

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 1866

THE LESSON.

The result of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa should be carefully studied by ambitious men; therefrom they may learn a most important and significant lesson.

TEN CENT JIMMY REDIVIVUS.

Copperhead hostility, to liberal wages to the workman, good prices for the farmer and manufacturer, and the general prosperity of the country crops out in the New York Express in the following style:

"The elections in Pennsylvania, and in Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa would seem to have resulted pretty much as they did two years ago—with no considerable gain to the Democrats. This was anticipated in the Express. New York, and the country generally, pay Pennsylvania eight or ten dollars bounty on every ton of railroad iron, the like on steel, something on coal—now, that the Reciprocity Treaty is abolished—and these bounties have been too strong for principles.

Ten cents a day for the laboring man was the doctrine preached long ago by James Buchanan at the dictation of Southern politicians in order to crush the free white possibleness. Copperheadism has the same aims to-day and the Express in the above extract plainly declares that there is no hope for the resurrection of its party while the country is prosperous and liberal wages are paid to willing laborers.

THE "LEDGER" CANARD.

The despatch to the Philadelphia "Ledger" with regard to questions submitted to the Attorney General by the President concerning the legality of the existing Congress seems to have been totally unfounded, and so declared by the Ledger itself. We expected as much, however, whether the despatch were true or not.

LEGISLATIVE RETURNS.

The following is the vote of this district for Legislature, as taken from the official returns. Weller, Richards, Findley, Miller, Somerset 3073 3073 1811 1726 Bedford 2565 2653 2846 2830 Fulton 756 758 1069 1062 Total. 6394 6314 5726 5627

CONFLAGRATION IN QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, C. E., Oct. 15.—A terrible fire occurred here yesterday. The whole district west of Crown street to the St. Lawrence toll gate, nearly a mile, was burnt. Seventeen churches and convents, and two thousand houses were destroyed. Twenty thousand people are homeless.

COLONIZING REBELS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia Bulletin of Philadelphia says: "This morning at four o'clock, Sergeant Neff arrested a man who was prowling about in the neighborhood of Seventh and Shippen streets. The prisoner was clad in the garb of a soldier, and gave his name as Sam. Miller. It was ascertained that he belonged to Loudon county, Virginia, and he was one of a consignment of six men sent here to vote for Clymer. He says he was put on the cars and his fare paid to this city. Who he was sent to be could not, as one of his companions had the directions. He was one of Stonewall Jackson's men, and was wounded in the leg during the war. He was locked up at the Second District Police Station. The Democrats are getting desperate and there are doubtless other individuals of this stamp about the city, brought here to vote the Copper-Johnson ticket."

THE FINAL RESULT.

We clip the following report of the election throughout the State from the Harrisburg Telegraph: So far will be found all the official returns so far as they have been received. Wherever the full vote is omitted the actual numbers are given. The returns, as published are all official, but several counties are entirely omitted, for the reason that no official returns have been received. It will be observed that we have no official returns from Butler county, which gives a majority for Gen. Geary.

The only counties that give majorities for the Copperheads, which have not been heard from, are Pike, and Wayne. We have no doubt that General Geary's majority will exceed 17,000.

Table with columns for 1863 and 1866, listing counties and their respective votes for different candidates.

Let us post up the result of the fall elections thus far and see how they foot.

Table showing the results of fall elections for various states, including Vermont, Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa.

In addition to the above the Radicals have gained a United States Senator in Pennsylvania, another in New Jersey, a third in Oregon and will re-elect a fourth in California, and have saved one in Indiana. They have also secured the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by all of those States. The Radical who is not satisfied with this brilliant succession of victories is hard to please. Just think how Mees must feel about these days.—Chicago Tribune.

THE COUP D'ETAT.

The first steps toward Civil War—The usurper intends to Resist the People—Johnson's Answer to the Elections.

THE SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

Address to the People of the United States.—The Deputation Disolved.—New York, October 13.—A Tribune St. Louis special of yesterday says: The Southern Loyalists prepared an address this morning to the people of the United States, before leaving Springfield. They urge the people to stand by the true loyalists on all further conditions precedent to the admission of the rebel States than those enumerated in the Constitutional Amendment, because the present State governments of the South are not legal bodies, and therefore cannot legally ratify the amendment.

FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15. Advice from the Rio Grande, through the Galveston papers of the 12th report the United States of Generals Escobedo and Trevina, under the command of General Mejia, who immediately thereafter started a division for Matamoros. A private letter confirms this defeat, and states that Mejia had occupied Monterey, the 9th and 10th, by Cortinas and Covalo, a fight for the possession of Matamoros would take place on the 10th.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

No Hope for Pius the Ninth but in Rome with the Italians. Paris Correspondence of the London Times, September 27. That some last supreme effort should be made by the friends of the Papacy to keep the French garrison at Rome is only natural and what was expected. Whatever influence may be brought to bear, it is very natural that they should be carried on with great secrecy and entirely independent of official channels. The Emperor, before he left St. Cloud, received representations from illustrious personages, concerning the assumed position of Pius IX., after the retirement of the French garrison, there is, I believe, no doubt. I do not refer to any one at the Vatican, to the Roman government, or the Nuncio who represents the Holy See at the Court of Napoleon III. The Pope and his advisers pretend to be indifferent to the decisions of the French Government. Cardinal Antonelli has told the diplomatic body at Rome that, whereas the convention between France and Italy was contracted without consulting the Holy Father, or the Government of the Papacy, the Pope and his advisers are not willing of the transaction, and can hold no official diplomatic correspondence concerning the provisions of the Convention. The same language is held by the Court of Cardinals in the Government of Italy. All this is very amusing, and we are not surprised that events will show that the policy of the Papacy towards France and Italy will have injured the influence and yet further weakened the authority of the Roman Church, so far as her worldly pretensions are concerned.

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The first steps toward Civil War—The usurper intends to Resist the People—Johnson's Answer to the Elections. Philadelphia, October 10. The Philadelphia Ledger has received the following important dispatches: WASHINGTON, October 10. The President has just sent in to the Attorney General the following questions and requested that a response to them be returned in writing: 1st. Is the present Congress composed of members from Northern States alone such a Congress as the Constitution requires, or is it an unconstitutional assemblage? 2d. Would existing Congresses justify the President in sending his next annual message to an illegal and unconstitutional assemblage pretending to be the Congress of the United States? 3d. Does the clause in section fifth of the first article of the Constitution, which makes each House the judge of the election returns, and qualifications of its own members, give to the present Congress the right to exclude the members from the States, or to impose dishonorable or unconstitutional terms on their admission? 4th. Does the President's oath of office require him to enforce these provisions of the Constitution which give each State an equal right of representation in Congress, Article first, section 3d, article 5th, article 1st clause? 5th. What steps does the Constitution and the laws require the President to take in order to secure the assembling of a Constitutional Congress? Upon the reply that may be made by the Attorney General to the above, the President, there is reason to believe, is determined to take his stand for a ratification of the Constitution. General Meigs is all the more important when taken in connection with the bold utterances of the President at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, declaring the present was only an assumed Government, and the Congress the Constitution called for, and also similar declarations, though less pointed, that fell from his lips prior to his return to the capital. From these utterances it is clear the Executive has fully made up his own mind that the XXXIXth Congress was not a legal body. He now asks the question, what shall he do? General upon this grave and deeply momentous subject and when it is given he will govern himself accordingly. It is not difficult to foresee the response of Mr. Stanton, and we will claim to appear in fully with the opinions of the Executive as already expressed there seems to be no doubt.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any cologne, used to bath the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay their itching, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Spanish Magnolia, and is of a fragrant and agreeable odor. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at \$1.00 in large bottles, and by DEBARS BARKER & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents. Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

HOW THE COPPERHEADS PROPOSED CARRYING THE ELECTION.

Defying the Law—The Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee Openly Advocates a Violation of the Election Laws. We give the following Democratic circular as part of the history of these eventful times. It came to light just before the election: (Circular 4—Private.) DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, 828 WALNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA, September 12, 1866. To J. B. Sanson, Chairman County Committee Indiana County: DEAR SIR: The subject of the deserters' lists requires prompt and thorough attention. The lists are being furnished by the Adjutant General to the several clerks of Quarter Sessions, and it will be attempted to reject the votes of all those whose names are found upon them.

The case of Huber vs. Reilly settled the question in this State, and unless a man has been convicted of desertion and failure to return to service or report to a provost marshal, he is entitled to vote. This is the fixed opinion of the Supreme Court, and they stand firmly by it.

The only evidence of desertion is the record of conviction. The act of Assembly known as the McConaughy law is totally void as regards all other cases, and I desire to impress it upon you and our friends, that the law is with us in this matter, and that we will be satisfied in receiving these votes in every case, AND WILL BE JUSTIFIED IN RESORTING TO ALMOST EVERY MEANS TO POLL THEM.

None of the penalties imposed by that law can ever be enforced. I have the very highest authority for declaring this to you. I have made every effort to bring the act of Assembly directly before the court, but up to this time have not succeeded. I shall not relax my efforts in that and another direction.

In the necessity for immediate action I have to give the following general directions: I trust you will see them attended to, and also use all other means that you and our friends deem wise in the emergency.

I shall, within a week, furnish you with complete lists of all alleged deserters, and non-reporting drafted men so far as I have been able to get them, and as I obtain others will also furnish you. One copy of this list will be furnished to you for every election district. "Forewarned is forearmed." The law makes the certificate of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions the evidence of desertion, and it is probable that the certificates to be used against our men, and not produce the evidence against their own. With these lists you can learn which of their men are on, and be provided with the weapon against them if it be necessary.

The first thing to be done is to keep our election officers fully up to the mark, and sustain them in receiving these votes. I advise that a circular, signed by the District Attorney and the Democratic members of the bar, distinctly pointing out their duty under the law, and giving the point decided in Huber vs. Reilly, and the evidence of the penalties in the act of Assembly CANNOT AND SHALL NOT be enforced against them, be placed in each of their hands.

A circular from yourself, accompanied by the list, should also go to the Vigilance Committee, or the most reliable Democrats in each election district, for private use by them.

I also wish to furnish to every election officer a copy of the decision of the Supreme Court. Forward me their names and post-office address.

Where have the President Judge, the case is a very plain one, the votes MUST BE POLLED, and you MUST THRILL YOUR THREATS. This will dispose of the matter in the Democratic counties. In those counties in which the Republicans have the Judge, Justice and District Attorney, we must be especially active in sustaining and upholding our election officers, and if we can succeed in getting them right, the whole trouble is reduced to Republican districts in their counties. Here the lists again become useful, and I advise that our friends change the rate of liquidation which, though not so large as that of the last six months, would yet wipe out the whole debt within fifteen years. This large reduction of debt has been effected through the ordinary revenues, which have been collected without any symptoms of discontent at taxation, and which it would appear, Congress is not likely early to reduce.

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NATIONAL DEBT.

Its Rapid Extinction.—Treasury Receipts and Expenditures.—Extraordinary Statement. The first fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866, attests the wonderful resources of the country and its capacity to raise revenue. The cash balances were on June 30, 1865, \$58,309,15 June 30, 1866, 130,669,815 10 Net gain, \$72,360,656 04

But this estimate rates the gold on hand at par. At its value in currency this balance would overran \$160,000,000. The receipts and expenditures of the United States for the fiscal year are as follows: RECEIPTS.

Table showing receipts from customs, direct tax, internal revenue, and miscellaneous sources.

EXPENDITURES: Civil, foreign, miscellaneous; War; Navy; Interest.

Excess of receipts... \$37,691,857 36 But this excess of thirty-seven millions of receipts does not show the capacity of the country to pay its debt, for all occurred in the last few months. The war expenses of the first quarter were \$165,000,000; during the last quarter they had dwindled to \$12,000,000. The expenditures of the War Department during the coming year would be over \$240,000,000 less than that of the past year. It were not for the equalization bounties bill.

As compared with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, we find in the past year an increase of receipts from internal revenue of one hundred millions of dollars, and of customs of ninety-five millions; while there has been a decrease of expenditures of more than over seven hundred and fifty millions, and for the navy of eighty millions. The year ending December 31, 1865, showed a deficiency of six hundred and nineteen millions of dollars; six months after that time, the year ending June 30, 1866, showed an excess of receipts of \$37,691,857 36 over the expenditures of nearly thirty millions of dollars.

L. P. Morton & Co., a European Circular, has the following remarks upon the reduction of the public debt: The statement of the public debt for October 1st, 1866, shows a further reduction in the liabilities of the Government, amounting to \$23,346,227. During the month of August the total debt was reduced \$37,416,108; and during the combined months of June and July, \$37,189,991. The total reduction during the four months ending September 30, 1866, thus amounts to \$96,951,426.

According to the monthly official report of the American Finance, some of the beginning of each month, from October 1, 1865, to October 1, 1866, has been as follows: 1865, \$2,744,947,726; 1866, 2,740,854,758; 1867, 2,716,035,214.

January 1866, 2,716,581,532; February 1866, 2,716,898,152; March 1866, 2,711,850,000; April 1866, 2,705,646,516; May 1866, 2,689,689,842; June 1866, 2,679,288,367; July 1866, 2,673,929,249; August 1866, 2,633,336,941.

During the last six months the extraordinary aggregate of \$132,309,575 of debt has been liquidated—a rate of payment which would extinguish the whole indebtedness of the Government within nine years. During the twelve months \$171,610,785 of debt has been paid off—a rate of liquidation which, though not so large as that of the last six months, would yet wipe out the whole debt within fifteen years. This large reduction of debt has been effected through the ordinary revenues, which have been collected without any symptoms of discontent at taxation, and which it would appear, Congress is not likely early to reduce.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Truth of the "Ledger" Dispatch.—The "Ledger" Correspondent Insists on Its Correctness.—Secret of the Excitement at the White House.—The Questions Made Plain. PHILADELPHIA, October 12.—Hundreds of private dispatches were received yesterday at the Ledger office from all parts of the country, inquiring in regard to the truth of the special published in the morning. The Associated Press, in the afternoon, sent a denunciation of the Ledger's report, and notwithstanding this denial, which you will notice is carefully worded, I have reason to know that the Ledger correspondent still insists that his dispatch is true in every line. He is a cautious writer, and yet he sent a dispatch to Philadelphia yesterday asserting that he was in possession of the reputation and property upon the truth of the story, and he added that the real secret of the excitement at the White House, and the denial of the President and Attorney General was that the questions were made public too soon; and as the object in view was to defeat it, it was deemed best to deny the story entirely. I think a day or two you will find this to be correct.

W. H. F. FOREIGN NEWS. Purchase of the Island of Milos by the United States.—General Dix's Appointment. Conventions of the French Press.—Lord Stanley's Speech at the Cable Banquet. NEW YORK, October 15.—The Herald's correspondence from Peru, near Constantinople, September 19, announces the complete purchase of the island of Milos, a most important island in the Grecian Archipelago, by the United States Government, and details at the same time the positive interest which the American people have in the progress and solution of the Eastern question.

The news of Gen. Dix's appointment as United States Minister to France is commented on by Paris journals. Some of the writers think that he is charged to take a strong position in support of the Monroe doctrine, as applicable to the Mexican throne, while others say the contrary.

Mr. Adams, United States Minister in London, has visited Brussels, and some of the Belgian newspapers state that his journey was undertaken in reference to the Mexican question.

One thousand pounds weight of gold had arrived in Paris from Costa Rica, taken from the mines. It was conceded to a company and worked under the direction of a French General, by President Castro.

The Paris newspapers say that the enterprise of their country in Central America will recompense the country for the failure in Mexico.

The officers of the United States war steamer "Ironclad," enjoyed a very distinguished reception and marked attentions at the hands of the Turkish authorities in Constantinople.

Lord Stanley in his speech at the cable banquet said: "I think that England and America are both in a position to gain mutually by fair, temperate criticism of one another's proceedings. They have really no hostile, no opposite interests. United they are a match for the world, while a quarrel between them would be a fearful injury, not only to themselves but to the best interests of mankind in general."

The proposed impeachment of the President. We take the following from the Washington correspondence of the Worcester Spy: The Cleveland speech of General Butler, accomplishes something, has created a profound sensation here in administration circles.

The question of impeachment begins to assume form and force. Doubtless to the inmate of the White House the feeling is, take "any shape but that." The kitchen cabinet and the court organs here imply in no very plain phrase, that should the attempt be made, resistance will be made, and the President will plant himself upon the assumption which he for months past has argued, Congress being illegal and revolutionary—"a body as it were hanging upon the verge of its dissolution, and which it would appear, will be no more than a mere shadow."

Will he not be desperate enough to attempt resistance? Certain it is he listens to some who antecedents point to their giving such advice.

Mr. Johnson is destined in his own person to illustrate how dangerous it is to tamper with the liberties of an aroused and intelligent democracy.

The report which comes to me from a respectable source, is that the presence of the reorganizing the army, there is to be a considerable gathering of troops here this fall. Twelve thousand is the number given.

THE SOUTHERN LOYALISTS. Address to the People of the United States.—The Deputation Disolved.—New York, October 13.—A Tribune St. Louis special of yesterday says: The Southern Loyalists prepared an address this morning to the people of the United States, before leaving Springfield. They urge the people to stand by the true loyalists on all further conditions precedent to the admission of the rebel States than those enumerated in the Constitutional Amendment, because the present State governments of the South are not legal bodies, and therefore