ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE! The Bedford INQUIRER has the largest cir-

culation in this part of Pennsylvania. It is therefore one of the best mediums in the country for advertisers. If you are a Lawyer, Doctor or other

rofessional man, advertise.

For If you want to sell goods, advertise.

For If you want to buy a farm, adver-

debt, both state and confederate. We be-

lieve it to be the policy of those states to

pass the questions quietly by, until they re-

gain their places in the national legislature,

and then, with the state governments in

their own hands and free from Congression

al interference, to assume the rebel debts in-

curred by the various states and perhaps the

onfederate also. That they have some

such policy in view is indicated by the hopes

still held and expressed by foreign holders

of rebel bonds, as well as by many rebels

at home who hold these bonds in large quan-

tities, they all profess to believe that, in

some way or other, sooner or later, they

will be paid either wholly or in part. The

pose of, or while in, rebellion. There can

be no difference of opinion among loyal men

upon this question. It is one in which there

is no necessity for depending upon profes-

ons, but which may with the utmost pro-

priety be persistently demanded. It is a

incurred in behalf of treason and rebellion.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE IN A NEW DRESS

-The Gazette last week made its first ap-

pearance in its enlarged form and new type.

It is now the same size and style as the In-

proprietors upon the improved appearance

of their paper. We hope in its improved

THE PHILADELPHIA "PRESS."-This ex-

cellent journal has come out in a new dress,

having adopted a quarto form. It makes a

very handsome appearance and thus gives

the best evidence of its good management

one of our best newspapers and has fairly

earned the high reputation it enjoys. May

its future be as prosperous as this improve-

FOREIGN NEWS.

Gen. Sterling Price of Missouri, ex-Gov.

pointed Commissioners of Emigration by

All the French railways are to be com-

pelled to adopt appliances for instantaneous

The French Government have officially

notified the Italian cabinet that the gradual

evacuation of Rome would commence im-

Six thousand Imperial troops have bee

communication between every part of the

train at the end of the present year.

Maximilian's Government.

It is said that Maximilian has forwarded

ment indicates its past to have been.

Empire.

and financial prosperity. The "Press" i

dition, which is absolutely necessary to

If you want to sell a farm, advertise If you want employment, advertise.

BEA-If you want to buy a house, adver-

If you want to buy or sell a lot, adver

If you want to buy or sell cattle, adver If you want to buy or sell grain, adver-

If you want to advance your interest generally, advertise!

The question of suffrage is an intrica

same thing is more strikingly indicated by and delicate one. The chief difficulty in the the tabling, in the North Carolina convenway of an impartial discussion and intellition, of the resolution prohibiting the as gent decision by the American people, is the sumption of the rebel state debt, as well as, prejudice against color, engendered by the by the flurry caused among these worthie institution of slavery in our country. It is by the dispatch of the President demandundoubtedly the true spirit of Republican ing the repudiation of it. They are to institutions to extend the right of suffrage shrewd to indicate how it is to be paid, for as nearly as possible to all citizens without that would frustrate their designs, but that regard to race or color who have arrived at they do hope for it, is obvious to every one the years of discretion and are not disqualified who watches the signs of the times. We by crime, idiocy, lunacy, or restrictions upon hope to see Congress refuse re-admission to their liberty and independence. That this every state that has been in rebelliou until it point of ideal republican perfection is to be shall incorporate into its constitution a clause reached at a single stride has never been adforever prohibiting the assumption or pay vocated, and it is generally conceded that it ment of any debts incurred either by the sep arate states or the confederacy for the pur

is only to be reached by gradual approaches, and that the rapidity of this approximation should always be proportioned to the circumstances and necessities of the case to which it is about to be applied. President Johnson seems to have hit this point exactly when in his conversation with G. L. Steams he said that universal negro suffrage would breed a war of races, yet declared that as a citizen he would advocate its gradual introduction, by giving it, first to those who had served in the army then to those who could read and write and afterward to those possessing a certain amount of property. The condition of our southern states is an anomalous one. The sudden elevation of four millions of human beings, from a condition of abject slavery, to that of freedom and personal responsibility, has had no precedent in history. While many of them were extremely

It was bad enough for the Democracy when professing to endorse the President's policy, that he should make a speech to neignorant and many more possessed only the first rudiments of the most elementory edugroes and tell them that, merit, virtue, and cation there were a large number possessed intelligence were the true tests of rank and equality and not color. That was a damagof a fair amount of intelligence. Under or ing blow to these professed friends and elicidinary circumstances the constant assimilation of a small number of uneducated voters ted some lively wriggling from many of their, has been accomplished by us without danger leading papers and orators. But their last lin gering hope came suddenly to grief when the and perhaps with positive benefit, by exciting President's conversation and opinions as ex. a spirit of emulation, where virtue and intelligence were seen to be the road to honor pressed to Geo. L. Stearns of Massachusetts and preferment, an example of this is seen in on the 1st inst., were made known a few the naturalization of foreigners with no other days ago. The statement of the substantial qualification than a certain term of residence fact, by the President, that as a private citand the oaths of lilegiance and naturalization. izen he would advocate the gradual introduction of negro suffrage, places him not The same process might possibly answer in only beyond the pales of Democratic prothe present case if the freedmen were disfessions, but far ahead of many good Retributed over the whole country instead of

being in a group in one section. The ne-groes of New York, Ohio, and several other states were enfranchised. not only without danger but with absolute benefit. But in the present case we are again met by an anomalous condition of affairs. Instead of being a small proportion, they are not only a large proportion, but in some cases an absolute majority of the people. Again, in form it will be enabled to endorse the advansome of the northern states the negroes have eed position of the President on reconstrucbeen disfranchised without any serious detriment to the state, but also because they were a very small proportion of the population. The negroes of the Southern States, though to a large extent ignorant and simple hearted as children, and having no idea beyond the will of their masters, before the war, since the inauguration of the rebellion have been both apt and willing scholars and many of them to-day exhibit much greater eagerness to acquire an education than their white compeers. They too have been in the school of adversity and have rapidly learned to act and think for themselves as well as to handle the musket and bayonet. These facts must be considered when discus ing the question of suffrage at the South If the immediate introduction of universal

one third to one half of the entire population, from all hope of participation in making the laws by which they are to be governed, also breed a war of races. Is not the policy of gradual enfranchisement the very key to the solution of this knotty problem? Would not the judicious enfranchisement of such as possess a certain degree of intelligence and of those who have served in the union army, together with the disfranchisement, at least for a certain length of time, of cer-

tain classes of rebels, answer the two fold

matter over which, according to the Presi-

dents policy, we have no control. We do not

propose to discuss the president's theory

upon the status of the rebel states at present

yet we would answer, that whether our views

as here expressed are in accordance with the

theory of the President or not, they are most

certainly in accordance with his practice,

and what we believe the true policy of re-

We call the special attention of our

readers to the communications in our local

columns, from the County Superintendent

and from Satter. They both discuss matters

construction,

suffrage in those states would be likely to

breed a war of races, would not the entire

exclusion of a whole race constituting from

Maximilian has ordered that no vessels purpose of enabling the truly loyal and well be admitted into Mexican ports without pameaning men in those states to control their pers from a consul of the Empire. reorganization and at the same time secure The anniversary of Mexican independence the freedmen from oppression, nay more was celebrated in El Paso the Juarez capital would it not, not only secure the country on the 15th and 16th inst with great enthufrom a war of races, but also be an incentive to the freedmen to greater industry and a

ordered to the Rio Grande frontier.

siasm, many American officers were preshigher degree of intelligence and thereby John P. Hale American minister at Madin a twofold degree promote the prosperity rid, has been officially received by the Queen of the country? It may be objected to this view of the question of suffrage that it is a

The Belgian Government has protested against the enlistment in that country of recruits for the Franco Mexican army. The U. S. consul in the city of Mexico was lately refused admittance to the imperial

palace on the ground that he was unknown Sir Frederick Bruce, English minister a Washington has been instructed to ask Mr. Seward for explanations of the Fenian move-

ment in America. Lady Raglan wife of the celebrated General of that name died in England on the 30th ult.

A battle has taken place in Japan between of interest to the citizens of the county. - the Tycoon's forces and the rebels under The suggestion of Satter in regard to the prince Nagatoo resulting in great slaughter improvement of roads and construction of to the latter.

turnpikes by townships, is one deserving the attention of the sitizens of several other The application of Henry A. Wise of Virginia, who declines taking the oath of allegiance, to have his property restored, has been refused, townships in the county besides the ones

AN INDISPENSABLE CONDITION OF RECONSTRUCTION. GENERAL NEWS.

In the reconstruction of the States lately RELIGIOUS. in Rebellion there are many questions upon The people of Canada observed Wedne which, there is yet, great diversity of opin-Oct. 18, as a day of thanksgiving for bounti ion even among loyal men. There is one, however, which, though it has as yet scarce-The American Christian Missionary Society

ly elicited more than a passing notice from met in Cincinnatti on the 18th inst. the loyal press, and has been generally ig-The Bishop of Arkansas has but one Presoyter in that State. When the Convention is nored by the conventions of the late rebel states, is nevertheless of the highest imporheld a curious spectacle will be presentedthe Bishop presiding, and the Presbyter acting We refer to the status of the rebe

as Secretary and Convention. The Episcopal Convention in Philadelphia has refused to pass the resolution expressive of gratitude for the restoration of the Union and the abolition of Slavery.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

Recent investigations show the genuine of the effigies bearing Hebrew inscription disinterred several years ago at Newark, Ohio one of which is of Chinese workmanship. Traces of an extensive system of drainage contemporary with the Mound Indians, have cently been discovered, indicating a higher degree of civilization than before supposed mounds at Quebec, Ohio, prove to be merely the burial places of the old Moravian

A new invention of the "Lockiaw Cotton Gin," has been patented in England, and embraces important improvements.

A statue of the poet Uhland was unveiled

great ceremony.

A congress of steam-engine builders is to be held, ere long, for ascertaining the relative value of the different engines in use.

In the University of Virginia 170 students have been matriculated in the academical, 45 in the law, and 25 in the medical Depart-

FINANCIAL.

Treasury Secretary McCulloch has decided to receive deposits in gold, and to issue in return for them certificates payable in gold on

Immense frauds in the revenue have been discovered at Nashville, Tenn. One liquor house has defrauded the Government out of

Gov. Hamilton of Texas has notified the Treasury Department at Washington that 635 the future prosperity of that section of our \$1,000 U.S. Texan Indemnity Bonds of 1851 country. Our people for a long time to with coupons attached, have been made way ne, will have burthens enough to bear, with by Pendleton Murrah, late Rebel Gove in paying the national debt heaped upon nor of that State, and protests against their

them by the rebellion; and they who caused payment by the Government. it will have enough to do to pay their share The British revenue returns for the quarte of that, without being burthened by the one ending Sept. 30, show a diminution of £330, 097 as compared with the corresponding quar er last year.

WHERE ARE THE DEMOCRACY? A loan of £324,000 for the State of Mass husetts is being subscribed in London. Postmaster-General Dennison denies that there will be an \$8,000,000 deficit when the

thern mail service is resumed, and says it The receipts of gold from California at New tYork, for the last nine months, were \$9,275,

186, an increase of \$5,688,830 over last year's receipts for the same period. The Boston imports for the week ending Oct. 6, were \$1,679,775, against \$860,223 for the corresponding week last year.

Secretary of the Treasury McCulloch, in ecent speech at Fort Wayne, Ind., expressed his belief that, unless the next Congress provided for the funding of the legal-tender notes idespread bankruptcy would result.

The Internal Revenue Assessors of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio are to hold a Convention o the 24th inst., at Albany, N. Y., to consider the amendment needed to the revenue laws, with the purpose of submitting them to the nsideration of Congress.

The number of National Banks authorized to the 7th inst, is 1,592, with a capital of

The merchants of Washington are taking measures to establish a Merchants' Exchange

New England pays an Internal Revenue tax of \$47,552,560, of which Massachusetts pays

\$28,752,835. The sales of the stock and gold brokers in the city of New York for the year ending June 30, 1865, amount to \$6,073,708,818, on which the Internal Revenue tax is over \$3,000,000.

POLITICAL. The official majority of Gov. Dillingham in

Vermont is 18,716.

Complete returns f.om Ohio give Cox 28, 287 majority, the majority on the State ticket being 30,000. The Republicans have 13 majority in the Senate and 35 in the House. Negroes can vote in only six States :

\$5,000,000 to Washington to "influence" Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, on the Congress in favor of the recognition of the same conditions as white men; in Massachusetts, if they can read and write: in Rhode Island, if they are worth \$130 in real estate. I. G. Harris of Tennessee Lieut. Maury and and in New York if worth \$250. other prominent ex-Rebels have been ap-

In the California Legislature, elected Sept. 5, the Republicans have a majority of 26 in he Senate and 15 in the House.

The General Assembly of Vermont convened at Montpelier on the 12th inst.

The Tennessee Legislature, after laying on the table resolutions approving President Johnson's policy, indorsed his administration, 'especially his declaration that traitors mu

e punished." At the charter election in Baltimore, Md. on the 11th inst., only 7,500 votes were polled. All the candidates were Republicans. In Iowa, the Republican ticket is elected. as follows: Governor, William M. Stone: Lieut.

Governor, B. F. Gue; Judge of Supreme Court, George G. Wright; Superintendent of Public Instructions, O. Faville. A resolution indorsing the policy of Presi dent Johnson was defeated in the Tennessee Legislature on the 10th inst., by a vote of 35

to 29, on account of his leniency to Rebels.

The Court of Appeals of New-York State has decided that shares in National banks are taxable, although the capital is invested in Governmer.t bonds.

It has been decided that boys under eighteen

cannot be enlisted in the regular army without their parents consent.

George Cook, a colored man appeared in in the court at Norfolk, Va., lately, as counsel but was not allowed to act as such without a

ted States license.
A suit has just been brought, in New York, against Gen. Ortega, Vice-President of the stop to business and destroying much pro-Mexican Republic, by Col. W. H. Allen, who claims recompense for services in recruiting men for Mexico. Gen. Ortega denies the

State and city license, although he had a Uni-

whole matter.

Geo. W. Gale, author of the advertisement

The Rev- Thos. J. Greenwood has been nated by the Democracy of the Sixth (Mass.) District, to run against Gen. Banks.

Wendell Phillipps; in a lecture in Boston recently, on "The South Victorious," charged President Johnson with being "three-quarters ebel in order that the Rebels might be onequarter Union," and declared the Bepublican party to be a thing of the past.

In a speech in Boston, on the 17th inst. Gen. Banks strongly advocated granting th suffrage to the colored men of the South.

In Washington, 6,000 colored persons have igned a petition asking for equal suffrage. A large mass meeting of the Democracy of New York was held in that city on the 17th inst. Speeches were made by Montgomery Blair, John Van Buren and Gen. Slocum, in lorsing President Johnson, denouncing negro

suffrage, and advocating the enforce

the Monroe Doctrine in Mexico. Partial returns from the Virginia Congress nal Election, held on the 12th inst., indicate the success of a majority of firm Union men The amendment removing the disability to hold office from prominent Rebels is adopted

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The President on the 11th released on pa role the following late Rebel officials : Alex. H. Stephens, Vice-President; George A. Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury; John A statue of the poet Uhland was unveiled H. Reagan, postmaster-General; John A. at Stuttgart, Germany, on the 21st ult., with Campbell, Assistant-Secretary of War; Gov Clark of Mississippi.

The members of the South Carolina Conention have been pardoned.

Gov. Borman of West Virginia has or dered the arrest of certain seditious persons in Jefferson county who persist in electing delegates to the "Old" Virginia Assembly claiming that the county belongs to that State.

Women have a "hard" time in Nashville Tenn. Scarcely a day passes in which the Recorder does not impose a fine on half a dozen men for beating females. The brutes are fined \$50-the extent of the law.

In Georgia the Freedman's Bureau making every effort to provide the Freedmen with work' and no rations are to be allowed those who refuse an opportunity to labor, nor will they be allowed to remain in the cities during the Winter.

Texas is rapidly regaining her former pros perity. Civil authority is assuming control. post-offices are being opened, and general confidence is felt in Gov. Hamilton

The Texas press disapprove of the recently-published letter of Mr. Reagan, favoring negro suffrage.

Gen. Humphreys was idaugurated Gov ernor of Mississippi on the 16th inst.

on the table the resolution prohibiting the

ssumption of the Rebel State debt. The reply of President Johnson to the some way, leave a wrong impression on their South Carolina Delegation indicates that minds. Truly, your friend, The reply of President Johnson to the Jeff. Davis will be tried for treason, but that

he may be pardoned after conviction. Railway communication from Georgia Alabama and Tennessee, via Knoxville. Lynchburg, and Alexandria, is now complete with the North, and freights are very mod-

The teacher of the colored school at Greenville, Tenn., was forced to leave by the citizens as soon as the United States troops

were withdrawn. All persons in East Tennessee, who have been arrested by the civil authorities for acts committed by them while in the Feder-

al army, have been ordered to be released. The negroes of Alexandria, Va., have built 1.200 dwellings during the last four years, and contributed \$5,000 for religious

and educational purposes. After the passage of bills by the different States protecting the negroes, all matters connected with their civil status will be taken from the control of the Freedman's Bu-

The President has received a petition signed by 5,000 Georgian women, praying

for the release of Jeff. Davis. The residents of Prince William county, Va., have petitioned that the U. S. troops

may not be withdrawn. The Freedmen's Bureau of Louisiana has notified the negroes of that State that unless they show themselves disposed to labor they

will receive no assistance from the Govern-The Mississippi Legislature on the 18th inst. ordered the Stars and Stripes to be placed over the State capitol. It was strong-

ly opposed by some members. The Tennessee Legislature has authorized the admission of negro testimony in the

The North Carolina Convention has decided to submit to the people the ordinances

forever prohibiting Slavery, and declaring Secession null and void. The Spanish fleet is on its way to Chili

to enforce the indemnity demands caused by the refusal to allow her fleet to coal in chi. lian ports during the Peruvian troubles. The Congress of Columbia has declared

President Juarez "the greatest citizen in America," and ordered that his portrait should be placed in the national capitol The instructions of Secretary Seward to

Minister Adams demanding the Confederate cotton that reached England in the Proleau. and repudiating the rebel debt are just now much commented on by the English press. In South America a battle took place on

Aug. 17, at Yatay on the Uruguay River, between 3,400 Paraguayans and 8,500 of the allied forces of Brazil Uruguay and Argen tine. The Paraguavans were hadly beaten. losing 1,500 killed 300 wounded and 1,200 prisoners among them Durate their leader. Seven thousand Paraguayans across the river were prevented by the Brazilian gunboats from reinforcing Durate and at last dates were surrounded at Uruguayana.

A hurricane swept over Cuba during the first week of October putting a complete perty and several lives. In Hayti the rebels have captured the

only steamer which president Geffrard had to enforce the blockade of the rebel ports

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Wirz trial, adjourned from the 7th, was resumed on the 11th inst. Letters writ ten by Wirz to his superior officer have been read, requesting that measures might be tarken to relieve the sufferings of the Union prisoners under his charge.

Edwin Booth was married on the 5th inst.

Edwin Booth was married on the 5th inst. to a daughter of Mr. Jules Hauel of Phila-

A number of English detectives have lately arrived in this country, to keep an eye on the Fenians and report their movements to the British Government. Over 150 vessels are engaged in the her

ing-fisheries off Portland, Me., and 50,000 barrels have already been taken. Valuable veins of gold and an abundance of iron ore have been discovered near Lake

Vermillion. Minnesota. Capitol at Washington, and among them are

Wirz and Briscoe. Two vessels are fitting up at the Washingon navy yard to escort the ram Stonewall from Havana.

Dr. Mc Cook of Steubenville, Ohio, father of two generals and one naval officer and ancle of four more generals of the same me died in Washington on the 11th inst Application was made to the Freedmen's

areau at Washington on the 12th for 400

CONVERSATION WITH PRESI-

His Policy on Reconstruction-View on Negro Suffrage. MEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 8.-My Dear Sir I was so much impressed with our conver-ation of last Tuesday that I returned im mediately to my room and wrote down such of the points made as I could remember, and having pondered them all the way home. am to-day, more than ever, convinced that, if corrected by you and returned to me for either public or private use, it will go far to promote a good understanding between you

nd our leading men.

It will also unite the public mind in favor of your plan, so far at least as you would carry it out without modification.

You are aware that I do not associate wit men in political life, but rather with those who, representing the advanced moral sense of the country, earnestly labor for the good of our people, without hope of or even desire for office or other immediate reward. The latter class desire earnestly to understand your plans, and, if possible, support your administration.

your administration.

I think the publication of your process of reconstruction, with the reasons for your faith in it, will commend itself to their candid judgment, and, as I told you, inspire our whole Northern people with confidence

The habeas corpus is still suspended in Kentucky in military and naval cases, although civil law has in other matters been the spirit of our conversation. Therefore, though civil law has in other matters been restored.

The North Carolina Convention has laid on the table the resolution prohibiting the specific inquiries of anxious friends, wh I met on my way home, lest I might,

> GEORGE L. STEARNS. The President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 3, 111 M.—I have just returned from an interview with President Johnson, in which he talked for an hour on the process of reconstruction of Rebel States. His manner was as cordial, and his conversation as free, as in 1863 when I met him daily in Nashville.

His countenance is healthy, even more so than when I first knew him. I remarked that the people of the North were anxious that the process of reconstruc-tion should be thorough, and they wished to support him, in the arduous work, but their ideas were confused by the conflicting reports constantly circulated, and especially party. Democratic Clubs that he was going over to them. He laughingly replied, "Major, have you never known a man who, for many years, had differed from your views because of Oajaca, part of Puebla and Vera Cruz, all on this ronte, and has promised to furnish

preparation for this conversation; we can talk freely on the subject, for the thoughts are familipr to us; we can be perfectly frank with each other. He then commenced with saying that the States are in the Union, which is a single that the States are in the Union, which is the large and making the large transfer of guerrillas swarming in Jalisco, Cohina, Saying that the States are in the Union, which

whole and undivisable. Individuals tried to carry them out, but did not succeed, as a man may try to cut his throat and be prevented by the bystanders; and you cannot say he cut his throat because he tried to do it.

Individuals may commit treason, and be punished, and a large number of individu-als may constitute a rebellion and be punals may constitute a rebellion and be punished as traitors. Some States tried to get out of the Union, and we opposed it honestly, because we believed it to be wrong; and we have sveceeded in putting down the Rebellion. The power of those persons who made the attempt has been crushed, and now we want to reconstruct the State Governments and have the power to do it. The State institutions are prostrated, laid out on the ground and they must be taken up and the ground, and they must be taken up and adapted to the progress of events; this cannot be done in a moment. We are making very rapid progress, so rapid I sometimes cannot realize it; it appears like a dream.

We must not be in too much of a hurry; it is better to let them reconstruct themselves

than to force them to it; for if they go wrong, the power is in our hands, and we can check them at any stage, to the end, and oblige them to correct their errors; we must

give them time to digest a part, for we can-not expect such large affairs will be compre-hended and digested at once. We must give them time to understand their new po-

ters, and have no desire or willingness hemmed in at Uriguayria by an immensely to take indirect courses to obtain what we want.

As a set-off against these successes, an en-

structure; in searching for its foundation we find it rests on the broad basis of popular rights. The elective franchise is not a natrights. The elective franchise is not a natural right but a political right. I am opposed to giving the States too much power, and also too great a consolidation of power in the Central Government.

If I interfered with the vote in the Rebel States, to dictate that the negro shall vote, I might do the same thing for my own pur poses in Pennsylvania. Our only safety lies in allowing each State to control the

Geo. W. Gale, author of the advertisement soliciting the contribution of \$1,000,000, with which to purchase the assassimation of President Lincoln has been transferred, by the President's order, to an Alabama civil court for trial.

the enforce the blockade of the rebel ports and matters generally are unfavorable to the Government.

The cattle plague is increasing in England and Ireland and now attacks cows, sheep, thorses and dogs.

uch rules as will restrict the vote to a small

others, say \$200 or \$250. There was a time in the Southern States when the slaves of large owners looked down upon non-slave owners because they did not own slaves; the larger the number of slaves their masters owned, the prouder they were, and this has produced hostility between the mass of the whites and the negroes. The outrages are mostly from nonslaveholding whites against the negro, and from the negro upon the non-slaveholding

The negro will vote with the late master, whom he does not hate, rather than with the non-slaveholding white whom he does hate. Universal suffrage would create an-There are only seven prisoners in the Old other war, not against us, but a war of races.

Another thing. This Government is the

ed that we lost two-fifths.

If we had no slaves, we should have had twelve Representatives more, according to the theu representation. Congress apportions representation by States, not districts, and the State apportions by districts.

Many years ago, I moved in the Legislature that the apportionment of Representatives to Congress, in Tennessee, should be by qualified voters.

The apportionment is now fixed until 1872.

colored men to go to Michigan to work on a

before that time we might change the basis of representation from population to quali-fied voters, North as well as South, and in ned voters, North as well as South, and in due course of time the States, without re-gard to color, might extend the elective franchise to all who possessed certain men-tal, moral, or such other qualifications as might be determined by an enlightened public judgment.

Boston, Oct. 18, 1865.-The above re port was returned to me by President Johnson, with the following endorsement. GEORGE L. STEARNS.

I HAVE READ THE WITHIN COMMUNICA ON, AND FIND IT SUBSTANTIALLY CORRECT. I HAVE MADE SOME VERBAL ALTERA

(Signed.) MEXICO.

An important report favorable to the Liberals.—An Austrian Force, 1,000 Strong, Defeated. WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.

From semi-official intelligence just received tere from Mexico, it appears that more than thousand Austrian troops left Jalapa and Perote to surprise a force under the command of the Liberal General, Alatowe, but instead of succeeding in it, they were themselves surprised, and most completely beaten by their enemies, leaving in their hands six hundred prisoners and their artillery, consisting of five cappen in fact trees. ery, consisting of five cannon, in fact every-hing. Of the other four hundred, they were killed, wounded or scattered.

In Guadalajara, on the occasion of a trial for the abuse of the press, the people made a great demonstration of republicanism. More than a thousand persons by vociferation obliged the public accuser to be silent, and took out of the court the accused and the course of the defence hearing the defence heari ounsel for the defence, bearing them in tri-imph all over the city, where large crowds bined them in feasting the accused, whose pined them in feasting the acen alleged crime consisted in attacking the Em-

In the State of Oajaca the Liberal upris ing is general, including all the Huasteca, the coast of Tehauntepec and adjacent ter-

General Diaz, who, it is known, made his scape from Puebla, where he was kept a risoner in jail by the French is now at the

It is industriously circulated in the importance which the Imperialists cannot Democratic Clubs that he was going them. He laughingly replied, 'Major, have you never known a man who, for many years, had differed from your views because you were in advance of him, claim them as his own when he came up to your standpoint?'

I replied, I have often. He said, So have I, and went on:—The Democratic party finds its old position untenable, and is compliant to ours; if it has come up to our position, I am glad of it. You and I need no tion, I am glad of it. You and I need no tion, I am glad of it. You and I need no tion, I am glad of it. You and I need no tion, I am glad of it. You and I need no tion, I am glad of it. You and I need no tion, I am glad of it. You and I need no tion, I am glad of it. You and I need no tion, I am glad of it. You and I need no tion, I am glad of it. You and I need no tion, I am glad of it. You and I need no tion, I am glad of it. You and I need no tion, I am glad of it. You and I need no tion, I am glad of it. You and I need no tion, I am glad of it. You and I need no tion, I am glad of it. You and I need no tion, I am glad of it. You and I need no tion, I am glad of it. You and I need no tion, I am glad of it. You and I need no tion, I am glad of it. You and I need no tion, I am glad of it. You and I need no tion, I am glad of it. You and I need no tion, I am glad of it. You and I need no tion, I am glad of it. You and I need no tion, I am glad of it. You and I need no tion it is completely and the Huesteca; nearly, if not quite, all of Tamaulipas, one part of San that is designated as the South which comprises the State of Guerrero now excepting Acapulco and the Huesteca; nearly, if not quite, all of Tamaulipas, one part of San that is designated as the South which comprises the State of Guerrero now excepting Acapulco and the Huesteca; nearly, if not quite, all of Tamaulipas, one part of San that is designated as the South which comprises the State of Guerrero now excepting Acapulco and the Huesteca; nearly, if not quite, all of Tamaulipas, one part of San that is

tioning the Tierra Calicote. In the State of Mexico, in Juaratero and Tallas they hav; the daring guerrillas, Ugalde and Fragosee who with one thousand well mounted men, are everywhere, and always stronger when they are represented as destroyed.

SOUTH AMERICA. The War in South America—Terrible Battle and Defeat of the Paraguayans. NEW YORK, October 19.-The war in South America has commenced in real earnest. The *Herald's* correspondent and newspaper files giving details of the recent battle at Hayti show the sanguinary character which the struggle is likely to assume. On the 17th of August the allied forces, 8,500 strong, under Gens. B. Flores, and Pannes, encountered 1,400 Paraguayans under Major Duorte on the right bank of the Uruaguay river. The Paraguayans were unprovided with artillery, and outnumbered two to one. A summons was sent them to sur-render, but they replied by shooting the messenger. For one hour and a half the Paraguayans met the fierce assaults of the allies with a desperate resistance, neither asking nor receiving the quarter which their oblig-them to correct their errors; we must be patient with them. I did not expect to keep out all who were excluded from the Amnesty, or even a large number of them, but I intended they should sue for pardon, and so realize the enormity of the crime they had committed.

You could not have broached the subject of equal suffrage at the North seven years ago, and we must remember that the changes at the South have been more rapid, and they have been obliged to accept more unpalatable truth than the North has; we must give them time to digest a part, for we cannot expect such large affairs will be compressibled and wounded. Another detachment is the satisfactory of the struggle. Their leader, the satisfactory of the struggle. Their leader, the hands of the Brazilians, and all their stores were captured.

The allies stated their loss at only 250 killed and wounded. Another detachment assailants were little disposed to give them. At the end of that time they broke and fled

where their time to digest a part. To we can be also such as a construction of the properties of the comprehended and digested at once. We must give them time to understand their new position.

I have nothing to conceal in these mat-

As a set-off against these successes, an engagement is reported between the Paraguay an batteries and the Brazilian fleet, in which the latter was severely handled. Following the example so successfully set during our war, the Paraguayans had constructed batteries along the Parana River to prevent the return of the fleet. return of the fleet. In running past these batteries the fleet suffered much damage. Further battles of an equally important character were daily expected.

Judge Pearl of Whitby County, Ky., re-cently ordered a black woman, the wife of a soldier, to be sold as a slave.

The New-England factories are running night and day, and are unable to obtain sufficient operatives.

YELLOW CREEK, PA.,

MESSES, EDITORS: In addition to the suggestions con the turnpike road from Pattonsville to Hope well as published in your issue of the 13th nst. I have a few items yet to bring to the

notice of your readers, that may probably be

an incentive to action in the matter under

consideration.

The large scope of coal lands belonging to Lane's heirs lying on Sandy Run in the im-mediate vicinity of Hopewell is soon to pass nto other hands, who will at once begin to develope its vast coal veins, which will require a multitude of workmen at the highest wages. and consequently must create a heavy de mand for produce, at the highest rates, which if not supplied by the surrounding country must be furnished through some other chan nel; and if the producer at home can supply the market with the necessary articles it Another thing. This Government is the freest and best on the earth, and I feel sure it is destined to last; but to secure this we must elevate the ballot, I for many years contended at the South that slavery was a political weaknes, but others said it was political strength; they thought we gained three-fifths representation by it: I contended that we lost two-fifths.

If we had no slaves we should have had equally as low rates as from any other point, have been informed by Col. J. F. Lowr and other business men at Hopewell. tha the President and Superintendent of the Hun tingdon and Broad Top Rail Road has give assurances that articles of commerce will b carried over that road to Huntingdon at all times as low and perhaps lower than by The apportionment is now fixed until 1872; the Pennsylvania Rail Road. Why not the make Hopewell the point for transportation when it thus can be done to greater advantag than at Hollidaysburg, and why not have good road to convey it to Hopewell when it can be made so easily an I with so little ex pense as enumerated in my first letter. very commendable plan for the construction of a road has been suggested by a gentleman (formerly of Blair county, now, one of the partners of the firm of Lowry, Eichelberger & Co. at Hopewell) which he has had the kindness to submit in writing and has handed e in connection with this communication.

"In Morris township, Huntingdon count me years since, the road from Water Street the turnpike road leading from Harrisbary to Pittsburg, to the mouth of Spruce Creek three miles was a very bad one and a great expense to the township to keep it in repair. The citizens of the township of Morris petitioned the Legislature for an act of incorpe ration for a turnpike; the supervisors then by nsent of the citizens subscribed the greater portion of the stock and laid a tax on the township for it. The result was that when the turnpike was completed, instead of its being a great expense and trouble to the citizens and always a bad road; it was a goodroad and a source of revenue to the township nearly sufficient to keep all the balance of the

oads in the township in repair. The above can be substantiated by any the heavy tax paying citizens of said town ship, or by the Superintendent of the road John S. Isett, Esq. at Spruce Creek." By adopting the above plan, there would e no difficulty in getting a sufficient amount

subscribed in a very short time to make the

Mr. Aaron the present proprietor of the valuable Pattonsville Property, Hon J. B. Noble, J. Shoenfelt, Esq., J. Mentzer, Esq., and other mill owners in Morrison's Cove, and J. Steel and George Wishart on Yellow Creek whose flouring mills are doing a very ex tensive business, and the firm of Lowry. Eich elberger & Co. at Hopewell would subscribe ead of the insurrection in Oajaca.

The fact of his being one of the bravest to be greatly interested in such an improvelargely because these gentlemen are or ought and most enterprising generals among the Liberals, gives to the movement in that State where his influence in that

funds sufficient for that distance. There are many other farmers and busines men in Morrison's Cove who have constant communication with Hopewell, that would be glad to have an opportunity of subscribing to so laudable an enterprise. Let a meeting for the purpose be appointed at Pattonsville at an early day to take the matter into consider

FROM GEORGIA.

Cheering reports—The union county tickets generally Successful. NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

Advices from Savannah to the 12th state that the Constitutional Union ticket is rethat the Constitutional Union ticket is receiving large majorities in nearly every county in South western Georgia.

The steamers Idaho and Leo have arrived from Savannah.

The Herald says that at no time in the past ten years has there been more activity among the shipping and in trade generally than at present.

The Heraldpublishes a circular from Gen.

Tillson, setting forth certain rules for the government of freedmen, &c. They are informed that they will not be subsisted in idleness by the Government, and the white are assured that they will be held to good faith in their contracts with the freedmen. Five New York roughs, who robted a pass

a term of six months. War Debt of Southern States - Views of President Johnson. NEW YORK, Oct. 21. - The following is the

enger on the way to Atlanta, were summ

sent to prison the day after their arrival, for

dispatch sent by President Johnson to Go ernor Holden, WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 18th, 1865. W. W. Holden Provisional Governor.—
Every dollar of the State debt created to aid the rebellion against the United States, should be repudiated finally and forever. The great mass of the people should not be taxed to pay a debt to aid in carrying on a rebellion which they in fact if left to themselves, were coposed to Let, those who selves were opposed to. Let those who have given their means for the obligations of the State, look to that power they tried to establish in violation of law, Constitution and will of the people. They must meet their fate. It is their misfortune, and cannot be recognized by the people of any State professing themselves loyal to the Government of the United States, and in the Union Legence that the loyal people of North Cartesian and the United States, and in the Union Legence that the loyal people of North Cartesian and the United States, and in the Union Legence that the loyal people of North Cartesian and the United States, and in the Union Legence that the loyal people of North Cartesian and the United States. I repeat that the loyal people of North Car-olina should be exonerated from the pay-ment of every dollar of indebtedness created to aid in carrying on rebellion. I trus and hope that the people of North Caroli na will wash their hands of everything tha pertains in the slightest degree to the pertains in the slightest degree to the rebelion which has been so recently crushed by the strong arm of the Government, and carry out the obligations imposed by the Constitution of the Union.

(Signed,)

Andrew Johnson,

President of the United States.

A treaty, which has been in abeyance for

two years, was concluded on the 29th ult. with the Osage Indians, by which that tribe relinquishes claim to over 2,000,000 acres of land in Kansas, which will now be thrown open to white settlers.