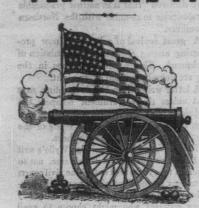
York 2,363

Bedford Inquirer.

REDFORB PA., FRIBAY, OCT. 13, 1865.



BRING OUT THE BIG GUN

Republican Majority in the State from 15,000 to 20,000!

BEDFORD COUNTY ALMOST REDEEMED!

Republican gain 500 on the vote of '62!

COPPERHEAD MAJORITY ONLY 138!

180 Skedaddlers allowed to vote.

Copperheads stuff the ballet-boxes!

Wholesale rascality practiced by them!

The tricks of last fall in a new shape!

The gains in Bedford county and the victory in the State glory enough for one day !

The election on last Tuesday was one of the most animated that has ever been held Snyder in this county. The expiring agonies of Copperheadism was even terrible to behold. And never in the history of the county did these men, or any other men, resort to such diabolical rascality as was practiced on this Warren...... day of election. In Bedford borough and Washington... township, their creatures composed a majority of the boards, and a nod, or a wink, or a simple request to accept or reject the vote | York .. of any one, by Meyers or Shannen, was all sufficient. Precedents adopted by these worthies, heretofore, when it was to their advantage to establish them, were ignored, men who were as much citizens as they, were rejected and men voted who never had a residence. But to crown the infamy of this base party, led by base leaders, the balin both borough and township. The same No Republican was allowed to enter the 2,000. room occupied by the respective boards during the day, while we noticed quite a number of those in the interest of that party, were allowed to move in and out at pleasure. With all this studied and designed rascality, the Republican party succeeded in reducing to vote. Had these doubly illegal votes been our gallant boys in blue. rejected, we would have elected every man on the Republican ticket, without being under the necessity of applying to the Courts which, we will now be compelled to do, to get justice and teach those political charlatans that the laws of the country cannot be violated with impunity. Soldiers who have passed through every ordeal of fire and

	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRICTS.	Slenker	Cochran	Slenker's maj	Cochran's maj	Davis' maj	Hartranft's maj.	Union gain	Union loss
Bedford bor	100	79	21		4		17	
Bedford tp	215		124		111	120	13	
Bloody Run bor.	15	42		27		40	22	
Broad Top	33			46	180	92	46	
Colerain	113		32		74	-		42
Cumb. Valley	178	10	168		104	1	84	
Harrison	84	42	42			4	46	
Hopewell	48	81		33	100	62	29	
Juniata	169	42	127		125	001	2	
Liberty	89	55	84		28		6	
Londonderry	88	45	43		14		29	
Monroe	104	123	138	19		49	30	
Vapier	176	110	66		50	1000	16	
Prov. East	45	107		62		123	61	
Prov. West	30	79	100	49		79	30	
St. Clair	177	168	9		33			24
Schellsburg bor	45	22	24		25			1
Snake Spring	63		39	30	27		12	
Southampton		36	140	23.0	124	9338	16	
Union		140		15	2.3	28	13	
Woodberry M		140		10	3.5	83	73	
Woodberry S			23	1		24	47	

sword to preserve their country, will not be

ruled out of their rights and privileges by

the men who forfeited their claims to citi-

zenship. The following are the reported

majorities of the different districts as com-

1862.

1862 .

It will be seen by reference to this table that there was a very heavy vote polled, the heaviest ever polled in the county. The Republican gains are pretty uniform on the vote of 1864 throughout, save in St. Clair, where we experienced a dead loss. This we cannot account for; the canvass of the township shows us a return of 231 Republicans and 202 Copperheads, making an aggregate ef 433 votes while only 415 were voted. The official vote may explain. We should have had 25 majority allowing them to vote their deserters. Middle Woodberry is the banner township, she gives us 83 majority, a gain of 73, but she could just as easily have given us 100 majority, and if properly can vassed, and the whole vote out, she can give us a majority of 125. All did well. Look at the delightful figures of Bloody Run, Broad Top, Hopewell, Monroe, the Provi on, the Woodberries and Cum berland Valley! Where all did so well how can we discriminate. One more turn of the wheel and Bedford county will have the boiler !"-B. F. Meyers. buried the last vestige of Copperheadism. How are you, 600?

THE VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA IN 1862 AND 1865.

The following table shows the vote in Pennsylvania in 1862, where the contest was between Thomas E. Cochran (Republican) and Isaac Slenker (Democrat) for the position of Auditor General, and the reported ajorities of Tuesday as far as heard from : Auditor Gen'l. Auditor Gen'l. 1862.

	COUNTIES:	Cochran	Slenker	Hartranft d.	Davis quejority
	Adams	2,555	2,966	100	. 50
	Allegheny	12,323	7,895	45,000	
ì	Armstrong	2.250	2,476	303100	
į	Beaver	2,268	1,734	17/, /300	- 10.00
	Bedford	1,679	2,320	144	138
į	Berks	4,550	10,464		5,200
4	Blair	2,485	1,894	724	
1	Bradford	5,824	1,761	3000	
3	Bucks	5,855	6,562	1000 E	371
3	Butler	2,770	2,615	处全1两	ados
d	Cambria	I,535	2,734		-
	Cameron	196	136	-	10
1	Carbon	997	1,097	100	17
ł	Centre	1,856	2,687	o dod	1 7
į	Chester	7,224	4,870	2,009	79
Ī	Clarion	1,396	2,355	i de la come	120
1	Clearfield	1,315	2,167		128
1	Clinton	1,I57 1,382	1,544		33
4	Columbia		2,952	nal sen	SHE SE
1	Crawford	5,006	3,589	下 国的	49
1	Cumberland	2,671 4,150	8,515	1 959	7
	Dauphin	2,772	3,276 1,461	1,000	
d	Delaware	275	586	1301	
3	Elk Erie	4,255	2,713	1794	31128
3	Fayette	2,709	3,639	1777	589
1	Franklin	3,157	3,140	117900	
1	Fulton	726	1,009	1	/7//200
j	Forest	82	59	-	-
1	Greene	949	2,869		1144
1	Huntingdon.	2,466	1,823	952800	
3	Indiana	8,396	1,596	2120	
1	Jefferson	1,412	1,483	79 900	
3	Juniata	1,094	1,548		250
1	Lancaster	11,471	6,532	5.334	See the second
1	Lawrence	2,551	1,053	1.36	
1	Lebanon	3,045	2,213	1:14	7
Ì	Lehigh	2,806	4,750		1000
ı	Luzerne	5,768	8,389		5.20
1	Lycoming	2,608	3,521	250	
1	McKean	784	628	11-1-15	
ı	Mercer	3,421	3,049	1800	
d	Mifflin	1,468	1,370	49 5	1 cm 5 3

North'mpton Northumb'd. 3.068 1 1,917 1,959 200 36,124 33,323 **8,400** Perry. Philadelphia 1,103 5,481 Schuylkill 1,592 2,475 1,415 1,200 Sullivan ... 2,749 /285 . 2,497 1,213 4,163

5.118

Wyoming 4,310 7,396 215,616 219,140 LATEST. Just before going to press we received the

following dispatch: Рипларегрија, Осt. 12, 1865. a. John Cessna:

Returns come in very slowly, but indicate a very large Union majority in the State. lot-boxes were stuffed by some of its agents | Landon, White, Ridgeway and M'Conaughy are elected to the Senate. Gain of several hand that stuffed the one stuffed the other. members in the house. Mann's majority

GEO. W. HAMMERSLY.

The latest news from Ohio indicates the election of Cox for Governor by 25,000.

YE "LITTLE BERKS." Cumberland Valley has done nobly. From their majority on the vote of 1862, the basis ten voters in 1862, we have risen to screnty, agreed upon by the Chairman of the res- and to-day we have the proud satisfaction of perhead Committee. pective State Central Committees, 500 and recording the enormous gain of sixty-four upwards, leaving them the trifling majority votes in this hitherto boasted stronghold of the Copperheads. of 138, to be reduced by a slight army vote, the ancient "dim-ocracy." The principles to overcome. While not less than 160 ske- of the Union party are firmly rooted in the daddlers and Bounty Jumpers were allowed people of Cumberland Valley. Thanks to

MIDDLE WOODBERRY.

Middle Woodberry has covered herself with glory. We knew she had latent strength, and it only required an effort to exhibit her mighty prowess at the ballot box. Whilst she had thundered defeat and consternation into the retreating squadrons of copperheadism, she can poll fifty more Union votes next fall. Gird on your armor, and be ye ready for the next conflict!

BALLOT-BOX STUFFING.

The Copperheads stuffed the ballot-boxes pared with the vote for Auditor General in in Bedford Borough and township giving them thirteen more ballots than they had voters. We expect the Gazette to make an effort to palm this dastardly trick off on the Republicans. The Cops only allowed their friends the run of the board, this accounts for the ready manner in which the trick was accomplished. These are the fellows who cry fraud! fraud! and stuff the ballot-boxe

EAST PROVIDENCE.

All honor to the Union men of East Prov idence, who have so nobly sustained the un tarnished fame of their township. East Providence may, like Maine, well adopt the motto, "Dirigo," I lead the way; her star never sets.

Our Woodberry friends will be astonished to hear that they imported votes from Blair county. We suppose East Providence colonized from Fulton. It is too bad that these districts have in-cur-red the dis pleasure of the Copperheads.

How are you, Negro Suffrage? The Gazette said before the election that by voting the Republican ticket our Republican friends would endorse Negro Suffrage. Do you think they did? How are you Negro

The editor of the Bedford Gazette re tired early on Tuesday evening and was very much annoyed by the Republican boys in the street. Can any body tell us the reason why?

Several flags were displayed by ou Copperhead friends on the day of election but since then they have gallantly hauled down their colors! Wonder whether they were stolen?

Very amusing—to hear the Coppe heads condoling with each other over their losses in this county. They cur-tail the reasons very philosophically.

"We will have 600 majority or burst

The Atlantic Monthly for October makes its appearance promptly, it contains fewer and longer articles than usual. The Needle and Garden by Mr. Morris is concluded in this number. The other articles are, Saints Who Have Had Bodies, by G. Reynolds; No Time Like the Old Time, by Oliver Wendell Holmes; Coupon Bonds, II, by J. T. Trowbridge, The Author of "Saul," by Bayard Taylor; John Jordan, by Edmund Kirke; Noel, by Henry W. Longfellow; Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship, II by D. A. W. We hope that our readers faithfully read and ponder the reports of the proceedings of the right of secession and State sovereignty are fictions too monstrous and perilous to be openly or covertly tolerated for an instant? It is not an unkind humiliation of those who have been baffled in the most strenuous effort to destroy the Government under the plea of a reserved Constitutional right, to require that they shall at least solemuly renounce that public opinion should be so instructed in the facts as to be firm and intelligent in its deman is

If the spirit of the convention appears to be truly healthy, if they allow that they are all the right of secession and State sovereignty are fictions too monstrous and perilous to be openly or covertly tolerated for an instant? It is not an unkind humiliation of those who have been baffled in the most strenuous effort to destroy the Government under the plea of a reserved Constitutional right, to require that they shall at least solemuly renounce that plea before they are admitted to an equal share in the Government. It is not an unwise nor unconstitutional exercise of power to refuse to recognize as republican a political system which puts evry political and personal vict.

"OUR YOUNG EOLKS" for October con tains Grandfather's Chestnut Tree, Gipsy Children's Song, How the Indian Corn Grows. The Cruise of the Leopold. Halfhours with Father Brighthopes, Dog Carlos, Afloat in the Forest, Winning his way, Aunt Esther's Stories, Hush-a-by, and Round the Evening Lamp. Every family should take our Young folks. It is pub-1020 lished by Ticknor & Fields, Boston, Mass.

"THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW" for September is on our table, and contains seven articles under the following heads: 1, Examination of Sir Wm. Hamilton's Philosophy by Mill. 2, Burlesque Poetry. 3, Carlyle's History of Frederick the Great. Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie Bart. 5, Mr. Russell on Salmon. 6. Sensation Novelists: Miss Braddon. 7, Frost and

"THE HORTICULTURIST" for October is on our table with its usual amount of interesting and instructive matter on various abjects pertaining to its peculiar sphere. THE GARDENER'S MONTHLY for October

is full of interesting articles on Horticultural subjects and will be read with delight by every one interested in the culture of flowes and fruits.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for this Month is crowded with seasonable and instructive articles. It is without a rival as an agricultural journal and should be in the hands of every one who has any ground to cultivate either for pleasure or profit. It is published by Orange Judd, 41 Park Row, New York City. Send and get a specimen

Who stole "Andy Johnson and the Democratic ticket?" Andy appears to have been too much for the Copperheads to carry They will have to try some other dodge.

Looks like the breaking up of a hard vinter-the dog-matical chap of the Cop-

From Washington. WASHINGTON, October 9.

The whole number of postal routes contracted for in the Southern States thus far is 84. The whole number of post offices reopened 807, leaving over 7000 yet to be opened. The growing demand for postal facilities is proved by the fact that one post office was opened in the month of March, 15 in April, 8 in May, 37 in June, 76 in July 220 in August, and 450 in September. The difficulty in opening more lies not in the Department, but in the inability to find men ho can take the requisite oath.

During the first quarter of 1865 the total expenses of the Post Office Department ere \$3,648,869 47. Of this amount \$832 435 33 was paid as compensation to postmasters, \$126,001 26 to letter-carriers, and \$1,781 708 24 for transporting the mails. The receipts for the quarter were \$3,837,931 51, showing a net profit of \$189,062 04.

North Carolina.—Slavery Forever Pro-hibited in the State. WASHINGTON, Oct.

The following dispatch was received by the President last night: RALEIGH, N. C. Oct. 7—The convention

has just passed unanimously the following ordinance: "That slavery or involuntary ordinance: "That slavery or involuntar servitude other than for crime, whereof th party shall have been duly convicted, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited within the State.

The convention will in all probability, ig nore the rebel State debt The convention has also passed an ordi-nance providing for the election of Gover-nor, members of the Legislature, and seven members of Congress, on the 6th of No-

The Legislature is to meet on the 19th of ovember. W. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governo

Robberies and Garroting.-Vigilance Committee Formed.

PITHOLE, Pa., October 7.

Highway robberies in this region are becoming of almost daily occurrence. The scene of operations is on the roads leading to Titusville or Shaeffer, and the parties are so numerous and bold that it is not safe to travel these roads alone. Yesterday Mr. Bothford, of Jamestown, N. Y., while on his way to Shaeffer, was waylaid and robbed of \$1500 and a gold watch. He was left for dead, but is still alive, though not expected to recover. Garroting is of almost nightly dead, but is still alive, though not expected to recover. Garroting is of almost nightly occurrence here, making it unsafe to be out. Those doing business here are now organizing themselves into a vigilance committee for their own protection, and if any of the parties are caught lynch law will take its course, and no mercy will be shown.

BALTIMORE, October 9.—The Rebel Gen-rals Joe Johnston and Ewell are still in Baltimore and an unusually large number of Southerners are here awaiting pardon.
General Hancock and a portion of his staff will be at Gettysburg to morrow to view the battlegrounds where Hancock foughtso nobly.

The old Maynland Clab H.

bly.
The old Maryland Club House, which was closed by General Schenk two years ago for disloyalty, is about being reopened under

R. Trowbridge, The Author of "Saul," by Bayard Taylor; John Jordan, by Edmund Kirke; Noel, by Henry W. Longfellow, Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship, II by D. A. Wasson; Dr. Johns, IX, by Donald G. Mitchell; Down the River, by Harriet E. Prescott and Abraham Lincoln, a poem of several pages, by H. H. Brownell.

Harper's Magazine for October is unusually interesting. It also contains forty-two englavings illustrative of original papers. Its contents are "Down in the Cinnabar Mines;" "Visit to the Isle of the Puritans.

—"White Wings"—"Sherman's great march"—"One of my Scholars"—"In the Steefage"—"Oolie"—"Leaving Naples"—"Jefferson Davis"—"My Burglar"—"On the Frigates"—"Fighting Joe Hooker"—"Our Mutual Friend"—"A Battle Relic"—"Give them work"—"Record of Current Events"—"Easy Chair" and "Editor's Drawer."

Drawer."

Seefaging for the fireside and family. The embellishments are beautiful and gotten up in an artistic manner. It contains a rich fund of literary matter and is deserving of a liberal patronage.

"Our Young Eolks" for October con"Our Syoung Eolks" for October con"Our By Jong Land of Literary matter and is deserving of a liberal patronage.

"Our Syoung Eolks" for October con"Our Syoung E

by a vote of 61 to 25, decided to submit the amendments to a popular vote.

Such action is good as far as it goes. But the issues are so important that it must be strictly scrutinized. A State which seven months ago, was in open and desperate rebellion against the Union upon certain declared grounds now asks to be admitted to a full and equal share in the legislation of the Union upon the conditions thus stated. Let us look closely at their character.

The Alabama Convention by declaring the act of secession null and void admits that

The Alabama Convention by declaring the act of secession null and void admits that the Convention of 1860 had no authority to pass such an act; but by refusing to condemn it as unconstitutional it adheres to the State right of secession, and does not deny that another Convention might lawfully authorize secession. This was the very ground of the rebellion; and the Convention refuses to relinanish it

The Alabama Convention also declared all political power to be inherent in the people, and that all free governments are founded in their authority and established for their benefit; and then proceeded to base the Government mon a minority or a small me. Government upon a minority or a small ma ority of the people leaving all the rights of

jority of the people leaving all the rights of the rest in person, property, residence, legal testimony, and marriage, to the absolute will of a class of the citizens.

Thus Alabama, by her Convention offers to return to her equal power in the Union upon condition that the United States will concede the constitutional right of secession and the political outlawry of half the population of the State, that half being entirely composed of the people whom no threat nor falsehood could seduce from their unswerving fidelity to the Union during the darkest hour of the war. our of the war.

Do the gentlemen of the Convention really suppose that the reople of the United States victorious in this tremendous war, will now acknowledge the constitutionality of secession and consent to perpetuate that concentration of political power in a class, which were the mainsprings of the rebellion? Like a the mainsprings of the rebellion? Like a shrewd trader Alabama begins with her owest offer. But she is surely too shrewd to suppose that it will be considered satisfactory.—Harper's Weekly

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE South Carolina Convention has also agreed upon its offer and adjourned. As we showed last week, the key-note for its deliberations, struck by the Provisional Governor Perry, was the Dred Scott decis-

The Convention repealed the ordinance of by 98 to 8 that as slavery had been abolished by the action of the United States authorities it should never be re-established in the State and directed a commission to submit a code to the Legislature for the protection of the colored population. It popularized some of the former purely aristocratic provisions of the Constitution; resolved that the white population only should be the basis of representation; and appointed a committee to go to Washington and intercede for Jefferson Davis, Mr. Magrath, and Mr. Trenholm So far as apperrs it did not repudiate the rebel debt nor provide for a popular ratifi-

ation of its action.

The South Carolina Convention, by merely repealing the act of secession, neither denies the right of secession nor the authority of the Convention of 1860. It simply declares These six hundred bales Steiner surrendered the convention of 1860. that it is now expedient to reconsider and reverse a legitimate action. It repeals the ordinance as a legislature repeals a law which it was perfectly competent to pass. It will not however be forgotten that the act of South Carolina then reserved her right to nullify as she now reserves her right to se-cede. In the present Convention Mr. Ham-mond, son of the late Senator offered the opportunity of renouncing the ground upon which the rebellion was justified by proposing a series of resolutions, one of which ex-pressly acknowledged that "sovereignty, a unit, absolute and indivisible, which in all unit, absolute and indivisible, which in all nations must exist somewhere, resides in the American people, and its authorized representatives, within the limits of the organic law—the Constitution—is the Federal Government." The resolution went to the committee and did not return.

Like the Alabama Convention, that of South Carolina declared all political power to be inherent in the people and then based the Government upon a minority of the

to be innerent in the people and their based the Government upon, a minority of the population. The spirit of the Convention may be inferred from the speeches and Mes-sage of Gov. Perry and the remarks made sage of Gov. Perry and the remarks made by the leading members, as well as by its au-thentic acts. Even that part of the popula-tion which is declared to be vested with po-litical power is not allowed to pronounce upon the proposed Constitution.

Is this an "acceptance of the results of the war?" Is there any evidence here that South Carolina, formally or informally, ver-bally or inferentially, renounces the theory which has distracted this country for more than a generation and finally culminated in

which has distracted this country for more than a generation and finally culminated in terrible civil war? Does she take the least pledge not to renew the attempt; and however futile the supposition of a renewal may now seem, is it not for that reason all the more important that at this time all shadow of legal pretense for secession shall be utterly removed? Shall not the people of the United States—and not a certain class in South Carolina—who are now to decide this question decide plainly and indisputally and forever, that while the right of revolution for

the condition of the return of the bitterest enemies of the Union to a voice in its government shall not be the proscription and oppression of its most faithful friends.

Nor is there any question of authority in the case. Either South Carolina as a State of the Union has the right to refuse to make any change whatever in her Constitution, and to claim the recognition of her Senators and Repsesentatives in Congress exactly as those of New York are recognized, or the United States have the right to insist upon such conditions of her return as good sense and experience may suggest. South Carolina, by the assembling and action of her Convention under the authority of the United States, has already yielded her claim. She acknowledges the authority of the United States to dictate the terms of her return Let the United States not mistake weakness for generosity, nor expecta harvest of palms, if they allow dragon's teeth to be sown.

Harper's Weekly.

that in the summer of 1864 he was ordered storm Chicago, Ill., to Richmond, Va., and not daring to take the cars, he made the entire distance from Chicago, Ill., to Richmond, Va., and not daring to take the cars, he made the entire distance from Chicago, Ill., to Richmond, Va., and not daring to take the cars, he made the entire distance from Chicago, Ill., to Richmond, Va., and not daring to take the cars, he made the entire distance from Chicago, Ill., to Richmond, Va., and not daring to take the cars, he made the entire distance from Chicago to a point in Virginia, where he could take the cars he made the entire distance from Chicago to a point in Virginia, where he could take the cars he made the entire distance from Chicago to a point in Virginia, where he could take the cars he made the entire distance from Chicago for a point in Virginia, where he could take the cars he made the cars he made the cars he made the cars he and early he case day. Nat.

Confederate Colonel, was doing in Chicago in the summer of 1864.

Col. Cunningham said that he was a delegate to the

IMPORTANT FROM MISSISSIPPI. A Great Cotton Fraud-- The Government

will not undertake to positively determine.

The facts are as follows:

When General Grant came here in January, 1863, and, encamping at Milliken's Bend, began to assemble the immortal army with which he afterwards captured Vicksburg, the rebel citizens of Madison parish, Louisiana, in which Milliken's Bend is situated, generally fled. Among the most extreme and violent of these people was one Joseph Noland, a cotton planter. Just before his flight, Noland complied with the orders of the rebel authorities by setting fire to his cotton, of which he had a considerable quantity. Most of it was burned up, and Noland left in the belief that it had entirely perished in the fire. It is said, however, that a small quantity escaped destruc-Slavery is abolished and prohibited by the act of the Convention. But unquestionably it acted under a certain consciousness of constraint, and it is perfectly competent for another Convention to re establish slavery. If the intention were finally to end slavery, why not have removed it from State control by recommending the adoption of the emancipation amendment to the Constitution of the United States? This would have left no room for suspicion or apprehension. any right whatever, on the part of the fugi-tive rebel who owned it to ask for payment. In process of time, after Vicksburg had fallen. Noiand came back to his plantation. It had then become the fashion to present claims for cotton lost during active hostili-

ties, and some six months after Noland's re-turn he was induced by one Delano to make out an allegation that Grant had seized and used six hundred bales of his cotton, with the demand that that number of bales should be returned to him out of captured cotton then lying in the quartermaster's store house in Vicksburg. This claim was pre-sented to Major General Slocum, who was

the Government for the benefit of a rebel, whose treason could not be denied or even

it merited as an impudent attempt to defraud Hereupon Noland and his friends gave up the attempt and were looking to other means of making money; but there was then at

Vicksburg a shrewd and unserupulous Northern speculator, named W. S. Grant, who conceived the idea of achieving what Noland had failed to accomplish. He first barland had failed to accomplish. He first bar-gained with Noland to buy the claim for about one-fifths or one sixth of its nominal value, agreeing to pay him for it nearly a thousand dollars when he had got the cotton. Then he went to General Slocum, and used such effective argument, that within two days that officer delivered to him six hundred bales of cotton from a store house, which for some purpose had been taken out of the hands of the previous regular quartermaster, and put in charge of one Lieut. Steiner, and put in charge of the lieut.
Steiner, an officer of the 1st Maryland cavalry, who was not a quartermaster, but only acting as such. Not being a bonded officer, of course Steiner was responsible in a somewhat less degree for property of the sort that might be in his hands. He might also be expected to be more pliable than a tried These six hundred bales Steiner surrendered to Grant upon Slocum's order, as an equivalent for that which Noland pretende have lost, and this cotton was immediately shipped to New Orleans and sold. extraordinary an interest did Gen. repeal did not prevent the ordinance of secession in 1860. It was not meant to do so. take in the success of the he actually sent a confidential staff officer with the cotton, saith Grant, to New Orleans, and this officer did not return until the property was disposed of, and the money for it realized. What sum it produced

Destructive fire in the oil regions .- - Fou PITHOLE, PA., October 9 .-- The most de

structive conflagration that ever took place in the oil regions occurred this morning about o'clock, which fortunately terminated withlo clock, which fortunately terminated without loss of life. The tanks of the largest flowing well in Pithole, known as the Grant Well, containing 4000 barrels of oil, caught fire, spreading destruction in all directions. Thirteen derricks and engine-houses on the following leases were destroyed:—Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 on Holmden Farm, and leases Nos. 2, 4, 5, Marcy Farm covering a square of five acres. The total loss will reach \$150,000. All of the oil belonged to the owners of the land interest and United States Petroleum Company of New York. The tanks, buildings, and property, belonging to the owners of the working interest in the well were insured for \$29,000 in the Associated Company of New York.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENT.

Confederate Staff Officer present as

A Confederate Staff Officer present as Delegate in the Chicago Convention—He Votes for McClellan and the "Paiture" Platform—The Camp Douglas Conspiracy.

Dr. Lanford B. Hunt, of Buffalo, New York, late Medical Director of the caralry forces of the Military Division of the Gulf, furnishes the Buffalo Express the following statement:

of power to refuse to recognize as republican a political system which puts evry political and personal right of a majority of the population at the mercy of a contemptuons minority. It is not ungenerous to insist that the condition of the return of the bitterest enemies of the Union to a voice in its government shall not be the proscription and on pression of its most for the contempt of the bitterest enemies of the Union to a voice in its government shall not be the proscription and on pression of its most for the contempt of the bitterest enemies of the Union to a voice in its government shall not be the proscription and on pression of its most for the Union to a voice in its government shall not be the proscription and on the contempt of the population and the contempt of the population and political system which puts every political and personal right of this year, I was stationed at Selma, Ala. One morning I received a visit from Col. Cunningham, C. S. A, late Chief of Staff for Geu John Morgan, of Ohio raid notoriety. The conversation turning upon horse flesh, Col. C. said that in the summer of 1864 he was ordered from Chicago.

any rate he got no aid from them, and he said "because they were the d—dest cowards on the footstool."

A Great Cotton Fraud--The Government Cheated of Half a Million--Gen. Slocum Responsible.

Correspondence of the Chicago Republican.

VICKSRURG, MISS., Sept. 24, 1865.
I have obtained a copy of an official document revealing a gigantic fraud upon the Government, in which Major General Slocum was a prominent actor,—whether as a tool of cunning scoundrels or as a participant in their guilty but enormous profits, I will not undertake to positively determine.

The facts are as follows:

ards on the footstool."

Col. Cunningham further said that with his reliable 3000 men he could at some loss, have taken Camp Douglas the evening before the Convention met, that he would have done so if everybody else had been as flucky as Alexander Long, of Ohio, that Long was a thorough-going coward, and his lack of moral courage defeated the whole enterprise.

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MISCHIEF BREEDERS. certain, but from the best information I can gather the amount was about forty bales.

When, in March and in April following, Gen. Grant was fitting up his steamboats to run past the batteries of Vicksburg, he sent about the country and gathered in all the abandoned cotton that could be found, to be used for bulwarks for the protection of boilers and engines against the enemy's fire. There is no evidence, and none has ever been adduced, to prove that Noland's abandoned and unburnt cotton was taken for this purpose, but probably it was. At any rate, however, it was abandoned property, belonging to an enemy of the United States, who tried to destroy it to prevent its falling into our hands, and was clearly subject to the uses of the United States forces, without We met the other afternoon a Texan, who has recently travelled through the south-western states. He asserts that the New port the ex-slaveholders in any measures which they may choose to adopt in relation to the negroes. They are persuaded that they need not make contracts with their blacks, for that this northern party will help them to establish some compulsory labor system. Therefore they refuse to begin work; they prefer to let their fields lie unplanted—they will wait, they say, for what

s going to turn up.

These same men," said our informant, "were ready to accept the best terms they could get four or five months ago. They would have pledged themselves to ratify the then lying in the quartermaster's store house in Vicksburg. This claim was presented to Major General Slocum, who was then commanding at Vicksburg, by whom it was treated at first with the indifference it merited as an impudent attempt to defraud ratification in New Jersey and elsewhere, and continues to do so; and they understand from this that the democratic party is ready to assist the southern planters in Congress in establishing a system of serfdom, or apprenticeship, for the freedmen. The belief that they are thus secure of the assistance of a pro-slavery party in the North makes them careless of the present," he continued.
"They look to the future; they will begin no new enterprises until this matter is settled and the revival of industry over a large region is checked by these hopes, which the

conduct of the democratic party journals has We find in the Mississippi correspondence of the Herald a report to the same effect: 'It is true that no one, with very rare excep-ions, is foolhardy enough to dream of the old form of slavery ever being reinstated; but there are hopes entertained by a large class-a majority, in fact-of the people that a stem of warranteeism will be inaugurated to the next Congress. By warranteeism they ean an enactment of Congress which shall permit the states to make such laws as will compel the negroes to work for stipulated wages and stated lengths of time. The adwages and stated lengths of time. The advocates of this warrantee system will be elected to Congress, and I believe that Governor Sharkey, who will most undouptedly be one of the senators, will also favor it; for any man who would announce his enmity to it would stand no chance of election."

Thus the settlement of our difficulties is

Thus the settlement of our difficulties Thus the settlement of our difficulties is put off, the reorganization of southern industry delayed, strife and ill-feeling kept up by the conduct and language of the democratic organs. Evening Post.

How to obtain the Bodies of De tully 300,000 pounds, and the whole ought to have netted something over \$400,000.

Gen. Washburn afterward came here as Slocum' successor, and learning by accident that Noland, whose former history as a rebell he perfectly understood, had received a large quantity of cotton from Gen. Slocum he caused the matter to have not as the property of the perfect of the perfectly understood, had received a large quantity of cotton from Gen. Slocum ceive said body and at the same time state the company and regiment to which he formerly belonged. All applications should be made at the office of James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, where a record is kept of a large proportion of those who have fallen during the war, their company, regiment, and rank, together with their conjugal condition, residence of widow or relative, cause dition, residence of widow or relative, cause of death, and exact locality of their graves. The affidavit must be left at Capt. Moore's The affidavit must be left at Capt. Moore's office, Washington, where he will receive an order for exhuming the body. The Government makes no charge for furnishing all information relative to the interment of deceased soldiers, but after it has granted the ceased soldiers, but after it has granted the necessary permission to exhume their bodies, relinquishes all care and supervision, and the corpse must be taken from the cemetery by private conveyance, and be prepared for shipment to its destination by the same means. It is essential that a body be so prepared as to prevent a proper and the same means. prepared as to prevent an unpleasant odor, which can be done by means of disinfecting powder, or by scaling it in a metalic or air tight deodorizing case.

A Roman Catholic priest in Ireland, on the day of the nomination for the county of Westmeath, called upon the mob to give "three cheers for the Fenians."

Louis Napoleon will invite emigration to Mexico by offering the fullest civil and political franchise, including religious suffrage, and all the blessings conferred upon and secured to Americans.

Mr. Lincolu's plan-Universal suffrage the condition of an versal amnesty. The Southern Advacate of Sept. 18th,

gives the following quotation from a letter written by President Lincoln to Gen. Wads worth:

worth:

"You desire to know, in the event of our complete success in the field, the same being followed by a loyal and cheerful submission on the part of the South, if a universal aunesty should not be accompanied with universal suffrage. Now, since you know my private inclinations as to what terms should be granted to the South in the contingency. I will here add that if our success should thus be realized followed by such desired results, I cannot see, if a universal annesty is granted, how, under the circumstances, I can avoid exacting in return universal suffrage, or at least suffrage on the basis of intelligence and military service. How to better the condition of the colored race has long been a study which has attracted my serious and careful attention. Hence, I think I am clear and decided as to what course I shall pursue in the premises; regarding it a religious duty, as the nation is the guardian of these people who have so heroically vindicated their mythood on the battle-field, where, in assisting to save the life of the Republic, they have demonstrated (in blood) their right to the ballot, which is but the humane protection of the flag they have so fearlessly defended." humane protection of the flag they have so fearlessly defended."

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAIL-

During the present month work will be recommenced on the Pittsburgh and Connells ville railroad and vigorously prosecuted. It is confidently expected that by the first of January an opening will have been made through the Sand Patch tunnel, and no effort will be will be spared on the part of the company, it is stated, to bring about an early completion of the road. The prospects of the company at present are represented to be very bright and with the material aid which has been and is still being provided them they intend to push the work rapidly to completion. Pittsburgh Commercial.

From Cairo and Memphis.

CAIRO, ILL., Oct. 8 .- It is understood that the commission to try Emerson Ethridge will adjourn for several days and efforts are being made to change the place of trial to Mamphis

The Mississippi Central Railroad will be a running order in a few days when passen-ers can reach New Orleans from Memphis orty hours. The steamer Freestone was sunk in the azoo river on the 27th ult. The freight

was saved in a damaged condition. No liv In the Memphis Cotton Market prices have advanced two cents. Over 700 bales of cotton passed here during yesterday and to

From Europe. HALIFAX, October 9.—The Royal Mail steamship China arrived at this port this morning. Her advices are to the 1st instant, from Liverpool via Queenstown. The rate of discount has been advanced to 41 per cent. by the Bank of England.

A number of Fenian prisoners were brought before the police magistrates at Dublin on Saturday. The Government counsel stated that large sums of money had been received by some of the prisoners from

America.

He said a letter was intercepted in that day's mail containing a large draft for one of them. Some of the correspondence seiz-ed shows that the designs of the Fenians were of a most sanguinary character, being the extermination and assassination of the nobility on the breaking out of the revolu-

REPORTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL COMMIS-SIONER.—The Agricultural Commissioner has issued his report for the month just clos-ed. It relates chiefly to farm stock. In the

unimary he states that the average amounts consumed in Britain and Ireland is about 6,000,000 bushels more than produced.

The deficit of this year will then make it bout one third greater, or 72,000,000 bushels. The immense corn crop of this country are accounted to the country and a state of the country are accounted to the country and account of the country are accounted to the country and the country are accounted to the country are accounted as reported in the last monthly statement, and the quality of the crop is not good in many States. The amount of old wheat will not be as great as anticipated. The buckwheat and potato crops may be greater but the danger of rot is too imminent to base any calculations on the latter crops.

GOVERNOR ANDREW IN A NEW ENTER PRISE.—The Washington Republican learns that "Governor Andrew of Massachusetts is to be the head of a powerful Southern Emigration Aid Society, organized somewhat upon the plan of the company which defeated the iniquitous intentions of the oligarchy and brought good out of evil, by making Kansas a free State in spite of the Nebraska bill and its authors. Thoroughly imbued Kan-as a free State in spite of the Neorisaa bill and its authors. Thoroughly imbued with New England pluck, spirit, and energy his influence, and that of the glorious old Commonwealth of which he is eminently a representative man, will, by this means, be made a power in the land which will tell with immeasurable force in the work of regeneration man, which the American people generation upon which the American people are now entering. And for Governor Andrew we know no more important duty to which he could be called."

The internal revenua receipts in the last ninety-six days, Sundays included, amoun-ted to the sum of one hundred millions, nine hundred and thirty-five thousand, three hundred and twenty-one dollars and ninety-four cents, being greatly in excess of what was expected by any one conversant with the business of the Internal Revenue De-partment. The receipts for the menth of September were \$37,939,415 82. To-day's receipts are \$1,882,453 94.

The Mississippi Election.

CAIRO, Ill., October 8.—The Jackson (Miss.) Dispatch, of the 5th av — "General Humphreys' majority for Governor will probably be 10,000 votes. G. L. Potter the anti-negro testimony candidate 1 Judge of the Court of Appeals in Jackson district, is elected by 3000 majority.

Large fire in Philadelphia .-- Four thou-sand barrels of Coil Oil Burned.

PHILADELPHIA. Oct, 8. The U. S. bonded warehouse on Dicken son street wharf, containing 4000 bbls. coal oil, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss is \$6000, insured about fifty per cent., mostly in New York and New England

In Hayti the Rebels still hold out at Cape Haytien but have gained no further suc

A stray Japanese, a member of the Tyoon's staff, has arrived in this country, and will make a tour of observation through our Republic.

ment to station two men of war and a number of gunboats off Bantry Bay and an adjoining station on the Irish Coast.

Fenianism has caused the English Govern-

The new 5-20 bonds will be issued in nominations of \$1,000,\$500, and \$100 only.

The number of prize claims settled at the Fourth Auditor's Office in September last was 1866; the amount disbursed by the same office \$286,430,95.