The General Ticket Agents' Kansas Excursion-Buffalo Hunt-Union Paeific Railway-General Sheridan. From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT HAYES, Kansas, Oct. 13, 1868. The General Ticket Agents' "Kansas Excursion" over the Union Pacific Rallway, Eastern Division, reached this place yesterday morning. and were kindly received and welcomed by Major-General P. H. Sheridan and staff. After some little time spent in social converse, the party started further West to see "Mr. Lo," and other poor Indians, and enjoy, if possible, a hunt after that celebrated American animal so familiarly but erroneously called buffalo.

The party left Sedalia, Missouri, 189 miles west of St. Louis, on the morning of the 11thafter partaking of an elegant breakfast at the Ives House, and reached Kansas City at noon. In that beautiful city of upwards of ten thousand inhabitants is a fine court-house, seven churches, three banks, three newspaper offices, five hotels, two iron foundries, and several wagon and other factories, besides two ratiroad machine shops. That place is the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, and the western terminus of the Pacific Railway of Mi souri; and as soon as the magnificent bridge across the Missouri river is completed, it will also be the western terminus of the Kansas branch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. George Noble, Esq., and B. Marshal, Esq., the Assistant Superintendents of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, joined the excursionists, and at one o'clock the train started west.

The country through which the General Ticket Agents and their friends passed from St. Louis to Kansas City, over the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, is a succession of valley, hill, and river scenes, varied and beautiful. The road, fifty-four miles west of St. Louis, crosses a small stream which empties into the Missouri river at that point, and runs along the south bank of the Missouri to Jefferson City, the capital of the State of Missouri. The situation of Jefferson City is elevated and picturesque, commanding a fine view of the river and country for many miles, as well as the cedar-crowned cliffs on the opposite shore. It contains a population of six thousand, and in addition to the State House, Governor's mansion, penitentiary, State armory, six churches, four hotels, and one newspaper, there are some small factories. The Gasconade river is crossed by the Pacific Railroad of Missouri on a high bridge memorable for the terrible disaster which occurred in August, 1854. on the opening of the road from St. Louis to Jefferson City. On that occasion a portion of the bridge broke down, and forty-four lives were lost and more than that number of persons badly injured. Mr. W. O. Lewis, the general ticket agent of the road, and Mr. Henry Hale, assistant superintendent, made themselves especial favorites through their kindness and attention to their guests.

After passing the Kansas river, the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., runs almost directly west. The passeng r stations are: -State Line, Armstrong, Muncy, Secondine, Edwardsville, Tiblow, Lenape, Stranger, Fall Leaf, Lawrence and Leavenworth Junction, Lawrence, Buck Creek, Williamsville, Perryville, Medina, Newman, Grantville, Topeka, Silver Lake, Cross Creek, St. Mary's, Wamego, St. George, Mauhattan, Ogden, Fort Riley, Junction City, Chapman's Creek, Detroit, Abilene, Saud Spring Solomon, and Salina.

At Salina the excursionists rested for the night, at a hotel kept by Mrs. Bickerdyke, a lady who did a vast deal of good during the late war, in relieving the distressed, the sick and wounded of both armies. It is stated of this much respected lady that she had free access to both armies in her mission of love and mercy, and enjoyed general passes from President Lincoln and Jefferson Davis to go when and where she pleased. Early yesterday morning Mrs. Bickerdyke furnished her guests with a splendid breakfast, after which the iron horse bounded westward again with its load of precious freight. Before reaching Rock Spring station, two miles beyond Bavaria, one of the most gorgeous views of the rising sun ever witnessed was enjoyed by each one of the excursionists. It was of surpassing beauty, and to all the strangers the sun appeared much larger than on any previous rising, Indeed, some were appalled at the magnitude and brilliancy of the bright and beauteous orb of day as it illumined the horizon and then slowly and majestically arose to full view. Passing Rock Spring, the stations of Fort Harker, Ells worth. Cow Creek, Wilson's Creek, Bunker Hill, Fossil, Walker's, and Fort Hayes were successively reached, when the "Kansas Excursion" party were 288 miles from Kansas City; 571 miles from St. Louis, and 1577 miles from Philadelphia, Here, as before remarked, General Sheridan and staff welcomed them, and after a formal introduction, through Colonel C. N. Pratt, the general manager of the excursion, to each of the ladies and gentlemen, a further Western announcement greeted the cars of each one. "Where are you going?" asked a resident of Fort Bayes. "To hunt buffaloes and Indians," was the prompt response of a dozer. At this juncture, General Sheridan remarked that there would be no disappointment in seeing buffaloes. but he greatly doubted the sight of the Indians. His prediction was verified. Within five miles of the fort, the buffaloes or bison made their appearance, probably twenty miles distant, on the north side of the track. Many doubted what they actually saw, for the reason that the bovine animals were so far away, and to the eye they seemed no larger than bees Soon, bowever, moss were observed, and much nearer the train, and, consequently, of greater proportions. Then the daring husters began to grow restive, and as every revolution of very car wheels carried the party forward the buffaloes grew more numerous and the excitement increased with every instant of time. The attention of one was scarcely called to this herd before another was called to look in a different direction, and finally they began to appear on the

buge buffaloes, or bison, were observed on the

south, not more than from two to three hundred

yards distant. Instantly forty-two carbines,

rifles, and guns were levelled at them, and bang.

bang, they went as rapidly as the "shootists"

could load and discharge their pieces. The

herd started on a full run, tandem, with severa

of their caives rollicking around and appa-

rently pleased with the sport. For nearly four

miles they ran parallel with the cars, without

the slightest apparent deviation in the space

between them and the train, and finally they

gained on the locomotive and crossed the track ahead of the train, compelling the engineer to check up. As soon as all this herd crossed over, the cars stopped, and out on the prairie each of the excursionists ran after some of the game which they felt sure had or would be secured. In a few minutes after, one of the herd, an immense female bison, fell on her knees, when all closed round her and one gullant sport out with a huge dirk and cut her throat. This darlog act created a shout. Victory had perched upon the banner of the travellers, and what had been imagined au hour previously was at that imcortant hour a stern reality-a bison had fallen. The army had conquered. A noble specimen of Bos Americanus was lying at the feet of those whose faith had been made strong by the dying animal before them. Immediately some two dozen stalwart men out with pocket knives and deliberately attacked the dead. It was an amusing spectacle, but as no provision had been made for butchering, necessity mothered the invention and but little time clapsed before both hind quarters, the head, eyes, tongue, tail, boof, and many parts of the hide were safely deposited in the baggage car. The hunt and chase were a success. While some were engaged in the manner referred to, others bounded forth after the retreating animals, and within three hours twelve immense buffalces or bison were killed and more than that number badly wounded. Those having arms, in their zeal for greater success, scattered over a space of from 10 to 15 miles, and within the range of vision hundreds of thousands if not a million of buffaloes were seen. This may be regarded as exaggeration, but none of the party who witnessed the magnitude of the buffaloes estimated their number any less. And to give you further evidence of the quantity in view, it is also a fact that the train, in going some ten miles further west, between Eilis station and Ogallah, the cars had to stop still four different times to let the buffaloes pass. Never before, in the lives of either lady or gentleman present, was such a scene witnessed; never did they anticipate so gran1 and exciting a sight; never did they enjoy such rare and magnificent sport. The reader cannot imagine, in the remotest degree, what such a bunt for wild game on the vast American prairies really is. To know, these grounds must be visited, and the buffalo or bison seen as they were observed and killed and wounded yesterday. At 6 o'clock the excursionists returned to Fort Hayes, where a sumptuous banquet was in readiness. The good things were enjoyed to the fullest extent, and about half-past 8, "Home Again" and 'Home, Sweet Home" were sung by the entire party with all the fervor and feeling of some of your celebrated Philadelphia singing societies, and the party departed Eastward, more than delighted with the pleasures of the hunt and their extraordinary success.

The buffalo, or more properly the American bison, is but little known, notwithstanding the occasional exhibition of one or two in connection with some of the travelling menageries of the country. In this way but a faint idea can be formed of the animal, except as to color and size, and nothing about the caged bison or buffalo indicates its strength, power, durability. speed, or habits. To see and appreciate it, the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, affords opportunities which cannot be excelled, if equalled, on this continent or in the world. It is along the route of this great national highway, west of Fort Hayes, where they abound. To say there are large herds of them would be existence. Millions upon millions of them browse upon the extensive and beautiful prairies of western Kansas, and run wild over that vast domain from south to north and from north to south. As far as the eye can reach over the undulating plain, they can be seen.

The American bison is generally larger than the cows or oxen of this country, and heavier, weighing from sixteen hundred to two thousand pounds. The color of the hair is a 'dun," or brownish-black, except the long hair, which is tinged with a yellowish rust color. The head, shoulders, and neck are usually covered with great shaggy masses of hair, while on other portions of the body and legs the hair is rather short and fine. Along the back it is coarser, and about half the length of the hair on the neck. The physiognomy is rather repulsive, and indicates ferocity if aroused or excited. The fiesh of the bison is similar to coarse grained beef, but more tender and juicy. When the hump is nicely cut in steaks and properly broiled, or when cooked in the Indian style, by sewing up the meat in the hide and baking in an earth oven underneath the surface of the ground, it is ranked a none the most delicate of American dishes. The tongue is highly prized among epicures, and much preferred to the tongues of cattle. The decided preference for this portion of the bison has often resulted in hunters slaying them merely for the tongues of the animals, and leaving all other portions for the wolf and the vulture to feed on.

The Indians in Kansas are almost entirely dependent upon the bison for their food, cloth' ing, dwellings, and fuel. The hides, with the hair, furnish the finest "buffalo robes," while the dressed hides are also a considerable article of commerce, and quite profitable. It is rather astonishing that, with the present admirable facilities for reaching all the Eastern cities and trade centres, some enterprising son of America has not devised some mode of capturing the bison, and having them transported to market in the cars of the "Union" or "Empire' lines as fast freight, and thus realize a magnificent profit out of the operation. There is no portion of the bison but what can be made marketable if in Philadelphia or New York. The cost of securing them and the freight would be comparatively trifling, when their value is ensidered. This trade cannot much longer be postponed. If the bison can be caught and killed, and postions of the meat prepared and sold East, at a satisfactory profit, how much more remunerative to bring them East on the hoof, and dispose of them alive! The man or south side of the track and much closer to the men who start this movement will inevitably train than those north. Before gaining a point reap a rich barvest. THE JUNIOR. ten miles west of Fort Hays a herd of thirty-nine

> -Now that it is apparent the Demosracy will not carry a Northern State, the leaders bid their followers secure as many members of Congress as possible. What, the "unconstitu-tional," "revolutionary," "rump Congress!"

-The Henderson (N. C.) Index, a puny Rebel Democratic country sheet, edited by a wailing mourner for the "Lost Cause," thus speaks of a State Senator, who bears honorable acars in-flicted by Rebel hands:—"The morning train rom Raieigh brought Colone! (?) Cook. of John-ton—a full blooded, whining, slang-whanging Yankee, who led (?) a colored regiment in the ate war!" FROM NEW YORK

The Democracy to Carry the State by Fraud-Forged Naturalization Papers

to be Issued. The Sun to-day reports that the courts of New York have been rounded about and day to weeks, to natural ze foreign-torn persons, and enable them to vote at the ensuing election. Many thousands of new voters have been cre-nted this fall. The vote of New York it is now estimated will be 160,000, or 47,000 greater than ever before polled. Robert Murray, United States Marshal, was satisfied that, in addition to the legitimate naturalization now in progress, many torged c rifficates of citizenship were issued. After long and assiduous endeavor through his agents, he discovered that one Benjamin B. Rosenberg, claiming to be chau-man of the Tammany Naturalization Committee, was procuring blank papers from the Supreme Court, stamped with the official seal, and signed Charles E. Loew, County Clerk. By employing some shrewd agents, he obtained indubitable evidence of fraud. To effect this, he drew up a great many fictitious names of men who never existed, at residences which had no sub tantial foundation. For these imaginary aliens his agents were en abled to obtain, at two dotlars each, a large number of certificates of naturalization, duly attested, as above described from Mr. Rosen-berg, the Tammany Chairman. The mode of doing this was in this wise:—The agent called upon Mr. Rosenberg with a promiscious list of twenty or thirty names, some of which were complete, some without initials and residences. For such of the names as were complete, Mr. Rosenberg, it is alleged, was in the habit of sending a runner over to the Supreme Court at once, enjoining upon the applicant to complete the list as soon as possible, when the others should be procured. The runner, entering by a private door to the Sapreme Court chamber] would come out in a few minutes with the docu-ments stamped and signed for the invisible voters, and soon after they were transferred to the Marshal's agents on payment of cash. thing was followed up until the Marshal had got half a ream or so of these papers. Rosenberg showed one of Murray's agents his book, on which 5900 names of persons naturalized through his office were inscribed, and stated that he had sold seven thousand of such papers to applicants this fall. Furthermore, he offered to deliver any number of such documents for cash to any one who could be trusted that wanted them. Marshal Murray yesterday ar-rested Mr. Rosenberg in the name of the United States. His authority for this procedure is Brightly's Digest. Mr. Rosenberg was speedily taken before United States Commissioner Osborne, when the following charge was preferred against him:-United States of America, Southern District of Ne

United States of America, Southern District of New York.—Robest Murray, Maisbai of the United States for the Southern District of New York, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he is informed and believes that on the 50th day of October, 1885, one Resemberg, whose first name is to the deponent unknown, but who was then and is now a member of a committee at 6 Centre street, in said city of New York, called and known as a naturalization committee, did wilfully and knowingly make, forge, and counterfeit, and cause and progues to be fairely made, forged, and counterfeited five certain certificates and evidences of citizenship, which said certificates and evidences are hereto attached; and deponent, therefore charges said Rosenberg with a violation of section birteen of the act of Congress passed March 13, 1813, entitled "An act for the regulation of seamen on board the public and private versels of the United States;" and the said deponent in further says that he will verify the charge a ore-said, upon an examination of the accused by the testimony of three reputable witnesses, who know the facts aforesaid to be true as to the alleged countrigiting and forging false certificates aforesaid. ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal, Sworn to before me this 21st day of October.

Assistant District Attorney Allen appeared for

Assistant District Attorney Allen appeared for the Government, and stated that defendant had, in violation of a statute of the United States which defines as felony the making of false, fraudulent, or forged naturalization papers, or the selling or uttering of the same, sold hun dreds and thousands of such false, fraudulent, and forged naturalization papers, the papers being fully made out, and having the scal of a competent court attached to them; only a blank space being left for the insertion of any name any party chose to insert. The defendant had been engaged for a number of days at this nefarious business at No. 6 Centre street, and had sent vast quantities, filling numerous orders, both no the river and into the interior of the State.

The examination was then fixed for to-morrow at 2 P. M., and defendant was held in default of \$10,000 bail, and committed to Ludlow Street There is evidence that parties stood ready to

guarantee, for a sufficient consideration, any majority for any office in any district that might The arrest has created immense excitement

among the New York Democracy.

National Libraries in Spain.

The Annual of Public Instruction, published at Madrid, contains some interesting details of the national libraries in Spain. The number of volumes contained in those establishments is 1,166,595, spread over the capital and the provinces. The library of Madrid alone contains 300,000; that of the Central University, 300,000; of Barcelona, 136,000; and of Salamanca; 55,000. There are similar institutions, not only on the Continent, but in the Balearic and Canary Isles; that of Palma and Majorca contains 35,000 volumes, and that of Mahon nearly 11,000. As to the archives, the entire history of the country, of its customs; and political life may be said to be represented in them; there are 70,278 packets of papers in the old palace of Simancas, 35,000 at Alcala de Henares, 34,000 in the archives of the Crown of Aragon, and 97,000 in the national his origal record office. At Valencia, Corunna, and Majorca, there exists an immense number of papers, manuscript volumes, account books, and parchments pre-served with care, and which show the interest Spain has never ceased to take in written monuments and serious studies. The same publication contains also some indication concerning the general state of instruction in the Peninsula and the adjacent islands. There are 27,000 infant schools, attended, according to the last census, by 1,500,000 children: 77 institutions for training teachers, and five for the deaf and dumb or blind.

With respect to secondary instruction there are two establishments of the first-class, sixteen of the second, and thirty-two of the third, and fourteen local institutions. There are ten universities for teaching theology, law, medicine, pharmacy, the sciences, literature, and philosophy. In addition to these there are several special schools, of which eleven are for the fine arts, one for music and declamation, two for manufactures, one for diplomacy, five for commerce, seventeen for navigation, also twenty-nine boarding-schools, and one hundred and eighteen private establishments. The budget of Public Instruction amounts to 22,428,090 reals, but the sums raised for the same object in the provinces and the communes increase the total amount expended on educational purposes to 110,000,000 of reals.

-Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, is said to be coveted by the Canadians for a vacant diocese.

-All the foreign ministers at Washington, including Thornton and Blacque Bey, are Catholics.

-A man named Love was withdrawn from the contest in a Western district. This is 'Love's Sacrifice."

-Robert Collyer and Robert Laird Collyer are both distinguished Unitarians, but two People, nevertheless. —Daly's new sensation play, the Red Scarf, contains a saw-mill, where the hero is bound on the log-carriage.

-John R. Owens won't go to California just yet, the three thousand dollar advance not being forthcoming.

FINANCIAL.

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1868. WALNUT BDs. AND FLANE. 186
WALNUT BDS. AND FLANE. 186
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANE.

UNDERTAKERS LUMBER 186 1868. WALNUT AND PINE

BEASONED POPLAR. BEASONED CHERRY. 1868. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 186 GIGAR BOX MAKERS' FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

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