# Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 29, 1865.

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THE ELECTIONS\_THEIR SIGNIFI-CANCE. The elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa are over and sufficiently accurate received to indicate with certainty the over. whelming defeat of the Copperheads and sympathizers with the rebellion. The contest in Pennsylvania was declared by the opposition to be upon negro equality, if so, the result is bad for the Cops. The true issue, however, has been upon the question of reconstruction, and upon this the Union party went before the people with a platform whose meaning could not be misunderstood. and the people have ratified that platform, as Peunsylvanian's position upon the que 'ion of reconstruction, by a most overwhelming majority. The Old Keystone has spo ken and her voice will not be unheeded in the councils of the nation. Her voice has been the key note of the Union party over the whole country. Ohio and Iowa have, in reality, had practically the same issue before them, however much politicians may have endeavored to pefor the people in regard to it Iowa in addition to the reconstruction question took high ground in favor of universal suffrage and her people have sanctioned it by fifteen thousand majority. So much for what has been done. Coming events easts their shadows before them-Newark, New Jersey has cast a dark shadow, for the fossilized democracy of that state, that indicates progress even in New Jersey. Those who persistently believe in the talismanic influence of the word Democracy, without regard to principle, may take a lesson from the election returns, and learn, that a free people, who have just saved their Government from destruction and their country from anarchy, are not prepared to depute to their late enemies the work of reconstruction. The question of repudiating the national debt and breaking the national faith has also been definitely settled. Pennsylvania has also declared unequivocally in favor of that protection to American industry, so long needed and so necessary to the permanent prosperity of the whole country. Let her voice be heeded in this also and in a few years, we will, under Providence, be blessed with such a degree of prosperity as the world has never yet seen, and while, our

### flag of the free. IN TRIBULATION.

country so gloriously free, so richly endowed

with every blessing, stands peerless among

the peerless among the nations of the Earth.

Pennsylvania, with her coal, her oil, her

iron, her varied manufactures, her internal

roads, her grand old mountains, her fertile

valleys and her life-giving fountains, shall

galaxy of stars, that so gloriously illume the

The old adage that troubles never come singly has been fully verified by the so-called Democracy in the recent elections Penn. sylvania, Ohio and Iowa all came in a troop. and were quite enough to try the patience and test the faith of the staunchest of their leaders, but the unkindest cut of all came from Andy Johnson on the day of the Pennsylvania election, when he addressed the negro troops in Washington. Because he. in his magnanimity, had pardoned many of their traitorous crew, they took it for grant- and clearly committed yourself in favor of ed, that he was about to turn his back upon his friends and Tyler like, sell himself to his country's enemies. They accordingly began to pin his name upon their flags, and profess to adopt his policy in the administration of the government, when lo! he makes a speech and says "He that is most meritorious and virtuous and intellectual and well in formed must stand highest without regard to What a fall was there, in the eyes of the Democracy. They suddenly remembered that this "drunken buffoon" was not long since a "Journeyman Tailor," belonging to the "Poor White Trash" in Tennessee, and quite as suddenly forgot their late gratitude for the pardon of their leaders. Why cannot the Democracy still adopt the President's sentiments? Do they fear that merit, virtue and intelligence will tell disastrously upon their ranks, if they should be made the test of privilege, rank and equality? Truly they are in a most desperate quandary. To go forward, and follow the President, is to acknowledge the Union party as right. Their present position, if they have any, is untenable. To go backward is utter destruction. Terror stricken they stand aghast and know not what to do. Truly may they exclaim of their future prospects, "O dark, dark, dark, amid the blaze of noon,

Without all hope of day!"

Thus traitors meet their doom, and treason its reward.

HOW IS IT? The copperhead papers and speakers throughout the state have persistently de clared that the issue insolved in the political campaign, was negro suffrae. The State has adopted the Union platform by a majority of from 20,000 to 25,000. Has it de elared in favor of Negro Suffrage? What say you, prophets and seers of the Democ racy? Do you accept the verdict as rendered upon your own construction of the issue?

In the sere and yellow leaf .- The forests around our town, and the Democracy in

Gloomy The weather, and the prospect of the comperheads.

RESTORATION OF POSTAL FACILI-TIES TO THE SOUTH.

When we incidentally read of the reopenin of Post Offices and Postal routes and the repairing and extension of telegraphic communications throughout the Southern States, we are apt to give it no more than a passing notice, and fail entirely to appreciate the immense importance, not only to the South but to the whole country, of the reopening of mail communication and the pouring of daily and hourly instalments of books, papers, letters, &c., representing the thoughts, ideas and opinions of all sections, into the hereofore benighted regions of the South. Free the lever of the world's progress, as indicated by the experience of all ages. The South for years before the rebellion had neither a free mail, free speech, nor a free press, with them we would never have had a rebellion. The danger of a future rebelion can now be averted by preserving the freedom of the press and of the mails thro'out the length and breadth of the land. One of the great motive powers of civilization is free, untrammelled thought, as expressed through periodicals, newspapers, in peeches and books and in the treedom of ocial intercourse. Its liberalizing influence apon the ignorance, bigotry, and selfishness of the hitherto isolated communities of the South, will be like the genial rays of the early summer sun upon the Earth as it merges from the ice and storms of winter, quickening into life and energy the hitherto dormant powers of that region, and infusing s progressive spirit into its people that will on make those long barren, wastes to bud and blossom as the rose, and crown with plenty, wealth, happiness and liberty all her inhabitants. We will hail with joy the day when not only all the old mail routes in the South are reopened but when many new ones shall be added, for they are the ties that bind our Union stronger than armed men and havonets. But with these must go the minister of the gospel and the school teacher. When school-house and church stand side by side upon every hill top throughout the sunny south and all her children learn to read and write and think,

### THE PRESIDENT'S PLATFORM.

preserve our national integrity.

we shall dismiss every fear of the cannot

and bayonet being ever again required to

While politicians all over the country, o all shades of opinion, are shouting out, each that he is the true supporter of President Johnson, we notice that they are all somewhat shy of the most important part of the President's platform.

Mr. Johnson declares that "slavery is in compatible with free and republican government." and he holds further that there is but one way to get rid, finally and forever, of the evil. Here are his own words:

"The mode by which this great char olan is effectual and of no doubtful authori plan is effectual and of no doubtful attendi-ty; and while it does not contravene the timely exercise of the war power by the President in his Emancipation Proclamation, it comes stamped with the authority of the it comes stamped with the authority of the people themselves, acting in accordance with the written rule of the supreme law of the land, and must therefore give more general satisfaction and quietude to the distracted

We call the attention of influential polit cal leaders to these wise words of the Presdent. Emancipation he holds to be so ne cessary, that he wrote in the same letter from which we have quoted above: "It is in vain to attempt to reconstruct the Union with the distracting element of slavery in it.' The true way to secure emancipation, he goes on to say, is by the passage of the Constand forth first and fairest in all the bright

titutional Amendment. Thus he adopts this important measure as his own: to oppose that is to oppose him, as he very well understands, and he is not a man to be blinded by loud pretentions of support from men who at the same time stab him by defeating the most important measure of his policy. When politicians now claim to represent Mr. Johnson, and to be his special supporters, the people will ask: What do you say to the Constitutional Amendment? It has not yet passed-will you, do you support it? Have you used your influence with your party friends, to induce them to pass it? Have you openly

It is of no use to say the issue is past-it is not; the amendment is not yet ratified by the requisite number of states. It lacks the vote of three states, we believe. In at least two of those states, elections will be held this fall. It is very easy for parties, so "harmonious" as each of the leading parties now claims to be, to press upon their leaders in those states the open support of the amendment, and thus to secure its passage; that will be an assurance to the country that Mr. Johnson is really receiving sup-

port.

But if either party in these states oppose the amendment, its professions elsewhere will be received with suspicion. The people who do support the President, will say to these party leaders: In the only place: where you have a chance to do anything you do wrong; in the only states where your support is important to President Johnson you oppose him; what then is your support worth? what is the value of your hollow

professions? Here, therefore, is a test: When any politician, no matter of what party or facion, claims to "support President Johnson, ask him what he thinks of the Constitution al Amendment; if his reply is not clear loud and definite, you may be sure that his

# pretentions are false .-- Evening Post.

ELECTION NEWS. The Union majority exceeds that of Lincoln several thousand and will be in the neighborhood of 25,000. Thirty-eight out of forty-two counties officially reported, show Union gains.

Ohio gives a Union majority of thirty thousand or more. Iowa gives a clear union majority of over fifteen thousand.

C. C. C. in the election returns, mean Cold comfort for Copperheads.

Muddy-Democratic lucubrations over the Elongated-The visages of the Democrate prophets who predicted a victory in Penn-

THE LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE. Less than five pears ago, the secession of the Southrons having left the friends of Protection in a majority in either House of Congress, they improved their opportunity framing and passing what is known as the Morrill and has been stigmatized by its enemies as the immoral Tariff. Though moderate in its rates of duty, it was unmistakable in its purpose, and was at once vehemently denounced by Free Traders as a measure of insane Prohibition-of Japanese isolation. We were to have no more foreign trade, or next to none, till its repeal, clamored The Times (London,) as well as the great communication and interchange of thought body of Economist doctrinaires, including even so masculine a thinker as Harriet Mar tineau. That we had set our faces stubbornly toward the Dark Ages and decreed the inexorable expulsion from our shores of that large and respectable class of Europeans who live to supply us with the Wares and Fabric of the Old World was devoutly believed And, so long as the War lasted, they could not be made to realize that our subsisting commerce was not the factitious and transitory result of our belligerent necessities

But the War was ended nearly or quite six onths ago. We have long since ceased to import Niter, Lead, Arms, Army Blankets. or anything of the sort. Our armies have in good part been dissolved and the men sent home. And yet though our exports are reduced nearly to a minimum by the War's suspension of Cotton-growing we are nevertheless importing foreign productsmainly Wares and Fabrics-at the rate of not less than Three Hundred Millions worth per annum-importing, to say the least quite as largely as our existing means of payment will warrant. And we are likely to import more rather than less so soon as we can grow the crops wherewith larger importations may be paid for.

And we are paying Federal Taxes alone at the rate of fully Ten Millions of Dollars per week, or Five Hundred Millions per annum. Though our volunteers are not all disbanded yet and though many bills for War expense are from day to day presented and paid we are already more than paying our current expenses including the exceptionally high rates of interest on our vast Debt. Our two last monthly Treasury balance sheets have astonished the civilized world by exhibiting in either instance a diminution by several Millions of Dollars of the principal of our Debt and a corresponding reduction of the

annually accruing interest.
We are confident that no other nation ever paralleled this so closely on the heels of a

gigantic and devastating War. Our Labor is generally well employed and rewarded. There have rarely been fewer men vainly seeking work in our City than now. In a long inland journey whence we have recently returned, we could hear of no dearth of employment anywhere. We doubt that there are One Thousand men looking for manual labor in the two States of Wisconsin and Minnesota which together have about One Million inhabitants. An average nechanic receives in Central Minnesota the price of three bushels of Wheat or fifteen oushels of potatoes for a day's work; a com non laborer is paid the price of two bushels of Wheat or ten bushels of Potatoes; and there is work for more men than can be had. We do not believe there were a hundred men looking for work or wanting it in the two cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis,

with a joint population of 20,000. course, there is some grumbling, as there always is. One would have the evidences of our National Debt taxed; though s we have all that Debt to borrow afresh at very short dates-the effect of this would inevitably be to raise the rate of interest, so as to take five dollars out of the Treasury for every four it put in. If you tax the bonds, account in making his bids for the new loans soon be replaced; so, that, instead of gradu- hurt." ally working our average rate of interest down to five if not to four per cent, we shall have to pay six or seven, as now. This project of lightening our burdens by

taxing our Debt is as futile as it is perfidious. But prices are too high. Admit it. Our paper makers ask too much for their paper, compelling us to charge accordingly for our issues; the Cotton spinners are making (we are told) large profits; the farmers are getting high prices for their products; the laboring class demand liberal wages; the landlords require big rents. All this, we pre sume, is so; yet we are all getting on. Merchants are selling many goods and getting pay for them; farmers are thriving; laborers are generally comfortable; newspapers are well supported as we can attest. We doubt whether this American People -we speak more especially of the States that took no part in the late revolt-were ever doing better than now. Considering our mountain of National and local Debt this is remarkable.

Of course an effort will be made next Winter to reduce the Tariff; but we cannot believe that it stands any chance of success. How should it? Suppose we had, for the last two or three years, been supplied with cheaper Paper cheaper Calicoes, cheaper Iron from Europe, how should we have paid for them? How should we pay for them overthrown on the assumption that the country had been reduced by it to idleness and embarrassment. Shall such facts be overborne? The South and the West are now largely increasing or repairing their factories; woolen mills, &c, are being erected or refitted almost everywhere. Let well enough alone, while we work our way back to Specie Payments, which will give us cheaper Goods, cheaper Food, cheaper Labor, cheap er Paper. If we can only refrain from doing mischief the country will rapidly increase her annual product until the Debt shall seem a bagatelle and every interest rejoice in a substantial, enduring prosperity.-N. Y. Tribune.

We have very little Cotton, and can now? have little more for a year yet. Tobacco ditto. Rice ditto. Our product of Gold and Silver cannot be essentially increased till we shall have pushed our Pacific Railroad up to the Rocky Mountains on one side or over the Sierra Nevada on the other; and we are exporting too many Bonds to sell at 70—that is agreeing to pay \$100 a few years hence, with six per cent interest thereon, for every \$70 loaned us. The less of this busi- the Gospel either by civil or military auess we do, the better for us and our children. Every Protective Tariff we have had has found our Industry paralyzed and left it ac-

tive and prosperous. Never yet was one

### GENERAL NEWS.

AGRICULTURAL. The wheat crop of Minnesota this year will be 9,000,000 bushels, with an average of 24 bushels to the acre.

Twenty-seven thousand bales of cotton will be produced this year along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, against 5,000 last

The cotton raised in Texas by the German is cleaner and finer than that grown by ne-

### LEGAL

The will of the late Mr. Cobden, executed the day before his death, has been sworn to

as under \$8,000 sterling. The United States District Court at Chicago has decided that a married woman, in Illinois or Wisconsin may sue her husband, as well a

other parties, to recover her own estate. Mr. L. C. Berry has just recovered a judg nent in the Supreme Court at Poughkeepsie N. Y., for \$300 against the United States Marshal for illegal arrest and imprisonment in 1862.

MILITARY. The First District of Columbia Colored Regment returned to Washington on the 8th, and

their colored fellow-citizens gave them a re-ceptien and dinner the spillowing.

Gen. Conner has declared war to the knife against the North-Western savages, and ordered his officers not to leave a trail, when once struck, until they have overtaken and onnished them.

The Military Department of New Mexico as been abolished. The office of Provost-Marshal in the Wash-

### ington District has been abolished. FINANCIAL.

The English Confederate bondholders are endeavoring to induce the London Stock

Exchange to admit them to quotation. Fears are entertained of a financial crisi in England on account of large cotton speci

lations in Liverpool and Manchester The business done in American securitie in London is unprecedented since the break ing out of the Rebellion. Five-Twenties were

M. Moreau, an eminent French financial statesman, is in this country studying its financial and commercial condition.

quoted at 70a701 on Sept. 30.

The treasure captured among Jefferson Daris's effects has been counted at the Treasury Department and amounts to \$87,878 and \$9.822 in silver.

The receipts of the United States for the quarter ending June 30, 1865, exclusive of trust funds, were \$618,464,820, and the expenditures, \$675,767,411.

The State of New York has received \$262, 763 from the General Government for moneys advanced in 1861 for the equipment of regiments, &c.

### CRIME AND CASUAITIES.

A bookkeeper named Bernard Straub was arrested in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 10th, trict, Va. charged with defrauding his employers, and while being conveyed across the river jumped overboard and was drowned.

Dismal Swamp, Va., is on fire, and thous ands of acres have already been burned over, greatly to the inconvenience of the bears, deer, &c., in which it abounds. Highway robberies are of almost daily oc

rence in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and a Vigilance Committee has been organized to inflict summary punishment upon the desperadoes.

Four thousand barrels of oil and thirteen engine-houses and derricks were burned at Pithole, Pa., on the 9th inst. The fire spread over an area of five acres. Loss, \$150,000. A man in Nashville, Tenn., shot his your wife six times, one day last week, for having proved unfaithful to him. She died on the

An attempt was made on the 7th to burn the celebrated Spotswood Hotel in Richmond, the lender will take that circumstance into Va., and the house being filled with men women and children, a terrible scene ensued whereby most of those now running must but the fire was extinguished and "nobody

# LITERARY.

M. Theirs is about to publish a History of De Bow is about to resume the publication

of his review.

Dr. Bard is soon to revive The Memphis

Avalanche, suspended in 1862. Bobert E. Lee was installed as President of Washington College, at Lexington. Va., on the 5th inst. At Gen. Lee's request, the ceremonies were of a very unostentatious character.

A paper called The Journal of Freedom. advecating universal suffrage, has been established in Raleigh, N. C., by the Federal officers.

A monument is to be erected over the grave of Edgar A. Poe in Baltimore, Md. Mr. Charles Dickens has been seriously ill at Paris from the effect of sur-stroke, but is

recovering. The Empress Eugene has published a pamphlet on Mexico, for circulation among her friends, called: "Mexico from a Provi-

dential Point of View," correspondent of The London Telegraph. is lecturing in Scotland on "Three Phases of

Civilization-the United States, Mexico and Algeria.

A life of Samuel Adams, by W. V. Walls. is announced by Little, Brown & Co., Boston,

### RELIGIOUS. The American Bible Society have sent agents o Tennessee, Virginia, Alabama, and Florida

to labor among the freedmen. In the Episcopal Convention at Philadelphia delegates from three of the late rebellous States were admitted.

Seven thousand dollars were recently dona ted at St. Lazarus's Church, Memphis, Tenn. toward a cathedral in honor of the late Bishop Polk and others. A Roman Catholic congress is soon to b

held at Treves, Germany, at which the most

eminent Catholics in Europe will be present. A new Catholic church is building in Wash-The recently published views of Henry Ward Beecher on future punishment, in which there is a leaning to Universalism, is causing

much discussio The Tennessee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, recommends that the word South be stricken from the name of their Church.

The Presbytery of Sagamon, Ill., recently

thority. At the Methodist Conference on the 7th, at

Edgefield, Tenn,, great enthusiasm was manife atthe introduction of Bishop Soule, the

oldest Bishop of that faith in the world. A.

Free masonary in particular, and censures the Sovereigns who protect them.

The Presbyterian Synod of Virginia, in ession at Lynchburg, Va., on the 7th, voted to maintain a separate church organization in that state.

### POLITICAL.

The Connecticut election, which took place on the 2d, resulted in the defeat of the negro suffrage Constitutional Amendment by fron

3,000 to 5,000 majority. The Radical Republicans of Wisconsin held a convention at Janesville last week, and expressed themselves in favor of impartial suffrage as the only basis of the safe reconst tion and future security of the Union.

The election for delegates to the Florida State Convention was held on the 2d. The North Carolina Convention met leigh on the 2d, and organized.

Gen. Terry has designated nine memb the Richmond City Council and nine Alder men-being a majority of each body elected in July-who are to qualify and organize for the purpose of appointing officers to conduct the Virginia Congressional election to take place on the 12th.

Gov. Perry will, it is understood, be chosen Senator from South Carolina. The Louisiana election of State officers and

Members of Congress takes place on the first Monday in November. The South Carolina election will be held

October 18. James L. Orr is nominated for Governor.

The Alabama State Convention has recor sidered the resolution to pay the debts cor tracted during the war, and has repudiated both the State and Confederate debt. They have also passed an ordinance which practically excludes negro testimony from the

In Mississippi the negroes have been placed upon an equality with the whites in the courts Col. Chaner has been elected Delegate to

Congress from New Mexico. William Lloyd Garrison is to make a lectur-

ng tour this Autumn in the West. The North Carolina Convention has declar ed the ordinance of secession null and void abolished Slavery forever in that State, and ordered an election for Governor and mem bers of the Legislature to be held Nov. 9. Garret Davis's Kentucky delegation is in Washington, asking the removal of Gov.

Palmer. The colored people of St. Louis, Mo., held meeting on the 2d, to take measures for se curing the right of suffrage.

The Honorable John Minor Botts is a car didate for Congress in the Lynchburg Dis-Col. J. W. Forney has concluded that ne-

gro suffrage in the South would be injurious The majority of Gen Humphreys over

Judge Fisher for Governor of Mississippi is terday. 10,000. The new State of Colorado has voted again

negro suffrage.

Maj-Gen. N. P. Banks has been non for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth

District of Massachusetts. The North Carolina election takes place of the first Thursday in November.

# MISSISSIPPI.

Governor Sharkey on Negro Testimony.

Jackson, Miss., September 28.—Quiet reigns in this locality at present. The poli-ticians are resting their claims before the dear people, who will decide on Monday next The villains who were recently engaged in shooting negroes for the "fun of the thing," and stealing cotton be cause it was the "custom of the country," cause it was the "custom of the country," have subsided, because both the fun and th custom are played out.

Governor Sharkey's proclamation which appears in the papers this morning, is the theme of conversation, and has provoked a great deal of comment pro and con. as been much controversy, both in the pub lic prints and in the bar-rooms; where politicians and other loafers 'most do congregate,' regarding the admission of negro testimony in courts of justice. While they were heartily tired and anxious to get rid Freedman's Bureau Court, before which a white man stood but a slim chance, they could not consent to the policy of allowing the negro the right of testimony before their civil tribunals even in cases where Sambo should be the plaintiff or defendant in the

A few days ago it became known here that Colonel Thomas, Assistant Commissioner for Freedman for the State, had turned over the business of his court to the Mayor of Vicksburg. There was a great how! raised, and the News of this city called upon Governor Sharkey to suspend from office the aforesaid Mayor for receiving negro testimo ny. The proclamation of the Governor however, has put a quietness to the matter, and the malcontents can do nothing but grin and bear it. As the proclamation explains the matter fully I append it:-

PROCLAMATION. EXECUTIVE OFFICE, JAUKSON, September 25, 1865.—By an order bearing date the 10th inst., Colonel Samuel Thomas Assistant ommissioner of the Freedman's Bureau in this State, proposes to transfer to the civil authorities of the State the right to try all cases in which the rights of freedmen are involved, either for injuries done to their persons or property. This propisition is made, however, on condition that "the judicial officers and magistrates of the Provisional Government of the State will take for their mode of procedure the laws now in force in this State, except so far as those laws make a distinction on account of color, and allow negroes the same rights and privileges as are accorded to white men before their courts," by which I understand that negroes shall be allowed to testify in cases where

their interest is involved. And believing that the late constitutional endment which abolished slavery abolished all laws which constituted a part of the ed all laws which constituted a part of the policy of the system of slavery, and in de-claring that the negro shall be protected in his person and property establishes princi-ples which of themselves entitle the negro to sue and be sued. and, as a necessary inci-dent of such right, that he is made compelenounced interference with the preaching of

accept the proposition of Celonel Samuel recess was had, during which he received the congratulations of clergymen from all parts of the world.

Alderman Phillips, a Hebrew, has been elected Lord Mayor of London, Eng.

The pope is opposed to secret societies and

thes, and I nereby instruct an judicial officers and magistrates to act accordingly, until the Legislature shall act upon the subject. Given under my hand and the great seal of the State affixed, this day and date above

W.-L. SHARKEY. Provisional Governor of Mississippi. TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Nine Persons Instantly Killed!—Thirty Men, Women and Children Reported wounded! One of the most horrible railroad accidents

One of the most horrible railroad accidents that has hoccurred during the present year, happened on Saturday afternoon, on the Pennsylvania railroad three miles this side of Lancaster, as the Day Express train reached that point, en route for Philadelphia. The train consisted of seven cars: The front axle of the third car breaking, that end of the car at once fell to the track, and as the train was under full headway, the rear cars ran was under full headway, the rear cars ran into the one to which the accident occurred. arushing to death nine persons and maiming a large number of others—rumor says thirty or more. The scene is said to have been heart-rending and sickening in the extreme. The shrieks and groans of the wounded and dying were such as to unman the stoutest heart, and cause many passengers to leave the vicinity of the accident to obtain relief from the sad spectacle presented. The fell from the sad spectacle presented. lowing is a list of the persons who were in stantly killed, or died within a few moment

ter the accident occurred: Mrs. James P. Barr, wife of the Surveyo General of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Willett, of New Cumberland, Cum-

berland county, Pa.

Mrs. Zette, of Milwaukie, Wisconsin.

Colonel Butler, of Lewistown, Pa.

Mrs. Butler, (wife of the above,) Lewis-

town, Pa. own, Pa.

Bernard Butler, Clerk in the Surveyor Seenard's Office, Harrisburg.

Mrs. Phillips, of Ohio.

A daughter of Mrs. Phillips, aged about 13

Another daughter of Mrs. Phillips, aged 10 years.
It is said that from thirty to forty person

were wounded—and there is no cause to doubt the truth of the report, as it seems in credible that a smaller number would be injured, when the list of killed is so extensive

Jured, when the list of killed is so extensive as the above.

Among those reported wounded are James P. Barr, Surveyor General, and Mrs. Wolfinger, of Harrisburg.

The bodies of the persons killed were forwarded to the West on the express train of Sunday morning. That of Mrs. Willetts was brought to this city, and after being placed in a neat coffin, was sent to New Cumberland.

We are informed that the railward track.

We are informed that the railroad track was torn up for a distance of a hundred yards or more, and that three or four cars were shattered to pieces. A bar of railroad iron penetrated entirely through the body of one of the men killed. Some of the bodies are

of the men killed. Some of the body of one said to have been horribly mutilated.

Among the parties wounded some are reported as having arms and legs broken, and others sustained injuries of every conceivable form. The accident is attributed to defective ire

in the axle that broke, the car to which it was attached having been in good condition. Before going to press a rumor reached us that five of the persons wounded died yes-

# CHAMP FERGUSON.

He is Sentenced to be Hung. The da of Exetution Fixed for the 20th inst NASHVILLE, Oct. 9.—The papers in the case of Champ Ferguson, which were forwarded to Washington for the President's approval, returned to day. The sentence was read to Ferguson in his cell by Colonel Shafter, the commandant of the post, which was that he be hanged by the neck until he be dead, on the 20th of October between the be dead, on the 20th of October between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2' o' clock P. M guson received the announcement execution with apparent unconcern. muscle of his face moved. He wa

out riding this afternoon by his guards. is in apparent good health, and is, to all ward appearances, regardless of his fate. Severe Earthquake in California. The severest earthquake ever felt at San Francisco occurred at a quarter before one o'clock on Sunday afternoon last, and frightened almost the entire population of the city out of their houses into the streets. Services were over in most of the churches. The large congregation of the Unitarian church was being dismissed when the shock commenced. Ladies shrieked; all pushed for the doors faster than they could be accommodated with exit. Similar scenes took place at St. Mary's Cathedral, and at some other churches and Sunday schools. The rush was so great from the Catholic church on Vallego street that the large doors to the main entrance were carried away, and several persons were injured by being trampled Services were over in most of the churches main entrance were carried away, and sever-al persons were injured by being trampled apon. The walls of many buildings were cracked in many places. More or less plas-tering fell from perhaps half the ceilings of the city. The entire front of a four-story brick building just erected on Third street. fell outward, covering about half of that wide street with fragments. One indepen-dently constructed chimney of the Lick dently constructed chimney of the Lick House fell and crushed through the roof of House tell and crushed through the roof of the room, coming down upon the tables and dishes to the astonishment of the boarders who were taking lunch. Three of the servants were injured. Two Chinamen were badly injured by the falling of a fire wall on Jackson street. The City Hall bell commenced ringing from the vibration of the tower. The City Hall is damaged in the front wall to the extent that a portion must be rebuilt at a cost of several thousand. dred pounds on the square inch without showing the least sign of weakness either in the pipe itself or at the joints. Compared with iron pipes, the specific gravity of those be rebuilt at a cost of several dollars. The old Merchant's building opposite the Custom House will probably require re-building. Fissures two or three inches wide were opened in the ground in the lower part of the city, where it is made land; and some of it was elevated many inches decrease. nany inches above its former level. The tide rose very high at the time of the shock, and fell very low immediately afterwards. Ten or eleven distinct shocks were felt after the first shock, up to five o'clock Monday morning, as well as a number of slighter visitations. It is estimated that the losses will assent to \$100.000, and may exceed will amount to \$100,000, and may exceed

win amount to \$100,000, and may exceed that sum.

Brief accounts from Sacramento, Stocktoh and San Jose represents the shock as the severest ever felt in those cities. It was not felt at Marysville nor at Placerville; but the town of Santa Cruz felt the shock more severally than any other of the Street Countries. the town of Santa Cruz left the shock more severely than any other of the State. Several brick houses were so badly damaged that partial reconstruction will be necessary. The ground along the river opened in fissures and spouted water like geysers. The people are unable to use some of the wells, which are either dry or filled with sand.

dent of such right, that he is made competent as a witness according to the laws of evidence of the State: Now, therefore, I, William L. Sharkey, Provisional Governor of Mississippi, with a view of securing to our citizens the rights of trial before their own officers and under their own laws, rather than by a military tribunal and by military

Politico Religious Aspects of Italy. Politice Religious Aspects of Italy.

The Evangelical Christendom says that king Victor Emmanuel, as he advances in life, begins to feel the superstitious terrors of the Romish Church and is filled with remorse for the personal and political offences of his past life. Hence, it is said, the recent attempts at reconciliation with Rome, which might have been successful but for the blind obstinacy of the men who are around the Pope and for which the political and religious reformers of Italy alike give them their ious reformers of Italy alike give them their thanks. In the meantime a spirit of persethanks. cution has been stirred up against persons of the Reformed faith all over Italy; and the priests are everywhere exerting themselves to bring up their flocks to the polling booth in the forthcoming elections to vote for can-didates who will support the cause of the Church. If a majority can be returned in favor of reconciliation with the Church, it is thought they will meet with little opposition on the part of the King. But in the meantime the government proceeds with great energy in its work of consolidating the newly won liberties of the people. The Minister of Instruction was lately induced to resign; and his successor has already given notice of his intention to introduce into the new Parinstitution to introduce into the new Parliament the measure for the secularization of the revenues of the monasteries and nunneries which was so unaccountably withdrawn in the last session. With such projects on foot it is plain there never can be real peace between Italy and Rome. There is such by measure in which the second of the projects of th is another measure in which the government has displayed much energy. The cholera made its appearance at Ancona, and com-mitted dreadful ravages among the population. The priests attempted to persuade the people that this was Heaven's judgment on account of the backslidings of the govern-ment, but the ministers faced the storm sent money and gifts to the town; the commander of the district shifted his headquar-ters inso the heart of the infected city, and

steamer Thomas A. Scott, the full particulars of Dr. Mudd's attempted escape, differing in many particulars from the accounts hitherto published. The prisoners at the Tortugasa e allowed the liberty of the island except on the day of a recent of the stand except on the day of a recent of the standard except on the day of a recent of the standard except on the day of a recent of the standard except on the day of a recent of the standard except of the stand cept on the day of a vessel's departure. At night they are expected to sleep within the fort. The night previous to the return of the *Thomas A. Scott*, Dr Mudd slept outside the fort, in a shed, and the next morning he quietly walked on board the steamer, disappeard into the lowest deck, and sept a firement for Operators.

confidence and quiet were restored. It is satisfactory to add that the pestilence has now subsided.

Attempted Escape of Dr Mudd.

We have obtained from an officer of the

and sent a fireman for Quartermaster Kelly. This was the last that was seen of him. Soon after he was missed at the fort, and an officer and squad sent down to search the yessel. On the very bottom of the vessel lay a platform, resting on two cross beams; the officer thrust his sword under one side, and the colored soldier inserted a bayone under the other. The roar of pain that immediately rose told that both sword and bay-onet had reached their mark; the platform was raised, and Dr. Mudd arose and returned to his status of a captive prisoner. He was immediately brought to the fort and the thumb-screws applied to him, and under the

pressure of pain he acknowledged that Kelly with whom he had formed an acquaintance within a few days, had agreed to help him to escape on the promise of receiving Mudd's gold watch. Kelly was thereupon marched to the fort, a drum head court-martial held, and he was sentenced to time to the fort.

and he was sentenced to six years' impris-onment and hard labor in the Tortugas.— The vessel then sailed without Mudd or Kelly, and the papers were forwarded to Washington for confirmation.—N. V. Tri-

New Application of Paper. Paper pipes are composed of paper and dumen, and the process of their manufacture is very simple. Paper of a width equal to the required length of the pipe, is passed through a cistern of molten bitumen. Upon rough a cistern of molten bitumen. Upon cylinder or core having its diameter equal the required bore of the pipe, this paper then wound, under pressure from a heavi-weighted cylinder, revolving in connection with the core. This insures an equal dismaterial throughout the pipe. ness, and consequently the strength of the pipe is regulated by the amount of paper coiled on the core. When the pipe leaves the rolling machine, the core cylinder is withdrawn, and the interior of the tube is coated with an insoluble waterproof composition. This coating protects the paper, and forming a highly glazed surface, diminishes the resistance of friction, an important point as regards water pipes. A composi-tion of bitumen and sand is applied to the tion of bitumen and sand is applied to the exterior of the pipe, which protects it against the evils to which iron ripes are liable junction of these pipes is effected in several ways; where they are to be subjected to pressure a flanged iron coupling is used. In this case the end of the pipe is forced against this case the end of the pipe is forced against the inner projecting flange of a suitably for med iron socket, and an annular space of wedge section is then filled in with some of the substance used in lining the tube. A perfect and strong connection is thus made between the iron socket and the pipes, which are then jointed together by screw botts pass-ing through the iron flanges. An india rub-ber washer between the faces of the flanges serves to make the joint water-tight. These pipes offer a strong resistance to external and internal pressure. In a paper read before the institution of engineers in Scotland by Mr. O. Marquet, it is stated that bitumenized paper pipes of three inches, four inches, and five inches diameter, and half an inch in thickness, have been tested both

of bitumenized paper is as one to five, while the cost of the latter is stated to be about one-half that of the former. A GREAT NATURAL CURIOSITY, -The Seatinel, published at Jacksonville, Oregon of the 12th ult. rays: "Several S our citizens returned la" week from a visit to the zens returned la week from a visit to the great Sunken Lake, sitna ed in Casade Mountains, about seventy-five miles northeast from Jacksonville. The lake rivals the famous valley of Sinbad the satior. It is thought to average 2,000 feet down to the water all round. The walls are a most perpendicular, running down into the water and leaving no beach. The depth of the water is unknown, and its surface is leaving no beach. The depth of the water is nuknown, and its surface is smooth and unruffled, as it lies so far below the surface the mountain that the air currents do not affect it. Its length is estimated at twelve miles, and its wedth at ten. The is an Island in its centre having trees upon it. No living man ever was and probably ever will, be able to reach the water's edge. It lies silent, still and mysterious, in the bosom of the 'everlasting hills,' like a lunge well scooped out by the hands of the giant genit of the mountains, in the unknown ages gone by, around it the primeval forests watch and ward are keeping. The visiting party fired

singly and joined together, and have been found to withstand a pressure of five hun-

The Supreme Court of Illinois has sustained the action of the State Treasurer in refusing to pay the Legislature in gold,