held in the Court House Mouday evening 27th inst.

"It is important to open the meeting in the right spirit, to not only assert the rights that God and the Constitution have given us, but determine to maintain them; and in this connection let the pimps of the present administration in this communit and elsewhere know that their acts of outrage o law and order, in illegal arrests, unlawful seizures of property, intimidating threats, &c., shall not be done with safety to themselves, nor their own pro-Derts

The call from which the above is an extract is signed by O. E. Shannon, Chairman Co. Committee. "It is important to open the campaign in the right spirit." Dues the writer of the call know the meaning of language? Does he realize the true construction of his own words? Is it con ceivable that a man professing to "assert the rights that God and the Constitution have given us' can wittingly hold the sentiments set forth in the above extract? "The right spirit!" Read the extract again and discern the "spirit" of it. Is there a sentence that breathes the spirit of right and justice and regard for law and order. Is there a thought in it that breathes a true love of country? Is it the language of conciliation and forbearance Is it the language of peace? Is it by such appeal that "the hearts of the people" are to be roused for "law and order?" Will such appeals tend to bring about the "era of good feeling" that is to restore peace to our afflicted country? Or has the call we have cited no real significance? Is it only the aimless railing of a shallow, unreflecting man? Is it only idle vaunting to keep up the spirits of a crumbling, weak, rotten and discomfited party? Has the ancient and once honored democracy so fallen from its enviable prerogative of conservator of true liberty, that it should be urged by its leaders with inflamatory appeals to inaugurate anarchy and bloodshed in our midst?-Has it come to this that men professing a love of country are exciting their fellows to reckless violence and bloodshed? Are these the men that are making the heavens resound with their lamentations and clamors for peace? What a commen tar / is this "Demce atie call" on the folly and re k lessness and demagogueism of the men who concocted it!

VALLANDIGHAM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The allies of the rebels in this State, alias the spurious, rotten and corrupt Democracy, have invited C. L. Vallandigham, an abettor of treason, and an enemy of liberty, to visit this State. The the allies of the rebels alias the rotten Democracy, have invited this man, fresh from the councils of open and avowed traitors, to instruct them in their duties to their country. The Lancaster Examiner says he is invited to lecture before the Democrats. alias the allies of the rebels in Lancaster, the 17th ober. The object in bringing this

and that of the rebellion as their friend. 2d. It is secret and oath-bound. 3d. It is despotic and absolute. The penalty of disobedience to its officers is unlimited, includng the death penalty itself. The principles of the Order are

1st. Absolute, inherent State sovereignty. 2d. The Union of the States as but voluntary and temporary, and revocable at the will of any

individual State, so far as concerns that State. 3d. Denies to the General Government the pow-er to enforce its laws, if it be the choice of a State to reject them. 4th. Recognizes the existing rebellion as legiti-

The Recognizes the existing rebellion as legiti-mate, legal and just. 5th. Holds revolution against the resent Gov-ernment as not only a right but a duty. 6th. Holds obligations to the order as para-mount to those due a single State, or the United States.

7th. Declares its purpose, to stop this war, tceat with the rebels, and make a treaty based upon the recognition of grades of civilization and race. Sth. Declares a law of races, one of Caucassian en. Decares a new of races, one of Caucassian supremacy and one of African servitude. 9th. Pledgesa ernsade in favor of all peoples attempting to establish new governments of their choice as against existing rulers or authorities. 10th. Accepts the creed of the rebellion, its lo-gic, its plans and its privables as the province the cic, its plans and its principles, as the nominal the-ory of Democracy, and its own bond of cohere nee and ultimate success.

minees for President and Vice President, they hope to secure this power. This failing, open rebellion in the North against the general governo nent will be inaugurated.

To the above declaration of principles every aember of the organization is bound by the most lasphemous of oaths, and voluntarily swears to e governed entirely in his voting and in his fightng by the decrees of the society.

Men of Bedford County you have this oathound, treasonable organization in your midst exending, we have good reason to believe, throughout the county. Forewarned is forearmed. Be on your guard then. Do not allow yourselves to be entrapped by these vile workers of their country's ruin. Look with suspicion upon every man nonorable peace. Above all, avoid membership with any so-called "Democratic club," for be assured that by so doing you escape from the degredation to which Vallandigham and company would drag you down.

In the Pennsylvania Senate on Friday 12th nunerous petitions from townships and boroughs, in reference to bounties, were presented. The Gov-ernor's vetoes of the Petroleum and Venango Banks were sustained. The resolutions relative to the 187th Regiment were passed. A number of township bounty bills were introduced. Also, an act regulaing elections by soldiers in active service.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Watson com the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a ill authorizing a loan not exceeding three million lollars, payable after three years; authorizing the apointment of a major and two brigedier general roviding for the organization of fifteen reserved regments for three years' service, liable to be called nto the State service at any time, and authorizing the Governor to make an immediate enrollment of the militia, and draft the fifteen regiments if necessary. Ordered to be printed. The 'Governer's veto of the bill authorizing the city of Philadelphia to make general taxes ou stocks. loans, &c., was received; also the veto of the act incorporating the Mutual Claim and Collection Commertial Agency. A num-ber of bills were introduced. Several bills which had been recalled from the Governer were amended and passed. Adjourned until Monday afternoon.

GEN. KELLEY .- The Wheeling Intelligencer says hat "the President has conferred a brevet Generalship on Gen. Kelley in reward for his gallant and efficient defence of Cumberland and New Crock, and his continued, steadfast, every day watchfulness and zeal as an officer over the interests committed to his charge.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Cumberland was held on Thursday last and resolutions returning thanks to Gen. Kelley and his command for his successful defence of that city were addopted. A resolution was also addopted requesting n. Kelley to send all the Rebel

The New York Heraid suggests that Admiral Farn-gut's recent movement is probably designed not so much for the capture of the eity of Mobile as it is to obtain pos-session of Dauphin Island and Mebile Point, so that the harbor can be effectually blockaded, and at the same time to relieve the large Union fleet now off that place, who were hourly threatened with an attack from the robel were hourly threatened with an attack from the robel iron elads lying under the guns of Fort Morgan.

Dispaches from the Army of the Potomac up to Saturday last report no important movements. A Rebel de erter, who came into our lines, states that one divisio of Longstreet's corps hus been scut to reinforce Early i the Shenandoah valley. Gen. Lee is also reported to have gone in that direction. Through Rebel sources we also have the report that General Beauregard, with twenty thousand men, has been sent to reinforce Atlanta and take command there. There is no doubt that some por tion of Lee's army has been sent from the vicinity o Richmond, but we doubt whether they have gone to At Innta, though it is quite possible that Beauregard has been sent either there or to Mobile. Rebel papers also report that General Grant is removing his heavy gun from before Petersburg preparatory to abandoning the siege of that ci y.

An ar ival at New York from New Orleans gives up ri iy tome details of Admit if farragut's achievements office bay. The Monitor Treamsen was blown up by ande, not some by a sport from Fort Morgan, as reory of Democracy, and its own bond of construct and ultimate success. The main purpose of the Order is political to or-er by UNION WITH THE SOUTH, regardless of action or measures. Through the success of the Chicag-nominees for President and Vice President, they have been driven into Navy Bay and blockaded there but according to the latest Rebel accounts she had go up to Mobile with but slight damage. Fort Gaines was ceupied by our forces, Fort Morgan still held out. It capture is, however, a certainty, as our fleet commands the sand spit in which it is located, and the landing of a force, doubtless accomplished before this, will cut it entirely off from all communication with the city. The New Orleans accounts state that it was Admiral Farrague intention to at once move on Mobile and Endeavor t force the obstructions at Dog river bar. Admiral Buch anan and the other prisoners captured, had been sent t

Four refugees and rebel deserters arrived at Washing ton on Saturday. We have some statements in regard to the state of matters in and around Richmond, which f they can be considered trustworthy, show how effect who denounces the government and invokes a dis- ually the rebels manage to conceal their weakness at headquarters. These refugees say that there are n males, men or boys, in Richmond, exept those in govern nent employ. The men are nearly all in the army, even to the old men over 55, who form the militia of the State One of this party worked on Belle Island, and states that when he left there were but five Federal prisoners there the hthers having all been South, to Georgia. There are but few Federal prisoners in Libby ; in fact, none but he sick and wounded are kept there over a few days afer reception. At the time the Danville Railro was cut, our prisoners were made to walk on foo some seventy miles before they took the railroad, and these men heard the guards when they returned say that many gave out and died on the road. There are no troops in or about Richmond, except in the fortifications, those on the south side being fully garrisoned, while the he north side have barely enough men in them to keep hings in order. One of these refugees drove a baker's wagon, and says he sold loaves of bread weighing six ounces at \$1, and bacon had lately frilen in price, it be ing now quoted at from \$7 to \$10 % b, instead of from S to \$11. They say that the Government had been put-ting everybody into some kind of service, and they have been watching for a chance to escape for some time past and, notwithstanding that the Confederate detectives have been after them, they kept themselves so seeladed that they escaped. There are a large number of perso in Richmond, some in the service of the Government, who are anxious to get away, and will do so at the first opportunity, those that remain being sick of the war.

[From the N. Y. Examiner.] The 7-30 Government Loan.

Many of the advantages of this loan are appar ent on their face, but there are others that will b best understood after consideration. Aroong then there are,

ITS ABSOLUTE SECURITY .- Nearly all active credits are now based on Government securities.-Banks of issue and Savings banks hold them in them as the very best and strongest investment they could possibly make. If it were possible to ent, no bank would be any better or safer .--

try is not so poor in spirit or in purse as to submit to any such sacrifice as Shylock demands. There is but a limited supply of money seeking invest-ment at any time, and the Government offers to pay liberally for its use. At the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per anum, to say nothing of the collateral advantages, it is the strongest borrower in the market, and every feeling of inter-est, as well as patriotism and duty, should induce our readers to invest in its loans.

[From the Pittsburg Commercial] Resignation of Surgeon Gen. King.

The resignation of Surgeon General King and the appointment of his successor, has already been announced. We give below his letter of resignation and that of Gov. Curtin accepting the same

ing officer, but we feel confident they are a deserved tribute to the faithful and skillful manner he has discharged the arduons duties of the office

from which he retires : HEADQUARTERS PENN'A. MILITIA,

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT, HARRISBURG, PA, June 4, 1864.

Its terms are highly complementary to the retir-

His Excellency, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania

SIR: --- I respectfully tender my resignation as Surgeon General of Pennsylvania, requesting its acceptance as early as the interest of the public me by your Excellency, and your constant wilding-ness to entrust to my disposal every question aris-ing in my Department, however important, has made my official position as pleasant as I have felt it to be honorable. Feeling as I do, profoundly grateful for the gen-

erous confidence with which you have honored me, it is, I assure you, with great reluctance that I yield to the imperious claims of my private busi-ness, in asking that my official relations with the Stat be dissolved.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, JAMES KING, Surg, Gen. Penn'a.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,] July 30, 1864. My Dear Sir :- Your letter of the fourth of June, tendering your resignation as Surgeon Gen-eral of Pennsylvania, and requesting its accept-ance as early as the interest of the public service would justify, was daly received, and an answer in accordance with your wishes has necessarily been delayed by the severe campaign which has been in progress, and my desire to secure as long as pos-sible the service of an experienced officer who

could so materially aid the wounded ons of Penn sylvania, who were falling upon every field. I now feel, however, that you have done your whole duty to the public, and are entitled to retire to that private practice which you have hereto-fore enjoyed. On the first proximo, you will be relieved from further duty as Surgeon General of

the State. I issue this order with extreme regret. You have three times made the request to be permitted to retire, and I have long delayed acceeding to it. Permit me in dissolving the agreeable and important relations which have existed between us, to bear my testimony to your entire fidelity as an of

ficer, and to the unceasing care. attentioa, and professional skill which you have bestowed upon hose who were the subjects of your official care. Congratulating you upon the fact that in your, retirement, you can enjoy the priceless reward of an approving conscience, earned by years of faith-ful public service, and that you now have the gratitude of every citizen of the Commonwealth.

I am, truly your friend, A. G. CURTIN. JAMES KING, M. D.,

Surgeon General of Pennsylvania.

From the Fulton Republican, August 12th. THE REBEL VISIT TO M'CONNELLSBIRG.

The people of our town and Cove, have been under the most intense excitement and anxiety for the past two weeks, by reason of the visit and Banks of issue and Savings banks hold them in large quantities—in many cases, more than the entire amount of their capitals—and they hold man I moved West, on the Chambersburg and Bedford turnpike, entering our town abo o'clock on Saturday, the 30th ult. Th They munibered about 3,000, encamped here over night, and contemplate the funncial failure of the Govern- took up their line of march on Sunday morning for Hancock.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

L IST OF GRAND JURORS DRAWN FOR AUGUST TERM, 5TH MONDAY, 29TH DAY A. D., 1804. The Attack on Mobile -- Admiral Farragut's

The Attack on Mobile--Admiral Farragut's Success.
 New York, August 14.—The steamer Creole, from New Orleans 7th inst., has arrived. She brings the following particulars of the fight in Mobile bay. Four Monitors went in first, followed by the Brooklyn, Hartford, Metacomet and others, the principal fighting was with the ram Tennessee inside the bay. The Metacomet in attempting to ram the fennessee, struck the Hartford and stove is her side timbers. She will go North for repairs. The Rebel gunboat Selina was sunk by the Metacomet. The Chickasaw and Winnebago chased two others, the Gaine and Morgan, in Navy Cove, and they are blocks. Aded, without any chance of escape.
 Only ten persons are known to have escaped in the destruction of Teennesh by the torpedo. The dispatch boat Phillipi was burned at see while the fight was in progress. Admiral Farragut will push right on for Mobile.
 Further Particulars.

Further Particulars.

Further Particulars. New ORLEANS. August 7.—Intelligence was received at headquarters yesterday announcing that the fleet under Admiral Farragut passed the forts at the entrance of Mohile bay at 8 A. M. on the 5th.

The 5th. The Monitor Tecumseh was blown up by a torpedo. No other vessels were lost. The Rebel ram Tennessee surrendered, and the Rebel Buch-anan lost a leg and is now a prisoner. Our land forces under Granger invested Fort Gaines, and, with the passage of the fleet, taking the water batteries in reverse and silencing them. Our loses not reported.

Latest.

Later advices from Admiral Farragut's fleet may be summed up as follows: Fort Gaines has surrendered; Fort Poweli was blown up by the Rebels. This was at Grant's Pass at the opposite end of Dauphin Island, from whence the fight oc-curred. Admiral Farragut will push right on for Mobile eity. Reports through Rebel sources say that Beauregard, with 20,000 men has been sent Atlanta.

The Shenadoah Valley—Pursuit of the Reb-els--Heavy Skirmishing-sOur Forces Close on the Enemy.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The Herald's corres-condence near Martinsburg on the 11th, says that Rebel deserter reports that Lee and the Rebel Secretary of War recently visited Atlanta, and that Beauregard is left in command. A smad force of Rebels to-day entered Martinsburg and drove out our scouts and refugee citizens and took off all the merchandise and liquor they could find.

The Rebel regiments, it is said, are becoming so

mall that a large number have been consolidated. The Herald's (Cumberland, Maryland) correspondent, under date of the 13th, says that the Rebels have all left that section except McNeill's obbers. It has been ascertained that McCaus-and intended to burn Cumberland and destroy the Railroad, its entire length, to the Ohio river, and then turn into the Kanawha Valley, but his defeat by General Kelly prevented him,

The Pursuit of Early Up the Valley

NEW YORK, August 14 .- The Herald's Har-

New York, August 12. the 12th says : er's Ferry correspondent of the 12th says : General Sheridan advanced by way of Charles-own and Berryville to Winchester. Our cavalry town and Berryville to Winchester. Our cavalry have had some skirmishing with the enemy at various points between Berryville and Winchester, They came upon a party of some fifty Rebels enared in thrashing grain, and surprized and cap-garged in thrashing grain, and surprized and cap-surprised by the approach of our army and made but slight resistance. He found his position flanked by Sheridan's manœuvre, and fell back during the night, having attempted an artillery duel in the attempted an artillery the attempted an artillery the attempted by the store attempt of the store of the last will and testament of Daniel Stine-man, late of Union twp., dec'd, the account of Amos Grass and John B. Hardinger, Adž instrators of Daniel Houck, late of Cumb. Valley two, decrasse.

duel in the afternoon. Our latest information is to the effect that General Sheridan passed through Winchester yester-day morning. No details of our losses are receiv-ed. Some fifteen or twenty men were killed and wounded. The latter are in the hospital at Berryville.

General Weber sent a squad of fifteen men over the Shenadoah, a few days since, to take posses-sion of a quantity of smuggled goods. They se-eured the goods, and on their setarn were attack-ed by fifty of Moseby's men; whom they repuls-ed, and then brought off most of the goods.

A supply train was attacked last night by guer-illas and a portion of it captured. A sutler was also captured, robbed and released, but his cap-tors were afterwards captured by our men and the sutler's money found on them. General Duffie's command has gone out to hunt

From Harper's Ferry.

The account of Amos Grass and John B. Hardinger, Ad E instrators of Daniel Houck, late of Camb. Valley twp., dectased. The account of Joseph E, Long, Administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Daniel E. Long, late of Stoners-town, Liberty twp., dec'd. Administration account of Lewis Anderson, Adminis-trator of all and singular, the goods and chattles, rights and credits which are of Elizabeth Anderson, late of Broad Top twp., dec'd. Account of George Banghman, Executor of the last will and testament of Jonathan Rollar, late of W. Provi-dence twp., dec'd. Account of Janues C. Devgre, John C. Vickroy, and Jacob C. Devore, Executors of the last will and testament of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry twp., dec'd. Final account of Simon Brumbaugh, Administrator of all and singular, the good and chattles, rights and credits which were of John Brumbaugh, late of Middle Wood-berry twp., dec'd. Supplemental account of Jas, Mattingly, Esq.: Execu-tor of the last will &c. of Charles Hoyman, late of Lon-donderry twp., dec'd.

donderry trp., dee'd. Account of S. L. Russell, Executor of the last will and testament of John Shreeve, late of Monrae twp., dee'd. The account of Thomas Ritchey, Excentor of the last will and testament of Henry Ritchey, late of W. Provi-The Administration account of Thomas Imler, Admin The Administration account of 4 points inner, Administration account of 4 points inner, Administration account of Linea, two, Bedford county, decid. Account of Geo. Bortz, Guardian of the Estate of Wm. Henry Koons, Adam Francis Koons, and John Thomas Koons, minor children of Geo. W. Koons, late of Colerain twp., dec'd. The final account of A. B. Bunn, Esq., Executor of the The final account of A. B. Bunn, Esq., Executor of the last will of Philip Snrador, late of St. Clair twp., dec'd. The account of A. B. Bunn, Esq., Executor of the last will of Elias Rodgers, late of Napier twp., dec'd. The Guardianship account of Lewis A. Turner, Guard-ian of Margaret Turner, The account of Eve Begle, Executrix and William, S. Beegle Executor of the last will dec., of Solomon Beegle, late of Rainsburg boro., dec'd. The account of John Mower, Esq., Guardian of Mary Virginia Tate, minor child of Wm. Tate dec'd.

New Advertisements.

1. Jacob Kauffman, farmer, Union twp.; 2. Hubert Otto, farmer, Napier twp.; 3. William Werly, farmer, Cumb. Valley twp.; 4. Jacob Feightner, farmer, Juniata twp.; 5. Emannel Beegle, farmer, Cleran twp.; 6. Henry Rose, farmer, Cumb. Valley, twp.; 7. Geo. Vickroy, farmar, St. Clair twp.; 8. Geo. F. Steel, farmer, Opewell twp.; 9. James Haumond, farmer, Bedford twp.; 10. Sanntel R. Hare, farmer, M. Woodberry twp.; 11. Michael Ritchey farmer, Colerain twp.; 12. Daniel K. Barley, farmer, M. Woodberry twp.; 12. Daniel K. Barley, farmer, M. Woodberry twp.; 13. Saml James, farmer, Colerain twp.; 14. Daniel Boyer, farmer, Garair, farmer, Golerain twp.; 15. Saml, James, farmer, Colerain twp.; 15. Saml James, farmer, Liberty twp.; 21. Saml Bolinger, farmer, Liberty twp.; 21. Saml Bolinger, farmer, Liberty twp.; 22. John Border, guasnith, Bedford boro.; 23. Ghuck, farmer, Liberty twp.; 27. Josiah Miller, farmer, Hopewelltwp.; 25. Burket, farmer, Monroe, twp.; 29. Jesse Wright, farmer, Broad Top twp.; 30. Fluck, farmer, Liberty twp.; 32. Joseph H. Noble farmer, S. Woodberry twp.; 33. Philip Snider, farmer, Monroe, S. Woodberry twp.; 33. Philip Snider, farmer, Monroe, S. Joob Blaekburn, farmer, Napier twp.; 34. Janes Carbey, farmer, Southampton twp.; 34. Henry Wertt, farmer, Harrison twp.; 35. Joseph H. Noble farmer, S. Clair twp.; 33. James Carbey, farmer, Southampton twp.; 34. Janes Carbey, farmer, Southampton twp.; 34. Janes Carbey, farmer, Southampton twp.; 35. Janes H. Modelarmer, Southampton twp.; 34. Janes Carbey, farmer, Southampton twp.; 35. Janes Harmer, Southampton twp.; 35. Janes Carbey, farmer, Southampton twp.; 35. Janes Harmer, Janes Harmer, Janes Harmer

Bedford boro, Drawn and Certified at the Commissioners' Office, May 2d, A. D. 1864, JOHN G. FISHER. Clerk.

LIST OF CAUSES PUT DOWN FOR TRIAL AT AUGUST TERM, 1864; (29th day.) Hetty Miller vs. Samuel Smith; Thos. Keating vs. Directors of the Poor; Geo. Snyder vs. Adolphus Ake ct. al. Jacob Oster vs. Henderson & Sleek; Susannah Sharks vs. Fred. Davis. August 5 1864

August ,5, 1864. REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hareby notified that the following named accountants have filed their ac-counts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Taesday the 30th day of August next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation :

Administration accounts of George G. Gilson, Execotor of the last will and testament of Eli Fluck, of Hopewell

of the last will and testament of En Fluck, of Ropewer-twp., dec'd. The account of John Nyeum, surviving Executor cf the last will and testament of Leopard Nyeum, late of Monroe twp., dec'd, and trustee for the sale of the real estate of said dec'd. The account of David Ritchey Executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Ritchey, late of West Provi-dence the david

will and testament of Daniel Ritchey, into or Wess Lorr dence twp., dec'd. The account of Samuel Mock, Administrator of the Es-tate of Elizabeth Mock, late of Union twp., dec'd. The account of Valentine Steckman, Guardian of John B. Steckman, one of the sons of George Steckman dec'd. The account of Maria Metz late of Brond Top twp., he'd, who was administrator of George Metz, late of dec'd, who was administrator of George Metz, late

aid the cause of treason and rebeilion.

There is an order of men styling themselves the "Sons of Liberty," but in reality "Knights of the Golden Circle." Vallandigham is the supreme commander of the order. He comes here to give aid to the rebel cause by organizing the "Sons of Liberty," alias K. G. C.

These "Sons of Liberty claim to be an o len and lawful organization, but are really a band of sworn enemies of our Government. In some parts, they are only "Democratic clubs."

The organization is semi-military, and its ob-ject the aid of the Confederate States in establishing their Confederacy, and then, the establishment of a new Confederacy in the North-West, Of this traitorous organization, Vallandigham is the head, and, therefore, there is no doubt, that his visits and peregrinations through the Middle and Western States at this time, is to fully organize and not in working order the unlawful and seditious organization of which he is the constituted and reorganized head.

Our readers will bear in mind the existence of this secret, oath-bound organization, has long been known, and has even been the subject of judicial investigation in many of the Northern States. Pennsylvania included. In Indiana and Illinois it has been particularly prominent, its members going to the extreme length of resisting by force of arms the authority of the General Government The exposures which are now being given to the public of plottings for a further dismemberment of the Union, are not mere newspaper sensation stories, but proofs secured by regular officers of the government, such as the Provost Marshal General of Missouri, and General Carrington, of Indiana.

The idea of a North-Western Confederacy is no novelty. It has long been a favorite threat of Democratic leaders of the Vallandigham stamp, that "New England should be left out in the cold, and that a re-organization of the government should take place.'

That this organization is then extending its membership by means of its secret "clubs." "lodges" and "circles," is manifest, and it concerns every union man, every well-wisher of his country, every lover of free institutions, to at once take a bold and determined stand against these secret intriguers who are plotting the destruction of the only free government on earth.

To the end that our readers may see the object and scope of this treasonable organization, of which Clement L. Vallandigham is the head, we quote a few extracts from the constitution and laws of the order, as lately made public, by the commis appointed by Gov. Morton of Indiana :--

Section 1, of Article 1st of the Constitution deelares that the Order is

"Both civil and military. In its first relation, it declares principles of ethics and politics for leng-tion and dissemination that are hostile to the Government of the United States. In the latter re-lation, it a same's to organize armies for "actual operating of the New Jorsy coast. In one day she cap-gervice" in support of those principles, treating the United States Government as their charge, English built steamer as i of slow speed.

man into this State, is to defy public opinion, and Cumberland and vicinity outside the Union lines.

A War Democrat on the "Democratic Call."

MR. EDITOR :-- In the last number of the Bedford Gazette, I observe a card from O. E. Shan-non, who signs himself Chairman of the Demo-cratic County Committee, calling a Democratic meeting for August Court. In this card he styles those who support the Administration of the Na-tional Government "pimps" and says their acts shall 'not be done with safety to themselves nor

their own property." For myself, I have long ago learned not to imror mysel, I have long ago learned hot to him-pugn other persons motives. Men who radically differ from me as to matters of Religion, Gover-mental policy, or business may be honest. And feeling thus, I would tolerate those whom I regard as secession sympathizers and quasi rebels of this community, and I would willingly see the Government let them alone in their infamy, although they do of late yea ture to obtrude offensively their But, sir, when their impudence and insolence assumes the shape of a threat to destroy property and life, I think they should be treated with defi ance, even though they really intend what they threaten. For one I would have Mr. Shannon

and those whom he undertakes to represent, know that I am ready to meet him and them in defence my person and property. Whilst I do not support this Administration in

its emancipation policy and did not vote for Abra-ham Lancoln, I do cordially support any effort to put down by force of arms this unjustifiable rebellion to subvert the Government of our fathers and divide the Union. And I would now rather vote for Abraham Lincoln than for a Democrat of the Vallandigham school, who would agree to recognize the southern confederacy and see us a di-

vided and degraded nation. And if Mr. Shannon and his conferees of the County Committee desires to inaugurate a war at home, much as I depricate it and would con-cede to avoid it, I would have them know that this is done not from personal cowardice. It is only by a magnamity, that they have not the manonly by a magnanity, that they have not the man-hood to recognize or appreciate, that they have been thus long tolerated in their course of sympa-thy with treason. And when they choose to be-gin their attack against the "persons and the prop-erty" of those who are opposed to the rebellion and desire to see it crushed. I hope they will at least give some hours notice and make the attack is deplicated by the record should be the area. in daylight. If the reverse should be the ense I will depend on my dogs to give me the alarm: and by daylight or after night Mr. Shannon and

the County Committee may rely upon whatever defence I am able to make against a scoundrelly and dastardly attack as infamous as the burning of Chambersburg, an act I am told they justly or at least extenuate. A WAR DEMOGRAT.

WAR ITEMS.

The details of the progress made by General Sully's expedition to July 11, have been received at St. Paul .-At that time the main body of the troops were near Fort Rice, Dzeotah. The expedition reached the mouth of Long Lake Creek on the 5th and part of the First Brigade was crossed to the west side of the Missouri on the

Savings Banks already have a large part of their assets invested in Government securities. As a

rule they allow but five per cent. interest, and can only pay principal or interest in greenbacks or bills of State Banks,-for every note or bond held by them and due before the resumption of specie payments is payable in Government legal tender paper. Banks of issue and discount can not ask or get anything better in payment of customers' notes, and they prefer it to all other, for they are compelled to redeem their own notes in that paper W. Greathead, Cahill & Thompson, Hoke & Nace, as the circulating medium next to specie in value By the issue of this loan the U.S. Treasury becomes a Savings bank for the people. There are none stronger-none more solvent, and not one that pays so liberally for the use of money .-You may deposit fifty dollars or fifty thousand .-The more you put in, the more you will aid and strengthen the Govenment, and the more valua ble will be the remaining currency of the country.

ITS LIBERAL INTEREST .- The general rate of interest is six per cent., payable annually. This is seven and three-tenths, payable semi-annually. If you lend on mortgage, there must be a searching of titles, lawyers' fees, stamp duties and delays and you will finally have returned to you only th same *kind* of money you would receive from the Government, and less of it. If you invest in this loan, you have no trouble. If there is no National bank at hand, any banker will obtain it for you without charge, and pay you the interest coupon at the end of six months as a most convenient form of remittance to his city correspondent .-If you wish to borrow ninety cents on the dollar upon it, you have the highest security in the market to do it with. If you wish to sell, it will bring within a fraction of cost and interest at any moment. It will be very handy to have in the house.

ITS CONVERTIBILITY INTO A SIX PER CENT BOND.—Here comes an advantage that must not be lost sight of. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7-30 loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from its date as the Govern-meat may elect. For six months past, these bonds have ranged at an average premium of about eight per cent. in the New York Market and have sold at 109 to-day (July 28). Before the war U. S. six per cent. stocks sold at a much higher rate -and were once bought up by the U.S. Treasury under special act of Congress at a premium of not less than twenty per cent. There is no doubt that this option of conversion is worth at least two or per cent. per anum to the subscriber to the thus increasing the actual rate of interest to three loan, about ten per cent, Notes of the same class isabout ten per cent. Notes of the same class is-sued three years ago, are now selling at a premi-um that fully proves the correctness of this state-ment. IT's EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL

TAXATION.—But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress zz-empts all bonds and Treasury notes from local tax-ation. On the average this exemption is worth

for Hancock. Gen. Averill was close on his rea Sunday morning, his pickets driving the rebel eft Winchester on Thursday morning. His trains vere over three miles long. Our cavalry charged nto the town as the Rebel rear guard went out.— Early established his headquarters last night at from the mountain, and harrassing him through our valley.

Soon after the rebels entered town on Saturday Newtown. Yesterday morning htevy skirnish-ing occurred between our forces and a portion of the Rebels on the Milford and Front Royal roads. fternoon, they commenced plundering the stores. illaging private houses, and robbing citizens.— They first demanded the key of Dr. Duffield's We drove the Rebels. Early is well protecting his front and rear and making up the Valley as Drug Store, which was given, to prevent them breaking open the door. Not content with takfast as possible.

ing what they choose, they emptied the contents drawers, jars, cases, &c., on the floor, in

were with M'Clausland here week before last.

The Campaign.

Gen Grant has made a new movement in the

irection of Richmond, of the importance of

which, and the results obtained, we are yet but

partially informed. The movement was initiated

by a feint to deceive the enemy. The Second

Deep Bottom on the Rebel position, near

HARPEE'S FERRY, August 12 .- Five hundred of the energy's cavairy were seen at Summit point, and for a few moments our cavairy employed them. There were prospects of a considerable fight, but the Bebels retired precipitately without and the Messrs. Shoemakers, were also visited and received the same treatment.

The greater portion of the dry goods had been emoved, from the store of Hoke & Nage-which firing a shot. Prisoners differ as to Early's probable move

sed no little cursing and swearing among the Chivalry—as they expected to reap a harvest from this establishment. The losses of Dr. Duffield, J. W. Greathead, Cahill & Thompson, and A. & D. Shoemaker, were very considerable. Most of the princip house in term wars sillered of dathe ments, but the most prevalent one is that he will not make a stand at Winchester, but fall back to Strasburg, or possibly make a stand before giving battle, if indeed he does at all.

the private houses in town were pillaged of clothes In that case the fight or foot-race hinted at --and many citizens were stripped and rebbed in the streets and roads. Money was demanded from every one, the demand being accompanied ome days ago degenerates into a foot-race. Our prees, however, are being handled with admirable vigor and skill, and a portion of the Rebel force may be brought to bay and bagged. Moseby's guerillas are hanging on the rear of our columns, and annoying us somewhat by pickn most cases with threats of burning, or a cock-

d revolver in close proximity with the kead. The farmers in our valley were severe loosers Squads of rebels scouted the Cove, visiting nearly every house, stealing money, clothes, women's aping up stragglers and picking up information, and have picked up nearly one hundred of our men. One Rebel officer boasted that he had countparel, jewelry-trinkets, &c. A demand was made on the town for 2600 rations, which was supplied ed every man, gun and horse, and by saying that he would have it at headquarters at Winchester as far as the citizens were able, as we were informed, a non-compliance would insure the burning of our town. Indeed, it is now confidently believed, before night, unwillingly informed me that Early is still at that point.

These guerillas also captured yesterday Mr. Shelby, of the New York *Tribune*, going to the front, and robbed him in a most approved style, and, giving him what they called a parole, let him the destruction of this place was determined on and would have been accomplished, had not Averill been so near on Sunday morning. In all our intercourse with rebels last summer, we never met any, so utterly depraved, so reck-less, so desperate, as were a portion of those who

go. Yesterday a small scouting party, under Ser-geant James White, First Virginia cavalry, pro-ceeded towards Martinsburg, and ran upon the Rebels at Cunningham's woods, near that point and were driven back. Sergeant White being wounded was captured, and report says he was immediately hung by the Rebels. White was one of our oldest and most valued sources and bits here of our oldest and most valued scouts. And his loss is severely felt. Altogether the campaign in the Valley has opened auspiciously for us, and the Rebels will be pushed back with vigor.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

by a feint to deceive the enemy. The Second Corps was i luced on board transports, and started down the river, as if they were to be transferred to some other scene of operations. After night they were again carried up the river, and landed on the north side of the James, above Bermuda Hundred. At the same time the Tenth Corps was there again for the same time the Tenth Corps BEDFORD, Pa.. WM. DIBERT, PROPRIETOR.

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 con-venient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HO. TEL, and formerly kept by Mrs. Fille. This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-fur-nished, and is now opened for the reception of guests.---Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons at-tending 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 the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community. Conchos laws this Homes Daily (Sandama and a) at was thrown across from Gen. Butler's position, and the whole force thus assembled moved from Gap. The movement, according to unofficial ac-counts, is said to have been successful, resulting in the capture of five hundred prisone s and sever

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community. Conches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect: with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him. WILLIAM DIBERT.

WILLIAM DIBERT.

Baughman, Gump & Co., BLOODY RUN, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

Dealers in all kinds of Hardware, Iron, Nails, Stoves Dealers in all kinds of Hardware, from, Nails, Stores, Tinware, Wooden Ware, Window Glass, Oils, Painta Brushes, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Bacon, &c., Ac. Per-sons building will find it to their interest to give us a all, as we keep a general assortment of building furnish-

We will pay the highest price in Cash or trade for Clover, Timothy and Flax Seed.
Whent, Rye, Oats and Corn.
Beans, Dried Apples and Peaches.
Tallow, Beeswax, Feathers Wool and Rags.
Old Copper and Brass.
GIVE US A CALL ! GIVE US A CALL ! ! Bloody Run, Aug. 12, 1864.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE .--

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.— A The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans Court of Bedford county to report a distribution of the moneys remaining in the hands of John Cessna, Esq., Adminis-trator of the estate of William Keeffe, deceased, to and amongst creditors and heirs, will attend to the duties of his appointment on TUESDAY, THE 23d DAY OF AUGUST, inst., at his office in the Borough of Bedford, at 10 o'elock, A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested are requested to attend, as this will be the last notice to persons having claims upon the fund. JOHN P. REED,

JOHN P. REED. Aug. 12, 1864-2t.

ESTRAY.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in St. Clair township, about the first of June, one stray HEIFER with white back and blue sides. No other marks. Sup-posed to be about three years old. The owner is request ed to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away. JOSEPH FERGUSON. her away, Aug. 12-3t*

THE BEDFORD HOUSE. AT HOPEW ALL, BY HARRY DROLLINGER,

EVERY attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House. Hopewell, July 29, 1864 tf.

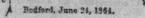
Estrays.

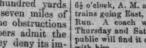
TWO stray heifers of a dark red color, came to the premises of the subscriber, on the 11th of July, in West Providence township, near Junists crossing.— The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, ay charges, and take them away. Angust 5th, 1864.—3t. JOHN BVEK.



Spanie Long and shoeld

Bedford, June 24, 1964.





sume is to protect our working parties and insure the completion of the canal which General Butler