# Bedford Inquirer.

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

THE LESSON.

The result of the elections in Pennsylvania, Obio, Indiana, and Iowa should be carefully studied by ambitious men; therefrom they may learn a most important and significant lesson. The overwhelming victory to the Union cause not only indicates that the American people are determined that "Loyal men shall rule the country" but by far the most cheering evidence we have exceed 17,000. yet had of the perfect confidence with which we may rely on the intelligence and patriotism of the people in great emergencies. Appeals to prejudice and passion can no longer carry their suffrages. Intelligent discussion and sound reason are the only means of in fluencing the votes of an educated people The educated mind of the American peopeople ignoring the behests of blind prejudice demands the enactment of laws securing the greatest freedom to the citizen consistent with law and order, and the adminis tration of the laws in accordance with the spirit of our free institutions. The de fection of the ablest men, or the most dis tinguished leaders, the influence of govern mental patronage, the allurements of official position, have all been powerless to swerve the people from their great purpose An accidental President may betray, an un serupulous administration may attemp wholesale bribery, men of brightest intellect who have been leaders, may falter and sink beneath the Lethean waves of conservatism, but the people undismayed by treason, uncorrupted by bribery, unfaltering at the defection of leaders, press forward with a steady pace, toward that purer political faith which shall eventually extend the blessings of liberty to the whole human race, strong in their sense of duty, firm in their convictions of right and with an abiding faith in the righteousness of their cause.

### TEN CENT JIMMY REDIVIVUS.

Copperhead hostility, to liberal wages to the workingman, good prices for the farme and manufacturer, and the general prosper ity 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 as 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 To the grazing regions of Ohio, Indiana, and Lowa, we of the seaboard pay, from 40 to 60 cents for butter, a like proportion for cheese, and a like for beef,—and hence, with such paper prices ruling over us, any great changes in politics are scarcely to be hoped for."

Ten cents a day for the laboring man was the doctrine preached long ago by James Buchanan at the dictation of Southern pol iticians in order to crush the free white Copperheadism has the same aims to-day and the Express in the above extract plainly declares that there is no hop for the resurrection of its party while the country is prosperous and liberal wages are paid to willing laborers. Hard times, the oppression of the poor and the general prostration of business have always char acterized the rule of that party, and now i sees no hope unless it can once more pros trate our industry and make labor so scarce that the laborer will be compelled to work for ten cents a day or starve. From present appearances the advent of this much longed for copperhead millenium seems likely to be indefinitely postponed.

# 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 is so declared by the Ledger itself. We expected as much, however, whether the despatch were true or not. The conduct and speeches of the President, for some months past, fully justified the readiness with which the report was believed, and the consequent uprising wherever the news was heard prior to its contradiction warns Andrew Johnson of the storm that he would arouse by any such revolutionary step. We are by no means sure that the despatch, instead of being bogus, was not thrown out through irresponsible parties as a feeler of the public pulse. If so Andy Johnson has Dictator.

"We believe in Unity, in Catholicity and Unity—that Catholicity and Universality that knows no distinction of nation, of RACE, of language or clime, for these diversities are here all harmoniously blended together on the profession of the same faith, in the reception of the same sacrifice and joined in the same act of worship, in pedignes to the

We extract the above sentence from the a soldier, and gave his name as Sam. Miller.

We clip the following report of the elec tion throughout the State from the Harrisburg Telegraph:

Below will be found all the official returns o far as they have been received. Wherever the full vote is omitted the actual ma writies 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 that it is measures, ideas, principles, and from, are Pike, and Wayne. We have no not mere men for which they vote. This is doubt that General Geary's majority will

-		A Commence		Acres more market	-
	ratio	Cur	Woo	Gear	Clyn
	100000	tin,	wh	yı	ner,
1	COUNTIES.	u.	ard		0
-	0.000		C.		
	Adams	2,689	2,617	2,910	3,12
-	Allegheny	177,08 3,146	10,053	20,511	12,89
	Armstrong Beaver	3,037	2,977 2,056	3,758 925	3,07
	Bedford	2,430	2,704	2,591	2,83
	Berks	6,005 3,283	12,627 2,386	7,121	13,28
	Blair Bradford	6,722	2,954	3,520 7,134	2,76 3,09
h	Bucks	6,266	6,836 3,054	6,805	7,39
	Butler Cambria	3,828 2,161	3,000	2,643	3,29
	Cameron	318	216	374	30
	Carbon	1,542 2,714	2,II9 3 058	1,966	2,33
	Clarion	1,618	2,598	3,094 1,776	3,56 2.8I
0	Chester	7.988	5,498	8,500	6.22
	Clearfield	1,531 1,607	2,483 I,9II	I,650	2,78
	Clinton	1,801	3,342		1,61
t	Crawford	6,141	4,236	1,745	
,	Cumberland	3,434 5,065	4,075 3,875	4,030	4,57
	Dauphin Delaware	3,462	1,789	5,69I 3,647	4,30 2,26
	Elk	336	722	376	91
	Erie Fayette	6,259 3,091	3,260 3,79I	7,237 3,569	3,95 3,35
	Forest	91	58		79
	Franklin	3,876	3,710	4,299	4,10
1	FultonGreene	761 1,484	I,022 2,960	775 I,689	I,05 3,22
n f	Huntingdon	3,260	2,I67 I,955	3,248	2,23
	Indiana	3.951	I,955 I,698	4,458	2,10
2	Jefferson	1,754 1,486	1,737	2,015 1,516	I,91 I,81
5	Lancaster	13,341	7,650	14,592	8,59
e	Lawrence	3,063	I,25I 2,653	5,000	I,41
	Lebanon	3,658	5,526	4, I94 4, I59	2,69 5,73
	Luzerne	7.022	9,808	8,586	12,29
	Lycoming	3,414 727	- 3,865 622	3,871	4,44
0	McKean Mercer	3.907	3,408	877 963	/1
r	Mifflin	1,709	I,626	I,725	1,83
	Monroe Montgomery	684	2,7I2 7,489	705	2,69 8,34
0	MORIOUT	1,122	1,447	7,286 I,I3I	I.52
	Northampton	3,465	6,538	3,859	6,87
	Northumberland Perry	2,649 2,328	3,356	3,38I 2,58I	3,82
n e	Philadelphia	44,274 270	37,193 1,184	54,205	48,81
8	Pike Potter	1 470	619	T 246	62
-	Schuylkill	1,470 6,506	8,547	I,346 8,793	10,51
	Snyder	1.758	I,33I	1,812	I.32
S	Somerset	3,064 35∂	I,738 713	3,062 436	I,75
e	Susquehanna	4,134	2,932	4,429	2,98
е	Tioga	4,501	1,617	4,791	I.62
9	Union	2,024	I,250 2,979	1,99I 9I9	I,27
1	Venango Warren	3,295 2,274	I,386 4,37I	2,687	I,57
0	Washington	4,627 2,211	4,371	4,977	4,71
,	Wayne Westmoreland	2,311	3,I52 5,58I	5,046	6,11
1	Wyoming	1,379	I.4IS	1,408	1,49
,	York	5,512	8,069	5,896	8,78
S	Totals	269,406 254,17I	254,171		
5	Curtin's maj.	I5,325			
0	and and	1 20,020			

tions thus far			
State.	majority.	Radical M. C.'s.	Copper heads.
Vermont	24,000	3	none
Maine	29,000	5	none
Pennsylvania.	18,000	18	1
Ohio	45,000	16	
Indiana	15,000	8	
Iowa		6	none
		-	

Oregon and will re-elect a fourth in California, and have saved one in Indiana. They their own weapons. 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 Moses must feel about these days.—Chicago Tribune.

# LEGISLATIVE RETURNS.

The following is the vote of this district for Legislature, as taken from the official

	returns.				
	Somerset Bedford Fulton	Weller. 3073 2565 756	Richards. 3073 2553 758	Findley. 1811 2846 1069	Filler. 1726 2839 1062
-	Total.	6394	6314	5726	5627

CONFLAGRATION IN QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, C. E., Oct. 15 .- A terrible fire ceurred here yesterday. The whole district now had fair notice of the rope's end west of Crown street to the St. Lawrence toll in store for him if he undertakes the role of 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 Saturday says : "This morning about four o'clock, Sergeant Neff arrested a man who was prowling about the same act of worship, in obedience to the same recognized head." streets. The prisoner was clad in the garb of

eloquent sermon of the Right Reverend It was ascertained that he belonged to Archbishop, McCloskey, delivered before Loudon county, Virginia, and he was one of the Plenary Council of Bishops and Priests a consignment of six men sent here to vote of the Catholic church, in session at for Clymer. He says he was put on the cars the city of Baltimore, for the purpose of and his fare paid to this city. Who he was

# HOW THE COPPERHEADS PRO-POSED 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

[Circular 4-Private.] DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, 828 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, September 12, 1866.

To J. B. Sansom, Chairman County Committee Indiana Connty: 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. Reilley settled the question in this State, and unless a man has been convicted of desertion and failure to

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 inverse it upon you and our friends, that to impress it upon you and our friends, that the law is with us in this matter, and that we will be sustained in receiving these votes in every case, AND WHL BE JUSTI-FIED 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 advection.

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 emerer direction.

I shall, within a week, furnish you with complete lists of all the 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 fore-armed." The law makes the certificate of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions the evidence of desertion, and it is probable that the enemy will get certificates to use against our men, and not produce the evidence against their own. With these lists you can learn which of their men are also on, and be provided with the weapon against them if it be

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 assuring them that the penalties in the act of Assembly CANNOT

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 we have the President Judge, the case is a very piam one. The voice MUST BE POLLED, and you MUST THREAT EN the Republican officers and FULFILL YOUR THREATS. This will dispose of the matter in the Democratic counties. In those counties in which the Republicans have the Judge, Juries 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 voter (if it can be done) INTO A DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT INTO A DEMOCR In addition to the above the Radicals have OVER TEN DAYS BEFORE THE is not likely early to reduce. gained a United States Senator in Pennsylvania, another in New Jersey, a third in with certificates to strike their men in return. If we carry this out we will neutralize their great game, and whip them with

> Please require our friends to keep accurate lists of all voters who may be rejected

Courage, firmness and clear instruction

COMMENTS.

ROOMS UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, 105 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA. Oct. 5. The above circular of the Democratic State Central Committee is commended to the consideration of every good citizen.

It makes manifest to all that that party expects to get the votes of all those men who DESERTED from the army.

It counsels the violation of LAW. The State law prohibits deserters from voting, and the law of the State has not been deci 2,000 Houses Destroyed-20,000 People ded by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional, and every officer of our State tutional, and every officer of our State should obey the laws of the State.

Our election law makes it a criminal offense for any one to MOVE INTO A DIS-TRICT FOR THE PURPOSE OF VOTING, and yet this chaiaman of the Democratic State Committee, William A. Wallace, a Senator of Pennsylvania, advises that in all cases, when necessary, the DESERTER should CHANGE HIS RESIDENCE TEN DAYS BEFORE THE ELECTION INTO SOME DISTRICT WHERE THAT PARTY HAS THE ELECTION OFFICERS,

so that the DESERTER can vote The chairman of the Democratic State Committee counsels the COLONIZATION OF VOTERS, in violation of the LAW.

The State law makes it a criminal offense to THREATEN the election officers. The Chairman of the Democratic State

### NATIONAL DEBT.

s Rapid Extinguishment.—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.

Net gain ..... \$129,811,506 04

But this estimate rates the gold on hand at par. At its valve in currency this balance would overrun \$160,000,000.

The receipts and expeditures of the United States for the fiscal year are as follows:

Staton for circ mount Jour		
RECEIPTS.		
From customsFrom public landsFrom direct taxFrom internal revenueFrom miscellaneous		03 12 81
Total	\$\$56,039,195	06

Civil, foreign, miscellaneous \$ 41,049,965 96 Pensions and Indians....... 16,253,300 44 284,448,701°82 43,510,682 21

EXPENDITURES.

Total receipts......
Total expenditures..... 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 off its debts, for it 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

year would be over \$240,000,000 less than that of the past year, were it 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 diminution of expenses for war of 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 collars; six months after that time, the ear ending June 30, 1866, showed an excess of receipts over expenditures of nearly thirty

seven millions of dollars. L. P. Morton & Co., s 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, \$37,189,091. The total eduction during the four months ending September 30, 1866, thus amounts to \$96, 251,426. According to the monthly official returns, the amount of public debt, at the beginning of each month, from October 1, 1865, to October 1, 1866, has been as fol-

6		
r	1865.	
t	October 1	\$2,744.947.72
	November 1	2,740,854,75
,	December 1	2,714,633,21
9	1866.	
8	January 1	2,716,581,53
7	February 1	2.716.898.15
	March 1	
1	April 1	
	May 1	
	June 1	
	July 1	no statement
9	August 1	2,633,099.27
-	October 1	9 573 396 04
	During the last sig mostly	

# THE COUP D'ETAT.

Usurper intends to Resist the People -Johnson's Answer to the Elections PHILADELPHIA, October 10. The Philadelphia Ledger has received the

ollowing important dispatches: WASHINGTON, October 10. WASHINGTON, October 10.
The President has just sent in to the Attorey General the following questions and reuested that a response to them be returned

in writing:

Ist. Is the present Congress composed of members from Northern States alone such a Congress as the Constitution requires, or is it an illegal and unconstitutional assemblage? 2d. Would existing circumstances justile President in sending his next annual me sage to an illegal and unconstitutional assem-blage pretending to be the Congress of the

Ed. Does that clause in section fifth of the the members from ten States, or to impose

quire him to enforce these provisions of the Constitution which give to each State an equal right of representation in Congress: Article 1st, section 5d, section 3d, article 5th, last

5th. What steps does the Constitution and also each of office require the President to ake in order to secure the assemblage of a

stitutional 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. The questions put to the Attorney General are all the more important when taken in connection with the 113 when taken in connection with the bold utter-ances of the President at the Fifth Avenue

ances of the President at the Fifth Avenue
Hotel, declaring the present was only an assumed Congress and not 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 alegal body.
He now asks the opinion of the Attorney
General upon this grave and deeply momentous subject and when it is given he will gov
ern himseif accordingly. It is not difficult to
foreshadow what the response of Mr. Stansberry will be. That he will chime in fully
with the opinions of the Executive as already
expressed there seems to be no doubt.

### 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 Public Too Soon.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.—Hundreds June 30, 1866 \$ 858,399 15 of private dispatches were received yesterday June 30, 1866 at the Ledger office from all parts of the

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 denial from Washington.

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 cantious writer, and yet every line. He is a cautious writer, and yet he sent a dispatch to Philadelphia yesterday he sent a dispatch to Printeei pria yesteria; asserting that he was wilting to risk 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 Capacial was that the augstions were made General was that the questions were made public too soon; and as the object in view was thereby defeated, it was deemed best to deny the story entirely. I think in a day or two you will find this to be correct.

# FOREIGN NEWS.

Purchase of the Island of Milos by the Uni-ted States.—General Dix's Appointment. Comments of the French Press.—Lord Stanley's Speech at the Cable Banquet.

NEW YORK, October 15.—The Herald's prespondence from Pero, near Constantiable, September 19, announces the comple ion of the purchase of the Island of Milos a most important naval depot 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

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, having visited Brussels, some of the Belgian newspapers state that his journey was undertaken in reference to the Mexican question.

can question.

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

The Paris newspapers say that the enterrise of their country in Central America

officers of the United States war stea mer Ticonderogo, enjoyed a very distin-guished reception and marked attentions at the hands of the Turkish authorities in Con-

stautinoble.

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 mothers 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 Washingon correspondence of the Worcester Spy: The Cleveland speech of General Butler, ecomplishes something, has created a pro-

cles.

The question of impeachment begins to assume form and force. Doubtless to the imate of the White House the feeling is, take "any shape but that." The kitchen cabinet and the court organs here imply in no very doubtful phrase, that should the attempt be made, resistance will be the result. The President will plant himself upon the assumptions which he for months past has argued. Congress being illegal and revolutionary—"a body as it were hanging upon the verge of the Government,"—being but a "rump," how can it legally imposed the France you find most men appland the retirement of the French garrison from Rome. how can it legally impeach the Executive? Will he not be desperate enough to attempt resistance? Certain it is he listens to some

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

ent democracy.
One report which comes to me from a respectable source, is, that under pretence of 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. Address to the People of the United States.

—the Deputation Dissolved.

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 insist, in behalf of the true loyalists
on still further, endicine a state of the true loyalists. on still further conditions precedent to the admission of the rebel States than those enumerated in the Constitutional Amendment, 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 the present to States and Russia may have the members from ten 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

final decision of the reconstruction question

in Congress.

The Committee consists of Colonel Moss of Missouri, President; Governor Hamilton, of Texas; Bingham, of Alabama; Griffin, of Alabama; Tucker, of Virginia; Eaton, of Tennessee, and Randolph, of Louisiana. The loyalists' deputation is now dissolved. Everywhere their pleas for impartial suffrage have been enthusiastically received, even in the supposed strongholds of conservatism. In Indiana and Illinois, and every where they have met the most cordial audi-

a configuration of six mess sent here to vote different purpose of cachiditing the collect church, in the serious at the city Current. He says he was put on the capital.

From these ultramenes it is clear the Except control in the property of the purpose of cachiditing collection of the markers of the property that the serious and kingstry of the purpose of the serious and the few parts of the markers of the property that the lights of the poor and oppressed African. The sent insuch here we beautifully expressed is weak the opinion of the Mortany at the second policy of the purpose of the serious as equity dependent and there are deadless of the relation mental and the control of the serious and the few parts and there are deadless of the relation mental to the control of the serious and the con

## THE ROMAN QUESTION.

No Hope for Pius the Ninth but in Rome with the Italians. Paris Correspondence of the London Times, Sep tember 26.

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 influences may be brought to bear, it is very natural that they should be carried on with great secrecy and entirely independent of official channels. That the Emperor, before he left St. Cloud, received representations from illustrions personages, concerning the assumed position of Plus IX, after the retirement of the French garrison, there is, I believe, no doubt. I do not refer to any one at the Vatiof Napoleon III. The Pope and his advisers pretend to be indifferent to the decisions of the French Government. Cardidal 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 holy Pontiff, Pius the IX., and Rome knew nothing of the transaction, and can hold no official diplomatic correspondence concerning the provisions of the Convention. The same the provisions of the Convention. The same language is held by the Court of Cardinals towards the Government of Italy. All this is very sublime, and may be very logical; but 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.

\* \* \* But, so far as any representation of the same large and the provision of the provision o

worldly pretensions are concerned.

\* \* \* \* But, so far as any representations made to the Emperor at St. Cloud or at Biarritz are concerned, no matter from what quarter, as to influencing the resolution of the eldest child of the church, there is, perhaps, little for the Papacy to hope for. The Ultramontanes have done their all in France. They have excited the French clergy to preach treason from the pulpit, which, however, was speedily and firmly put down by the authority of the State. They have intrigued with senators and deputies, and inspired clerical journals to show the necessity of France protecting a government which has long damaged ecting a government which has long damaged he interests of religion and made itself de the interests of religion and made itself dependent on foreign bayonets. The Jesuits of our day have not neglected the old instrument of influence—women. Pretty faces and gentle voices have pleaded for the church. But the Convention will be executed in December, unless political troubles break out in Italy, as above referred to. The Emperor Napoleon knows, and the Cardinals know, that Pius IX, will be as safe at the Vatican after the retirement of the French garrison as he is now. This was long since arranged with the leaders of the Roman people. No foreign Powers will be allowed to invade the Italian peninsula in order to mount guard at St. Angelo. The Italian Government will preach order in Rome, and respect for the head of the Roman Church. The Antibes men will be treated as the Venetians treated treign Powers will be allowed to invade the Italian peninsula in order to mount guard at St. Angelo. The Italian Government will preach order in Rome, and respect for the head of the Roman Church. The Antibes men will be treated as the Venetians treated the Austrians, they will be avoided but not offended by the Romans. The Pope would be safe without them, and their presence is only a perverse practical demonstration intended to annoy France and Italy. If any disturbance takes place in Rome at the close isturbance takes place in Rome at the close f the year it will be the explosion of a priest y plot. If the Pope runs away from Rome t will be a comedy of his friends' own coming, as was the flight to Gaeta, the details of hich are humiliatingly absurd. Reconciliation n the other hand, with Italy would place the ead of a Roman Church in a most commanding position just now. The nation has completed its emancipation from foreign occupation with the exception of twelve hundred men from Antibes. The Italians desire that their spiritual head should be free, and all good Catholies sigh to witness the Church once more exercise its benificent influence over the ral as well as its spiritual subjects. Pius IX., as in 1848, might again find the millions of Italy blessing him with grateful and devoted

# The Oriental Question.

America and Russia in the East.

Under the title of "Le Spectre Russe," the Presse of September 27th ridicules the idea hat any danger to the European States can rise from the intimate relations which exist America and the Government of St. Petersourgh. The writer says :

"It was thus with the France of Louis XIV.

and the Kingdom of Siam. It was so with modern France and the realm of Persia; they pay each other small services, but they are not in a position to help each other effica-ciously. Serious and efficient alliances are established and subsist only so long as they serve a common interest and pursue a common object, equally useful to the two allies. That between France and Engle, d was seri ous, sincere, and efficacious in 1894, becaus the two nations had the same interest in say ing Constantinople from the Russian dominion. That of 1863 could not renew the loosened ties, because France was not so much the South illegal, and proceed to organize governments based upon the principle of impartial loyal suffrage.

A committee of seven were appointed to keep the subject before the pecple until the final decision of the reconstruction question before its territory against invasion? The would require a single Russian regiment to defend its territory against invasion? The American Embassy will render the same service to Russia as that of Siam did to Louis XIV. It will excite imagination, afford a subject for the newspapers, inspire the Court poets, and leave no porte tree than the Section 1. poets, and leave no more trace than the fireworks which have been let off in its honor. As to the Russian power, is it possible when hardly ten years have elapsed since Crimea that an attempt should be made to set it up as a scareerow for Europe. The Czar, it is said, will one day command 1,000,000 men. So be it: but is number the sole element of power? How was it that Prussia so easily consumed Austra, which had a poweletic. conquered Austria, which had a population double her own? Austria succumbed because

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at does not use it.

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