Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 27, 1868.

FINANCIAL EVILS.

The business of the country has been brought to a stand still and its prosperity retarded by the reckless gambling of a few individuals in Wall street, New York. When shall the nation be delivered from the power of Stock Gamblers? It is reported that one of these vultures lost $1,500,000 in his operations on change a few days ago. It would have been a blessing to the country if half of them had lost all their money, and their heads too for that matter. When shall we be delivered from the yoke of these money kings? How long will the people tolerate the outrages of this class of felons? For felons they are though not yet classed as such under the laws. What else but felons, criminals of the worst kind, are the men who by their reckless gambling in stocks or the legal currency of the country, or breadstuffs, or any other commodity or necessary of life, bring want, starvation and ruin into thousands of households? How often do these men, while revelling in luxuries themselves, bring want and starvation, to the homes of thousands of the laboring poor? How many of their hapless victims are driven to robbery, theft, murder or suicide by the trouble and embarrassment brought upon them through the machinations of Wall street brokers, engaged in getting up a corner in breadstuffs, Erie stocks, or some other speculative enterprise. Though Secretary McCulloch is accused of conniving at the recent attempt of the stock Gamblers to create a scarcity of money, and thereby bring about a financial panic, and we believe he is none too honest for such operations, the main responsibility for the stringency of the money market rested with such men as Drew and Vanderbilt. Such men should be treated as public enemies, and we should have stringent laws passed to prevent their combinations for the purpose of affecting public securities and the general prosperity of the country. Perhaps it would be a somewhat difficult matter to frame laws to reach and prevent these evils but that there is an urgent necessity for protection of some kind no one will deny. Railroad and other moneyed monopolies are getting to be a curse to the country, and if we do not soon devise some means of restraining them from the vicious use of their powers by civil law, we will be in great danger of having such nuisances summarily abated by mob law.

TAXES! TAXES!! TAXES!!!

Taxes follow in the wake of Democratic rule everywhere. New York, the home of Copperheadism is notoriously the worst governed and the heaviest taxed city of the nation. The following from the Baltimore American shows that rebel rule in Maryland and particularly in Baltimore is no exception to the rule.

It is a fact beyond dispute that the success of the Democratic party in obtaining possession of State or City Governments is sure to be followed by a large increase of public offices and the advance of the salaries of old officials to such an extent that taxes on real estate are nearly doubled. But even this is not always sufficient to meet the multiplied demands on the treasury, and taxes in Baltimore are imposed upon machinery, watches and old debts, and it becomes necessary to hamper and check industry by the imposition of demands that are ruinous to the best interests of the city. The tax on old debts is, we presume, a movement against the credit system. Some of our merchants doubtless have outstanding debts to the extent of $100,000, and if they make a correct return to the Assessors the tax on that amount would be $1,390. We fortunately do a cash business, and our outstanding debts are very limited, but those who do a credit business must have a heavy reckoning to make. Outstanding debts are a bad thing to have on your ledger, but when they are taxed $1.39 on the hundred they become a positive nuisance.

The taxpayers of Baltimore are now enjoying the expensive luxury of a Democratic City Government, in addition to that of the management of the State finances by the same economical party. The Legislature made way with nearly nine millions of dollars of the moneys of the State at one short session, and our city fathers, as we shall shortly show, have appropriated as much money during the first year as was required for any two years of the administration of Mayor Chapman.

The expenses of the Democratic city of New York, as large as they have been, are still on the increase. The levy of last year was $25,000,000, and this year it has been increased to $28,000,000. San Francisco is also a Democratic city, with its Tammany rings, Mozart rings, naturalization frauds, and its "wickedest man." And then it has taxes, and such taxes as we may expect in the coming year. With a population of 150,000 souls, the taxes of the city amount to $4,136,847, being a ratio of $28 for each man, woman and child. So it goes—Democracy and corruption, Democracy and taxation.

But Baltimore city is not the only portion of Maryland in which Democracy is piling up the local taxes. In Baltimore county the levy has been nearly doubled, and we hear the same complaint from Washington, Frederick, Alleghany and Carroll. No one knows what is being done with the money, except that it disappears, like water through a sieve, as fast as it is collected. The public schools in the counties are going to ruin, the roads are in bad condition, and there is no evidence of public improvements visible. In some parts of the State the poor people are compelled to turn out and work on the roads, under a law passed by the last Legislature. Still the tax gatherer is around, and the levies are higher than they were when men were employed to work on the roads. We are waiting patiently for our old friends of the Reform party in Baltimore to sound the alarm and commence organizing for a new campaign, which will doubtless be responded to by the tax-ridden people of the counties also.

AN EDITORS LAMENT.—W. W. Harney in retiring from the Editorial chair of the Louisville *Democrat* says that the greatest sin he has editorially committed in the past ten years of his connection with the press, has been in assisting to make great men out of very poor material. Unless we greatly mistake Mr. Harney's offence is a very common one. Newspaper puffing makes a large portion of our public men, and that very many of them are made out of very poor material indeed is well attested by the corruption, carelessness, incompetency and general inefficiency of public officers. We often see newspapers puffing men into position and power, whose only merit was their brass. Would it not be well if the press were to try, for a while, what merit there is in praising men only when they deserve it? We have long been disgusted with the fulsome adulation heaped upon men promiscuously without regard to merit.

SHARP FIGURING.—Our Copperhead cotemporaries have been making a great ado over the disfranchisement of rebels at the South. They loudly proclaimed, immediately after the election, that Grant owed his election to the disfranchisement of Southern whites. An examination of the registry lists has demonstrated the fact that 1,303,119 whites were registered, as entitled to vote at the late elections. In 1860 the whole number of white voters in the South was 657,709, or just about one half the number that are there now. The Southern whites must have increased at a wonderful rate during the war to account for the doubling of the number of voters in eight years, yet our copperhead cotemporaries would have us believe that even then half the Southern whites were disfranchised. Won't some copperhead paper give us the figures for their assertions. They figure out some very queer results, but with all their skill we doubt if they can clear up this little item.

THE Post-office Department seems to be getting back to its former chronic condition of deficiency. The report this year will show that it has not paid expenses, but falls short $740,000. This is the old story, the Southern states never did pay expenses. During the war when the mail service in the South was discontinued the Department not only sustained itself but had a surplus of funds. As soon as the service is restored in the South we find the receipts falling short of the expenditures. Under the administration of General Grant we have hopes that this fairest portion of our country will be settled by a population who will wipe out the standing disgrace that the South is not able to pay her own postage. A cotemporary suggests that they need a larger mail population down there. We hope the want may speedily be supplied.

THE Democratical journals, that published and made such ado over the purposely falsified and exaggerated statements of the National indebtedness before the election, have entirely overlooked the fact that the National indebtedness was decreased upwards of $7,000,000 last month. They would do well also, now that the election is over, to publish as an item of news to their readers the fact that the expenditure of the Ordnance Bureau for the past year is reduced more than $2,000,000 for which we have to thank the rigid retrenchment insisted upon by the last Republican Congress. Come down to the true figures, the elections are over now, and you may as well acknowledge the corn.

We see it stated that A Democratic election board in Tawamensing, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, on the 3d day of November last, received the vote of a negro, his ballot being for Seymour and Blair. How are you, White Man's Party? We had hardly expected them to come to this so soon, but they are drawing that way pretty fast. As soon as the negro has a vote in Pennsylvania every copperhead will stand ready to swear that he not only is now but always has been the firm friend of the negro. The kinky hair, nor the long heel nor even that nasty stink will keep a copperhead politician out of the company of the negro for a moment after he gets a vote.

THE London *Times*, out of the four hundred and seventy-eight members of the House, thus far elected, gives the Liberals a majority of one hundred and forty-two. The *Daily News*, Liberal, claims a majority of one hundred and forty-six. The House consists of about six hundred members, and the same ratio of gain will give the Liberals a still larger majority. The elections have been accompanied by serious riots at various places. At Sligo, Ireland, the outbreak was quite formidable, and ten houses were sacked by the mob. At the English town of Ripley there was also a serious fight, the mob demolishing several buildings, including the vicarage.

"WILL THE COMING MAN DRINK WINE," is the title of an article published in the Atlantic Monthly a short time ago. It has attracted general attention all over the country and is one of the ablest discussions of the questions that has appeared for a long time. On account of the merit of the article and the importance of the subject we have determined to publish it in parts to run through two or three editions of the INQUIRER; the first part will appear next week. Persons in want of a good weekly paper will find this a good time to begin and would do well to send in their names at once.

LIEUT. GEN. SHERMAN, in his usual blunt style, tells in his report, published elsewhere, the story of the Plains for the past year. He frankly admits the Indian question to be one whose satisfactory solution is beyond his power, but he inclines, in common with the recent Peace Commission, to the adoption of the reservation policy, to be carried into execution under the control and direction of the War Bureau.

A BOLD ATTEMPT was made on the 19th inst., by some incendiaries to get up a general conflagration in one of the most densely populated portions of New York City. Fires were started at seven or eight different points in the same neighborhood all in broad daylight. It was the boldest attempt to fire the city for a long time, and even exceeded in audacity the attempt of the rebels to fire the leading hotels of the city in 1864.

GOV. GEARY has declined to accredit any representative to Congress from the Twenty-first District. The seat is claimed by both candidates, Covode and Foster, and will be contested. The whole question will be decided by Congress.

THE Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in session at Pittsburgh, having disposed of the business of the September session, has just adjourned, to meet in Philadelphia on the first Monday in January.

The forthcoming report of the Postmaster General will show that in all the Southern States, Kentucky and Tennessee excepted, the receipts from postage do not equal the expenses of the transportation of the mails.

GLADSTONE is the latest accession to the Woman's Rights party. He declares for female suffrage wherever there is female taxation.

A NEW SENSATION.—Velocipedes have made their appearance on the streets of New York, and are becoming quite the rage.

COLORED SUFFRAGE IN MINNESOTA.—We have already announced the fact that in Minnesota, at the recent Presidential election, a vote was taken upon colored suffage. The people of that State have declared, by a majority of 8,924, that there shall be in future no denial of suffrage on account of race or color. This is the third attempt that has been made in that State to thus amend the Constitution. At the first attempt, in 1865, it was defeated by a majority of 2,670. At the second attempt in 1867, the majority against it was reduced to 1,298; but at last right has triumphed over prejudice of caste, which, we have no doubt, will be the case in nearly every Northern and Western State when the issue comes again before them.

WE trust all our readers are familiar with the late Mr. Artemus Ward's account of a fearful thrashing which he once administered to a very powerful man with whom he had an unpleasantness at some railroad station. Mr. Ward grappled with his antagonist, and violently dashed him to the ground, himself underneath; then he got his enemy's hand firmly twisted in his hair; the foe still showing some sign of activity, Mr. Ward inserted a piece of his cheek between the foe's teeth, and kept it there some time; after which, if we recollect the affair in its details, his antagonist slunk off, having ineffectually, as a last resort, jumped up and down several times on the triumphant Showman's stomach. The horrible outrages committed by the negro at the South are done in plain imitation of Ward, and result in victories of an entirely similar character. At Huntsville, in Alabama, just before the election, a harmless band of disguised men rode into the town, round the square, and "disappeared without a word." There was a gang of negroes holding a Republican or Voudoo conclave in the court house at the time, and they at once rushed out with hideous yells, demanding the lives of the "damned rebels," and urging a "charge on the Ku-Klux." They were completely successful; "Just as the negroes rushed through the gate, some one of them fired upon the crowd on the sidewalk, and in a moment as many as thirty shots were fired by both parties, when the firing suddenly ceased, the negroes running off"—in triumph.—"in all directions." One negro was killed and three dangerously wounded. The defeated whites are dangerously unwounded, and greatly demoralized and much overawed, and great fears are entertained of another black outbreak, and the negroes are in the adjacent forest—probably planning a bloody slaughter.—*The Nation.*

PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS—Official.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, November 18.—Grant's majority in this State, by the official returns, now complete, is 17,679. The seaboard counties gave a large Republican voter than was allowed in the recent estimate.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 20.—Grant's official majority in this State is 10,146.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, November 19.—Official returns in New Hampshire show a majority for Grant of 7,153. The proposition for calling a Constitutional Convention was defeated by 1,127 votes.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, November 18.—The Board of Canvassers counted the votes to day for Presidential electors. The town of Brooklyn, which gave 109 majority for Grant failed to return the vote to the office of the Secretary of State. Total vote 98,947, of which Grant received 50,995 and Seymour 47,952; Grant's majority 3,043, throwing out the vote of Brooklyn. Officially declared the majority will be 2,937.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—It is semi officially announced from Springfield to day that the constitutional convention is carried by 873 majority. Two counties yet to hear from will not materially change the figures.

Grant's official majority is 51,160.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 20.—Complete official returns from this State give the total vote for President at 149,000. Seymour's majority is 45,263.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—Official returns from all the counties except Kings, with the reported vote of that county, gives Seymour 9,454 majority.

NEW JERSEY.

The official returns of the late election in New Jersey have been received at Trenton. The majorities are as follows:

Horatio Seymour	2,880
Governor T. F. Randolph	4,618

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 19.—This State gives Grant about 4,200 majority. The number of white voters in the State, according to the census of 1866, is 106,000, and of negro voters 90,000. Grant received in the State 76,366 votes, and Seymour 72,086. It is estimated that at least 35,000 whites did not vote. The Democrats carry thirty-nine out of sixty-one counties, and have carried three of the six Congressional districts.

MINNESOTA.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—Full returns from Minnesota give Grant a majority of 15,549. The majority for negro suffrage is 8,924.

VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Nov. 18.—The official vote for Vermont is as follows: Grant, 44,167; Seymour, 12,045. Republican majority, 32,122.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 20.—The official vote for Ohio is as follows: Grant, 280,222; Seymour, 239,032. Grant's majority is 41,190.

Bold and Heavy Robbery in Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Nobember 17.—Between one o'clock and daylight, day before yesterday, the residence of Mr. Washington Barr, on Second street, between Walnut and Locust, was entered by burglars, and property consisting of government bonds, watches, silver spoons and forks, a new suit of clothes, clothing, etc., the amount estimated at from four to five thousand dollars, were stolen.

The Guard says: It is supposed the burglars placed a ladder against the front of the house, and obtained access through the second story window, from whence they proceeded to the room occupied by Mr. Barr, to whom they administered chloroform. Mr. Daniel Barr was also placed under the same influence. The burglars then proceeded in their operations with the greatest deliberation.

Bureaus, chests and wardrobes were thoroughly searched ransacked, and little of value escaped their eyes. They took their plunder down stairs in the dining room; first securing the stairway door by placing a gimlet over the latch. The glass of a side door leading to the yard was covered with a table cloth, and they then proceeded to enjoy a repast of pies and liquors obtained from the cupboards.

After finishing this they evidently went out of the front door, as it was found open in the morning. Mr. Barr cannot fully estimate his loss. Some twenty watches, a large number of government bonds, silverware, money and articles of clothing, were taken along, but his mind was not sufficiently clear yesterday from the effects of the chloroform to form an estimate.

The robbery was committed after one o'clock. At that time Mr. Daniel Barr returned from the fair in Brant's Hall, and all was then right. The housekeeper was the first to discover it in the morning. She immediately went to Mr. Barr, whom she found almost impossible to arouse. Valuable deeds and other articles, not of use to the burglars, were found scattered around the floor of the dining room.

Pennsylvania Agricultural College—Dr. Burroughs Elected President.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 20.—The Convention of the County Agricultural Societies, held here during the State Fair, having recommended a change in the administration of the State Agricultural College, at Bellefonte, the trustees of the Institution met at the office of the State Agricultural Society, in Harrisburg, yesterday, for the purpose of choosing a President, and proposed Messrs. Watts, of Cumberland; McAllister, of Centre; Kelley, of Allegheny; Heister, of Dauphin; White, of Indiana; Mr. Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth; Mr. Hamilton, of the State Agricultural Society, and Mr. McKee. The members, after consideration, elected Thomas H. Burroughs, L. L. D., of Lancaster, to fill the existing vacancy.

The Committee on the Selection of a Farm in the West, reported in favor of the purchase of one, of one hundred and thirty acres, adjoining the town of Indiana, and Mr. White was authorized to examine the title and report on or before the 10th of December next.

FROM PARAGUAY.

American Citizens Shamefully Treated—Minister Washburne Charged with Cowardice.

The New York *Herald* says the Minister of the United States to Paraguay has been getting himself into serious trouble with Marshal Lopez. The latter accused Minister Washburne of having entered into the conspiracy to assassinate the President and it was charged that he had received reward of a hundred and forty thousand dollars for his action. The chief accuser is Senor Jose Berges, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who turned state's evidence against the conspirators He charged M. Porte C. Bliss, a member of the Legation, with having signed a compact with the conspirators Although Mr. Bliss denies all these charges in a letter to his friends, the Paraguyan Government has published a letter purporting to have been signed by Mr. Bliss admitting all the charges against his own Minister. This letter is generally believed to have been gotten from the writer by means of torture while in prison. The whole foreign population of the Rio de la Plata are indignant at the outrages committed by Lopez in this affair, but regret that a Minister of the great Republic should have even noticed such charges. The commander of the American squadron, Rear Admiral Davis, had taken prompt measures to vindicate the insult to our flag.

The *Evening Post* contains the following editorial: "Elsewhere we print a letter from a well-informed correspondent in Rio Janeiro, which relates in language the tone of which shows the deep feeling which exists among Americans in Brazil, an extraordinary story about the United States Minister in Paraguay, Mr. Washburne. It is asserted that Mr. Washburne left the country, and abandoned to the barbarous Dictator Lopez two American citizens, Porter C. Bliss and George F. Masterman, both, moreover, employed in the Legation, and thus officers of the United States. So incredible a story of cowardice on the part of a United States Minister must be received as at least doubtful, and susceptible of some explanation honorable to Mr. Washburne, did not a long letter of Washburne's, which will also be found elsewhere, fully confirm it. He relates in this letter, which is addressed to the English Minister at Rio Janeiro, that Bliss and Masterman were forced from his side as he and they were passing from the Legation to the water side, where they were to embark in a United States vessel. Not only did he suffer this atrocious violation of the rights of Americans, of his officers, but seems from his account to have gone quietly aboard the vessel waiting for him, and sailed off, leaving them to their fate, without stopping even to remonstrate.

"Our correspondent in Rio adds still further, that while the English and French fleets are hastening to Paraguay to rescue their people, Washburne has not even called for our fleet, which lies idly in Rio, while Lopez is torturing and murdering at his own sweet will. Mr. Washburne's own letter condemns him. No such shameful outrage has ever been suffered by American citizens as that which he has tolerated. No such weakminded person has ever misrepresented our Government abroad, or suffered our flag to be dishonored, and the sanctity of a United States Legation to be violated. We will say nothing of the reports which come from Rio Janeiro of Mr. Washburne's entanglements with Lopez, of his corruption by that barbarian. It is quite enough that he has tamely submitted to have two American citizens, besides a large number of persons of other nations, to be taken from his Legation, where they had sought refuge from the fury of Lopez."

We hope our Government will act promptly in this matter. The country has a right to demand that the President shall send out, without the loss of a day, by the speediest conveyance, a man with spirit to assert and maintain our rights and the honor of the flag, to take the place of Washburne. And the new minister must be backed by a fleet which will enable him to wring from Lopez the most ample reparation and apology for his outrage on our flag, and the immediate restoration of all persons whom he has forced from the legation. There can be no argument on this question. If our flag does not protect Americans in foreign countries, it is a shame; it has no right to a place among the flags of nations, and unless our Government acts promptly and vigorously in this matter, we shall become contemptible among foreigners.

An officer of courage, a man like Farragut or Porter, should be sent out at once in the fastest man-of-war we have. Let him take the fleet which lies in the Rio Janeiro with him, and be instructed to deal with Lopez as Decatur did with the Dey of Algiers. It appears from Washburne's own letters that Lopez is a ruthless barbarian, who violates every law and respects the rights of no one, whether native or foreigner. There is reason to believe that he has submitted Bliss and Masterman to the torture, and there is no reason to deal with him otherwise than as one would with a pirate. It is humiliating that it should be necessary for the press of this country to call upon the Government to resent such an unheard of outrage upon our flag as Lopez has committed, or to save from imprisonment, torture and death American citizens. Mr. Washburne's misconduct is a stinging disgrace to every American one under which our people can hardly remain quiet, for if they did they would have lost all spirit and sense of honor. We trust the President and Mr. Seward will for once act promptly, and show that there is some decision and vigor left in the American Government. Mr. Washburne's own published letter shows a sufficient cause for the most energetic measures which can be taken."

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—A bold attempt was made this morning to rob the Third Avenue Central Park Savings Bank, at No. 771 Third avenue.

The particulars are as follows: On Monday last a gentlemanly appearing man, about twenty-six years of age, giving the name of Joseph Howell, went to the bank and deposited $50, saying that he wished to become a regular depositor.

About 11 o'clock this morning he went to the bank, accompanied by a confederate. Howell then told Mr. Ellis that he wished to see his bond, as he wanted to put other paper with it. Mr. Ellis went to the safe and took it out. On returning to the front of the bank he engaged in conversation with Howell, who took from his pocket a handful of foreign gold which he said belonged to a little girl, and which he wanted to deposit in her name. At this time Mr. Ellis heard a slight noise near the safe, which he had left open, and on looking to learn the cause, was told by Howell, that it was a little boy who was with him.

Ellis then ran back to the safe when the thief rushed out, dropping a package containing $800 in money, between $50,000 and $60,000 worth of bonds, mortgages, and other valuable papers, belonging to the trustees and depositors of the bank, and a tin box belonging to Alderman Farley, a special deposit, containing papers and property amounting to more than $50,000 more.

Both men then ran out of the bank, and both escaped. But for the slight noise occasioned by the opening of a counter door leading to the private office, which attracted the cashier's attention, it is probable the thieves would have succeeded in robbing the institution.

Revenue Swindles.

Hardly a day passes in which some new form of revenue swindling is not discovered. Now we have the account of the seizure at Cincinnati of English books to the value of $40,000, alleged to have been smuggled through from Canada; and the Treasury Department has information of other shipments from London, to the same destination of the value of $100,000. It is hard to say to what extent this particular form of defrauding the revenue has been carried on during the last few years, since the high tariff was placed upon books of foreign manufacture; but we should not be surprised if it were discovered that literary smuggling had been very extensive and profitable. It is certainly a business that would yield large returns; and we may be sure that the knaves, after having turned their attention to everything else, would not overlook this. It should not be impossible to put a stop to this business. It should not be very difficult to get hold of some of the culprits. It should not be hard to secure their punishment. It might be possible to induce President Johnson not to remit the penalty. Well, we shall wait and see. In the meantime, the whole body of American publishers will be keenly interested in this matter.

Henry Ward Beecher on Political Corruption.

Hundreds of people went away from Plymouth Church unable to get inside of the house last evening. "Abhor that which is evil" was Mr. Beecher's text. He said that there was a growing tendency among church members and others to allow wickedness to grow and flourish from a mistaken idea that every man should attend to his own business. Others compromised with their consciences until they became indifferent as to whether the guilty were brought to justice or not. New York has nearly as many churches as dens of infamy, yet the pulpits of that city allowed all kinds of corruption to grow within its borders until it is second only to Sodom and Gomorrah. Business men who stand high in the church set examples before their clerks that ought to make every honest man abhor them from the bottom of his heart. Ministers are supposed to be the mouth pieces of God, yet they grow fat in the service of the Devil by keeping silent when they should lift up their voices and expose the wickedness of corrupt men in high places. Justice is bought and sold, or knocked down to the highest bidder. The very word "Judge" stinks, and could some of these ministers of justice be placed under parental rule once more, to have the scenes of their childhood renewed, it would be a blessing to them and to their country. Were all the villainies of men in high places brought to light, they would include all the crimes known to Sing Sing and Auburn. It is time for some one to "thunder," or society will be overwhelmed with the corruption of its members. The foundations of the Government are supported by votes. When these votes are bought and sold the Government rests on quicksand. This is bad enough; but what shall we say when Legislatures are put into the market? The only difference between New York and Albany is that the latter place is 150 miles further up the river. The people must rise up and show their abhorrence of these wicked men. Until the Church and its members do this we are at the mercy of swindlers and thieves. In his prayer Mr. Beecher called on God to have mercy on the Judges, and take them away.

Heavy Railway Robbery.

PITTSBURG, November 17—The Chronicle has the following: Yesterday Mr. R. M. Shannon, of Brookville, Jefferson county, came to the Mayor's office and stated that at Indiana Station he got upon the East Line on the Pennsylvania railroad, having in his possession about $6,000 in greenbacks and bonds. The money was in Mr. Shannon's outside breast pocket, and the ends protruded from a pass book, in which it was placed.

After leaving the Junction Mr. S. examined his pocket, and finding the money all right laid down in his seat and took a nap. He woke up at Greensburg, found his pocket book still in his pocket, and settled himself for another nap. He remarked that the lamps were turned down low, and everybody seemed asleep.

When the train arrived at 1:50 o'clock Sunday morning, Mr. Shannon arose to go out, when he discovered that his pocket had been cut and the money taken out of the book. Several passengers had already alighted from the train, and it was therefore useless for him to make known the loss. He immediately called to recollection the condition of the lamps in the car when he awoke at Greensburg, and believes the money was stolen between the Junction and that point.

European News.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The *Democrat's* cable special says nothing of an official character has yet been made public or submitted to the Diet with reference to the membership of King William on the question of the claims of the United States upon Great Britain for depredations committed by the Alabama.

The Prussian Pastoral Conference, composed of one hundred and twenty clergymen from all parts of Prussia, has issued the following declaration: "Considering the pretentions of the Roman Pontiff in the recent invitation to the Protestants, it would be desirable not only for the Protestant church of Russia, but for all the evangelical churches of Germany to renew before God and man by the mouth of their ecclesiastical leaders, their unanimous adherence of that church to the confession of Augsburg.

The Czar has issued an ukas, in virtue of which nine tenths of the drinking saloons now existing in the Russian Empire are to be suppressed.

Fifteen thousand workmen are now in Madrid without means of getting a living, and receiving pay from the government.

Switzerland, Austria and Norway have recognized the Spanish Government, under the conviction that it will receive the sanction of the Cortez.

HOW THEY WENT IN.—If anybody desires to get an idea of the extent of the frauds perpetrated by the Tammany Democracy in New York and vicinity at the late election, let him read the following summing up made by the New York *Nation*, a paper which is not partisan, but is usually well informed and careful in its statements. The *Nation* says:

These frauds may be briefly summed up thus: 50,000 persons were naturalized in this city, of whom 20,000 to 25,000 never went near the courts, and not more than 10,000 to 15,000 at the outside were ever sworn, or were entitled to their papers. At least 20,000 fictitious names were registered in the cities of New York and Brooklyn; the number was probably greater than this, but could not have been less. In a single ward votes were cast upon more than 2,000 fictitious names. To deter Republican challengers, one of the most conspicuous was knocked down in the middle of the day, and as nearly murdered as it was in the power of his assailants to do. Seven thousand of the vilest roughs in the two cities were appointed by the sheriffs to arrest challengers and to force in fraudulent votes. The fraudulent naturalization papers were scattered over the State of New York, and greatly reduced Grant's majorities in the inner counties.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—The ship Hellespont, Captain Soule, from Melbourne, Australia, was wrecked this morning about thirty miles south of this port. Seven of the crew were saved, and eleven are missing, including the captain and mate. The vessel immediately went to pieces and will prove a total loss.

A heavy shock of earthquake was felt at Millerton, Trene county, November 5. The wall of the court house was badly cracked, and the waters of San Joaquin river were disturbed. A slight shock was also experienced at Austin, Nevada, November 17.

The rainy season has commenced.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

YALE has 723 students.

CHICAGO claims 252,000 inhabitants.

RALPH Waldo Emerson is getting deaf.

BOHEMIA has 200,000 Protestants

MILWAUKEE has 536 licensed liquor shops.

THE Chicago *Post* declares for female suffrage.

LUZERNE county is excited on the bear question. Six of them in one day were seen in Lackawanna township.

BEFORE the work of the season is suspended, there will be completed over one thousand miles of the Union Pacific railroad. The rapidity with which this great undertaking has been put forward excites wonder, and the work when completed will form the proudest monument in the world to man's enterprise and mechanical ability.

IN Colorado the cattle require no care and expense, save that of herding, the whole year around. During the summer months the grass is rich and abundant, and is converted into hay by the mere action of the elements, and remains good during the winter months. The very finest beef and cattle that go into the Denver market are those which have been out grazing the whole year, and have never in their lives seen the inside of any shelter.

A married man in Constantinople had a difficulty with five of his wives, which he settled by tying them up in sacks and throwing them into the Bosphorus. His thirty-eight other wives have given him no trouble since that bit of house-cleaning came off.

IN person, Motley, the historian, is about the average height, spare and almost wiry, with a good head well set on vigorous shoulders, his dark hair and full beard and mustache widely sprinkled with grey, in the neighborhood of fifty years of age, with a clear voice and masculine utterance.

THE ARMY.

Lieut. Gen. Sherman on Indian Affairs. Report of Major General Halleck.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—Lieutenant General Sherman's report has just been received, and is principally devoted to the condition of the Indians. He repeats the recommendation of the Peace Commissioners, that they be gathered on reservations, with government provided by law, and looking to a time in the future when all of the Indians shall be reduced to the peaceful condition of shepherds, herders and farmers. It is idle for us longer to attempt to keep the plains in common with them, for the territory is not susceptible of close settlement with farms like Missouri and Iowa, and is solely adapted to grazing. Our people are necessarily scattered, and have more or less cattle and horses, which tempt the Indian, hungry, and, it may be, starving for want of his accustomed game, and he will steal rather than starve; and to steal, he will not hesitate to kill. Therefore a joint occupancy of the district of country by these two classes of people, with such opposing interests, is a simple impossibility, and the Indians must yield.

THE DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC—REPORT OF GENERAL HALLECK.

Major General Halleck has forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army an annual report of affairs of his military command in the Military Division of the Pacific, which includes the States of Oregon, California and Nevada, and the Territories of Alaska, Washington, Idaho and Arizona. It comprises a territory of about one million two hundred and eighteen square miles, and has about twelve thousand seven hundred and fifty statute miles of sea coast, including the islands. Its population is about seven hundred thousand whites and one hundred and thirty thousand Indians.

The military force of the division is two regiments of cavalry, one regiment of artillery and four regiments of infantry. For military administration the division is divided into three departments, namely: First, the Department of Alaska; second, the Department of the Columbia; third the Department of California.

General Halleck approves the suggestions of General posts in the vicinity of the larger tribes or villages of the Indians; thus a salutary influence will soon be obtained over them, and readily extended to other larger tribes or villages. In this way the whole country will by gradually opened to our settlers and traders without danger of hostile collisions, If this policy be properly carried out, there will be no necessity for sending additional troops to that Territory to carry on a long and expensive Indian war. For the protection of trading vessels, and to inspire the natives with due respect for our flag, it will be important to keep a vessel of war in these waters. By occasionally visiting the several military posts and larger Indian towns, most of which are on the shores of navigable bays and channels, such vessel will do much toward maintaining permanent peace.

General Davis is of opinion that the civil affairs of a territorial government are not required in Alaska at the present time, except a court at Sitka and another at Kodiac, with jurisdiction over all criminal cases. A territorial government for less than two thousand white people, scattered over such a vast area, would involve unnecessary expense. General Halleck gives the population at about eight thousand whites and fifteen thousand Indians. The military force consists of two full regiments of infantry and nine companies of cavalry, in all twenty-nine companies; that is, nearly one-half of all the troops in the division available for service in the field. Nevertheless, considerable dissatisfaction has been shown by the inhabitants because more troops were not sent to that territory. This could not be done by General Halleck from the small force at his disposal, without depriving the other States and Territories of their proportionate shares of protection in places where Indian hostilities, existed or were threatened.

Arizona, General Halleck says, has been greately misrepresented, even by its own people. It has been described as a wonderfully rich mineral country, abounding in lodes and mines of gold and silver of such surprising wealth that any man who will work there could, in a few months, accumulate fortunes of millions. But these mines of fabulous wealth, if they really exist, are as yet undeveloped and perhaps undiscovered. He does not say there are no valuable mines in Arizona, but that its agricultural facilities would yield far more than its mines of silver and copper, however rich these may prove to be. He thinks there should be more troops in Arizona, and recommends that Arazonia, with three of the most southern counties of California, be made a separate military department.

NOT SO ENTERPRISING AS AMERICANS.—The English newspapers last year only paid about $7,000 for messages by the Atlantic cable, while the American press paid $70,000. The London papers only give the briefest telegraphic news.

Miscellaneous.

STRAY CATTLE.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Bedford township, about the 1st of October: One dark brindle Bull, with white face, front legs white to the knee and hind legs white about six inches, supposed to be about two years old. One white and red spotted Heifer with left ear cropped; about three years old, and one red Steer, with left ear cropped about three years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

20nov3t JOHN B. AMOS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford co., on the estate of Geo. Deal, late of Colerain tp., dec'd. Those having claims on said estate are notified to present them for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

20no GEO. W. WILLIAMS, Ex'r.

CHEAP PAINTING.

½ COST OF LEAD.	100 lbs. of PECORA CO'S. COLORED PAINTS, (costing $12½,) will Paint as much as 250 lbs. of Lead and WEAR LONGER. For particulars address S. BOWEN, Sec'y, 150 North 4th St., Philadelphia.

18sep3m

ABRAHAM BLACKBURN'S ESTATE. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of Abraham Blackburn, late of Napier township, in said county, to the undersigned residing in said township. That those having claims on said estate are notified to present them for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE W. BLACKBURN,
AUG. F. BLACKBURN,
30oct Executors.

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. tf

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with ad without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office Nov 2, 1866

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office. Nov 2, 1866

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS for sale at the *Inquirer* office. A full supply of Deeds, Leases, Articles of Agreement &c.

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement, between Directors and Teachers, Checks, Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors Bonds of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

YANKEE NOTIONS, BUDGET OF FUN PHUNNY PHELLOW, NICK NAX, ant all the other funny papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR, FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER, and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

A CERTIFICATE OF SCHOLARSHIP in the *Bryant, Stratton & Kimberly* Business College of Philadelphia, for sale at this office.

DICKENS' NOVELS, full sets, at 25 cents per novel, at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

Miscellaneous.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE.

J. M. SHOEMAKER

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST

AND IS RECEIVING A LARGE AND

CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HATS & CAPS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CEDARWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

TOBACCO,

SEGARS, &c. &c.

GIVE HIM A CALL AND SEE FOR

YOURSELVES.

J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, Pa., Nov. 6th, 1868.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

HAVE NOW OPENED,

AND OFFER FOR SALE, AT

VERY REDUCED PRICES,

THE LARGEST AND

MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN

BEDFORD COUNTY.

THE ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE, AND

GREAT BARGAINS

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

WILL BE OFFERED.

Bedford, Nov. 3, 1868.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE EMINENT WOMEN OF THE AGE; written by Messrs. Parton, Greeley, Higginson, Hoppin, Abbott, Winter, Tilton, Mrs. E. C. Stanton, Fanny Fern, Grace Greenwood, &c.

An elegant octavo volume of 630 pages, illustrated with 14 SUP