

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA. FRIDAY, SEPT. 2ND, 1864.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR THE BEDFORD INQUIRER, WILLIAM H. KOONTZ, OF SOMERSET.

OUR CANDIDATES.—In the photos of Col. Francis Jordan the Bedford nominee for Congress...

The Defeat of the Democracy, the Defeat of the Rebels.

A deeply interesting document is given on our first page, in the form of a letter from General Seymour...

This is a truth which must address itself with great force to the good sense of every patriotic man.

The Rebel Idea of Peace.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The Chicago Convention has nominated Gen. McClellan for President and Pendleton of Ohio for Vice-President.

29. Elections were recently held in Rhode Island and Connecticut upon Constitutional amendments...

READ the interview with J. Davis on the first page. The President of the "Confederacy" declares that peace can only be obtained by the withdrawal of our armies.

As the American people will scarcely agree to negotiations upon the grounds of secession, said as we here have it from the great apostle of secession himself...

THE OVERLAND MAIL STOPPED.—The Indian troubles in the West have at length compelled the Overland Mail Company to withdraw the coaches from their route...

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS, CO. "L," 21st PENN'A. CAVALRY, 5TH ARMY CORPS, August 20, 1864.

It is now dark, after a series of marches and countermarches we are stationed in the woods three miles north of Reams Station...

The men are working by reliefs, throwing up advance lines of breastworks. And now as I have a little rest I will devote a few moments in informing the many readers of your excellent paper...

Our Corps, (the 5th) had been relieved from their works on the 15th inst., were placed in reserve with orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice.

The column soon formed to the left and struck the Jerusalem plank road (but minus planks).

We marched along this road for several miles, then it led right and turned our anxious faces toward the railroad.

We soon passed the advance cavalry picket, then under cover of a friendly ridge, and formed in three lines of battle.

The 21st Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, was the first to commence destroying the road, and the Company to which your correspondent has the honor to be connected with, was the first to destroy the wharf.

Friday the 19th, passed without much fighting. Toward evening under the cover of another rain storm, they again assailed our lines...

Again, and again, they rush on our lines, are in return driven back, finally they mass their forces again, to our right, with a determination to flank us.

They were met at the onset with usual bravery, but the living mass hurled against our right causing it to waver at full back.

The least the peace-loving, and if there are any, the truth-loving journals in the North can do, is to copy the Examiner's paragraph on the subject, and for once let their readers know the rebel idea of peace.

As Lincoln wants a peace on his own terms, so we also want a peace on ours, and the terms mutually exclude and destroy each other.

It is not, therefore, the same peace that we desire; and the word itself branded about in this way, loses all meaning, and signifies literally nothing at all.

It has become a hateful word, and should be left exclusively to the use of buffaloes in a neighboring State, if any of that sort dived and snivled.

Let us get rid of the whole of the vile cant, and say at once we are for war, not nothing but war, until, as Davis is said to have said, "the last of this generation falls in his tracks" and then we mean to pass it to the next as an inheritance.

It is for those who have unjustly and wantonly invaded our country to offer us peace; and when they do they will still offer it in vain until their armed men are withdrawn from the soil of these Confederate States, and the felon flag of stripes is hauled down from every fort within our borders.

After that it will be time enough to prate about peace. Now the very word is nonsense.

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CONGRATULATORY ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, 76th REG'T., PENN'A. VOLUNTEERS, NEAR HAZLETON VA., AUGUST 21st, 1864.

Sir:—I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of congratulatory orders promulgated by the Major General Commanding, to the 10th Army Corps...

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error Morton placed the information it contained in the hands of Policeman John S. Russell, who was able in a short time to report progress to Colonel James G. Jones, Assistant Provost Marshal...

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ed and competent inspectors familiar with the value and quality of the supplies, ordnance, and stores, or other military stores so contracted for, whose duty it shall be to examine and accept or reject the same, and if accepted to give a certificate thereof to the contractor or vendor...

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of the entrenchments, distinguishing himself. All he had to do was to strike with such small parties as could be rallied and formed by the staff officers.

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THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 27th—10.20 A. M.

To Major Gen. Grant, New York:

On Thursday, the 25th, General Hancock, who was south of Ream's Station on the Weldon Railroad, was attacked several times during the day, but he repulsed the enemy in every assault.

At half-past five P. M. on Thursday a combined attack was made upon his centre and left, which, after one of the most desperate battles of the war, resulted in the enemy withdrawing from the field, leaving their dead and wounded on the ground.

The details are given in the following brief official reports of General Grant, General Meade and General Hancock:

SECOND ARMY CORPS, August 25—5.30. To General Humphreys:

The attack about 5.30 was probably intended to be simultaneous by Wilcox on my centre and Heth on my left. The enemy formed in the woods, and placed their artillery in position and opened a heavy cannonade, lasting about fifteen minutes, and then assailed General Miles' force.

Some of General Gibbons' troops were hurried over to repair the damage, and the enemy only gained a slight foothold. They soon attempted my extreme left, driving Gibbons' division from his line. His men had been much worried during the repeated assaults.

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General Gibbons succeeded, however, in forming a strong line, and the enemy, who were pressing on with great enthusiasm, were severely checked by the dismounted cavalry under General Gregg, which he handled judiciously.