Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 29, 1869

SPECIE PAYMENTS—A FREE BANKING LAW.

At the close of the war in 1865 gold was at 129; we then had a paper currency of over 800 millions of dollars with which to transact the business of the country. At that time our manufacturers were flourishing everywhere; every man had plenty of money, and in spite of the war the whole North was more prosperous than ever before. Prompted by free-trade advisers taken into their councils by Andy Johnson and his Cabinet, Secretary McCulloch made his notorious Fort Wayne speech in which he insisted on an immediate and rapid contraction policy in order to reduce the price of gold and resume specie payments. The volume of the currency has been reduced about 200 millions, and to-day gold is 4 or 5 per cent higher than it was in 1865. We argued, and as we think demonstrated at that time, that contraction, while it would destroy our prosperity, would not bring specie payments. Our prediction has been verified by experience. The only way to bring about specie payments is to restore public confidence; cease advocating repudiation; pay off our debt as rapidly as possible and refund it at lower rates until our national indebtedness is brought down to an easily controlable amount, and lastly and most important of all, so encourage and foster our own manufactures as to enable them to supply our own markets. Gold is not needed at home except as a basis for currency. The cause of its high price is the demand for exportation to pay our foreign debts. When we manufacture goods of every variety, sufficient to supply our own markets, we will have no demand for gold for exportation, because we will have no foreign debts to pay. Then gold, not being needed or wanted for our own ordinary business exchanges, will not command any premium. But the question of specie payments is of small moment to us compared with the prosperity of the country. We have found the legal tenders more convenient and in every way more desirable in the transaction of business. We have also learned by experience that when they were most plenty, business of every kind was most prosperous. The contraction of the currency has caused the stoppage of many manufactoring enterprises and the working on short time of many more, has thrown laborers, in mine and factory, out of employment or restricted their power of buying because of decreased wages, and the result of all is dull times and scarcity of money. Now if the contraction of the currency has no effect on the gold premium, interferes with our prosperity, reduces our business, and thereby our revenue from Internal taxes, and consequently lessens our ability to pay our debt, why should it be continued? If on the contrary an abundance of paper money promoted our prosperity, increased our manufactures, gave every one plenty of work and liberal wages, gave the farmer high prices for his produce and caused a general prosperity, why shall we not return to the policy that supplies us with an abundance of that currency which has been shown to be so necessary to our prosperity? We think no one will deny that such a course is the best possible one to pursue. Such a conclusion arrived at, what course will best secure the object desired? In 1865 with $807,218,190 of a circulating medium for the North alone we were more prosperous than ever before. Under the contraction policy inaugurated by McCulloch we have but $646,000,000, for both North and South and the result is a scarcity of money everywhere and a general stagnation of business for want of a sufficient quantity of that medium through which our exchanges are effected. As a remedy for these evils we believe a free banking law, with the circulation secured on the plan of the national banks, will be found the safest, most convenient and most elastic system on which to furnish the country a circulating medium at once safe, current all over the country and adapting its volume to the business necessities of the whole country, and at the same time creating a home demand for our bonds and keeping the gold, payable as interest on them, at home. Shall it be tried?

LATER developments in regard to the late extraordinary gold gambling in New York, indicate that it was a purely political scheme. From the desperate efforts made to entice Grant or some member of his cabinet to identify himself with those reckless and dishonest operations, it is believed that those gigantic gambling schemes were concocted for the purpose of influencing the elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania. To such a pass has copperhead desperation come, that for the sake of power, they deliberately attempt to bankrupt the country by causing a financial crisis in which thousands of business men would be broken up and thousands of honest, worthy and industrious poor, would be thrown out of labor at the begining of winter, and compelled to beg or starve. Such deliberate wickedness is but little better than the rebel attempt to introduce small-pox into the Northern cities. Such are the legitimate fruits of Copperhead rule in New York city, and of the same character would be their rule, if they had control of the National Government.

THE official returns of the State give Geary a majority of 4596 and Williams, 8703. The vote for Williams is really the party vote and shows that the party strength has been fully retained, or in fact increased over that of last year in proportion to the vote polled. In 1868 with a vote of 653,155 Hartranft had a majority of 9677, now Williams has 8703 majority in a vote of 576,508 being a larger majority by 162 in proportion to the vote than that of last year. Taking into account the fact that a small poll is always against the majority party, in spite of which we have increased our majority, the copsare welcome to all the comfort they can get out of the election returns. If they are pleased with such gains, we have no cause to complain. We congratulate them on their skill in figuring comfort out of such returns. It don't take much to gratify them when they can't do any better.

A. J., is not wanted even by Tennessee as a United States Senator. He has disgraced her long enough and on Friday she selected Hon. Henry Cooper in preference to Andy by a vote of 55 to 51. A. J., will now have time to consider his ways. The Rebel Democracy are disconsolate over his defeat. The groans of the Harrisburg *Patriot* are heart rending. It still has faith in A. J's star, if whiskey don't cut short his brilliant career.

MISFORTUNES never come singly as our Democratic cotemporaries have experienced. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa were bad enough for October, but now their especial pet Andy Johnson has been defeated. In spite of his most desperate and unscrupulous efforts the Tennessee Legislature has given him a ticket of leave to stay at home.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The following States have officially notified the Department of State that they ratified the fifteenth Constitutional amendment on the date set opposite to their names:

Missouri	March 1, 1869.
Kansas	February 27, 1869.
North Carolina	March 5, 1869.
West Virginia	March 3, 1869.
Massachusetts	March 9 and 12, 1869.
Wisconsin	March 9, 1869.
Maine	March 12, 1869.
Louisiana	March 25, 1869.
Michigan	March 8, 1869.
South Carolina	March 16, 1869.
Pennsylvania	March 26, 1869.
Arkansas	March 30, 1869.
Connecticut	March 19, 1869.
Florida	June 15, 1869.
Illinois	March 5, 1869.
Indiana	May 13 and 14, 1869.
New York	March 17 and April 19, 1869.
New Hampshire	July 7, 1869.
Nevada	March 1, 1869.

Virginia ratified the amendment last week, but has not yet notified the State Department.

Of the above, Missouri, owing to a defective telegraph despatch sent from Washington by one of the members of the House, inadvertently omitted the second section of the amendment, and Kansas in her ratification changed the phraseology of the whole amendment. It is not doubted that the Legislatures of those States will correct these mistakes immediately after their meeting. That of Missouri meets on the last Monday of December and that of Kansas on the second Thursday of January next. The Legislature of Missouri was elected for two years in 1868, and an election for another Legislature in Kansas will take place on the first Tuesday of November. When these two States correct the mistakes in the ratification, twenty States will have sanctioned it. Eight more are needed. Seven of these are as follows:

Ohio—Legislature elected last Tuesday, meets first Monday in January.

Alabama—Legislature elected in Nov., 1868, for two years, largely Republican, meets second Monday in November.

Iowa—largely Republican Legislature, meets first Monday in January.

Minnesota—largely Republican Legislature, meets first Tuesday in January.

Nebraska—Legislature largely Republican, elected last week.

Vermont—Legislature largely Republican, elected first Thursday in September, and meets on Thursday next, the 21st of October.

Rhode Island—Legislature largely Republican. The Senate ratified the amendment on the 27th of May last, and the House postponed action till January, 1870, when the work will be finished, according to all our advices.

These States make the number twenty-seven.

Texas and Mississippi, when admitted, will give us twenty-nine, one more than necessary.

We see no possible obstacle in the way of the ratification, unless Ohio should not prove to have a Republican Legislature or Rhode Island should obstinately refuse co-operation; but we do not apprehend either contingency. The safety of the amendment is so assured that we look rather for assistance from some of the States heretofore most bitterly adverse to it—*Phila. Press.*

ANDY JOHNSON'S Senatorial fiasco is one of the most humiliating catastrophies that has ever befallen an ex-President. Never before has an ex-President offered himself for, nay begged for an office from his native State and been refused. Yet, even now, neither he nor his friends seem to realize the depth of his degradation. Poor Andy! will not they who profess to be his friends now advise him to retire to private life and that oblivion, which alone can save him from further disgrace?

IN Philadelphia the whiskey ring ruffians, Hugh Morrow and James Dougherty, who attempted to kill Detective James J. Brooks while in the discharge of his official duty, were found guilty of an assault with intent to kill. The trial ended on Saturday last. The prisoners were remanded to prison to await their sentence. A motion was entered for a new trial, but the verdict is just and it is not probable a new trial will be granted.

FRANCE is in an unsettled condition verging upon revolution. Great fears are entertained of an uprising in Paris, and a large military force is concentrated therein to prevent or suppress any outbreak.

THE Right Hon. Edward Geoffrey Stanley, Earl of Derby a well known English Statesman, died on Saturday the 23 inst., after a lingering illness in the 71st year of his age.

RESIGNATION of Judge BREWSTER

He is Appointed Attorney General of the State.

The Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, October 25.—The following important correspondence explains itself. Judge Brewster went to Harrisburg this morning to have an interview with Gov. Geary:

"EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, PA., Oct. 23, 1869.—*Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, Philadelphia, Pa.*—SIR: Placing the highest esteem in your friendship, ability and integrity as a man and a lawyer, I have the honor to tender to you the position of Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, vice Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster.

"Should you determine to accept, I desire you to do so without delay and notify me both by telegram and letter, and at once assume the duties of your office.

"Very respectfully,
[Signed] "JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor."

"PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1869.—*To His Excellency, John W. Geary, Governor*—SIR: Your favor of the 23d inst., tendering to me the position of Attorney General of this Commonwealth, has been duly received.

"I accept the appointment with many thanks for the honor conferred upon me and for the courteous terms in which you have been pleased to tender it. It shall be my earnest effort to discharge the duties of the office to the utmost of my ability.

"With regard,
Very respectfully yours.
[Signed] "F. CARROLL BREWSTER."

Edward M. Paxson, a well known and able lawyer of this city, has been appointed by Governor Geary to the judgeship made vacant by Judge Brewster's resignation.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE IN FRANCE.—Sunday has hitherto not been generally observed in France by a complete cessation from labor. Recently, however, a decided movement has been made in that country by mechanics, working men, and attendants in stores, to obtain a holiday on the first day of the week, and extensive strikes are now threatened to secure this object. This movement is warmly supported by the religious papers, who assert that the working people desire to enjoy the privilege of attending church. The first practical attempt to obtain a holiday on Sunday has just been made by the newspaper compositors of Havre, who have signed an agreement not to work on the first day of the week after the end of October. A general measure of this kind, it is asserted, will be adopted by the compositors of Paris and the other cities of France, so that after Novembsr 1st newspapers will only be issued on six days of the week. At present the French newspapers appear on every day of the year, except the days succeeding New Year's day, August 15th, or the Fete of Napoleon, Easter Sunday, and Whit Sunday.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 22.

After the vote of yesterday in the Legislative joint convention, John-on stands a pretty fair show of being elected to-day as Senator, although his ultimate defeat is quite within the bounds of possibility. His more sanguine friends triumphantly assert he will be elected on the first ballot, but this is exceedingly doubtful.

The opposition were caucusing last night, and probably decided upon some man to concentrate on to-day. The trouble is, that they embrace too many conflicting elements to present a bold front, and this, in connection with the fact that they cannot bring out a strong man with a national reputation and the question of towering ability attaching to his name, is very likely to bring about their defeat in the end.

LATER.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 22.

The grand Senatorial contest is ended, and the result has taken every one by surprise. Johnson's friends felt confident of his success, but it appears a trap was sprung on him, as when the vote came to be taken Johnson received 51 votes and Henry Cooper, of David-on county, 55. Intense excitement prevailed on the announcement of the vote.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Doings of the Legislature—Elections of United State Senators.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 19.—In the House to-day a communication was received from Gen. Canby, thanking them for the privilege of the floor voted him yesterday. The resolution relative to the recent elections at the North, introduced yesterday, was tabled. A joint resolution was offered memorializing Congress to grant a general amnesty, in the manner prescribed in section three of the fourteenth amendment. Referred to a committee.

In the Senate a resolution looking to carry out the educational provisions of the constitution, was laid on the table, on the ground that such resolutions were not within the provision of the Senate as now organized. Both houses went into an election for United States Senators, and elected Lieutenant Governor John P. Lewis for the long and Judge J. W. Johnston, of Washington county, for the short term. The Wells republican condidates, Alexander Sharp and L. H. Chandler, received the votes of their friends. The election was made by a strict party vote with the exception of three Wells members, who voted for Lewis and Johnston.

The Earthquake in New England.

MAINE.

ROCKLAND, Oct. 22.—A shock of earthquake was felt here this morning.

AUGUSTA, OCT. 22.—This morning at half past five o'clock, a shock of earthquake, lasting more than a minute, was felt in this vicinity. Nearly every one was awakened. Door bells were rung and buildings shaken. It extended all along the river.

EASTPORT, Oct. 22.—The earthquake here at 5.40 A. M., to-day was the severest ever experienced in this vicinity.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SPRINGFELD, Oct. 22.—A slight earthquake, lasting twenty seconds, was felt here at 5 o'clock this morning.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—The earthquake was felt very distinctly in Boston and the neighboring country.

WORCHESTER, Oct. 22.—The earthquake this morning lasted about three seconds, the motion appearing to be from east to west. Movements of lesser violence followed, about two seconds intervening.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, Oct. 22.—Several distinct shocks of earthquake were felt here early this morning. No damage was done.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Oct. 22.—The earthquake was distinctly felt here this morning.

The Yerger Case.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1869.—It has been ascertained that the occasion of the special Cabinet meeting, on Wednesday last, was the consideration of the notorious Yerger case. Attorney General Hoar had expressed the opinion that, owing to the well-known defects of those sections of the reconstruction acts referring to the jurisdiction of the civil courts, the Supreme Court will undoubtedly render an opinion in the case adverse to the powers of the military tribunal before which Yerger was tried and convicted. The result of the consultation was, of course, a decision to abide by the final action of the court. It is generally understood that this final action will not be promulgated by the court until after Congress meets. No one pretends to deny the fact of Yerger's guilt, but both Democrats and Republicans admit that he ought to be tried by competent constitutional authority, and consequently the expected decision of the Supreme Court will be received with satisfaction by all parties concerned. In this connection it is proper to add that the rumors printed regarding President Grant's intention to disregard the mandates of the court, are proved to be false by the fact that it has been in his power to execute Yerger's sentence at any time since it was forwarded to him for approval. Instead of doing so, however, he has anxiously courted the intervention of the judiciary for the purpose of being governed in his actions by the highest authority which could possibly be interested in the case. It is therefore probable that in due course of time Yerger will be turned over to the civil authorities for trial.

The Late Judicial Election in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—The majorities of the Supreme Judges are for Crockett, Democrat, supported by the Independents, 3,181, and for Wallace, Democrat, 697. The vote was unusually light, only 13,500 being cast. Owing to the rain there was general apathy in the judicial election, and nothing definite has been received.

It has been raining for three days, and the telegraph lines are out of order.

The returns from the interior are favorable to the Democrats, and the election of J. B. Crockett and Wm. Wallace, Democrats, for the Supreme Court bench, is conceded. Late Alaska advices report rich discoveries of gold in the lake country, in the southern part of the Territory. Prospectors say that $20 a day can be made. The Indians are hostile to the projected settlement of the Boston men in their country.

From France.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—It is asserted that a number of Deputies propose to introduce a law at the next meeting of the Corps to annul the decree of 1852, confiscating the property of the Orleans princes. The *Patrie* reports that the ultra radicals are visiting workshops and urging the men to take part in the demonstration of the 26th inst.

La Presse says the revolutionary committee in Paris have warned the workmen in the provinces that on October 26 there will be a general uprising in this city. The radical journals do not approve the proposed demonstration. It is rumored that Ledru Rollin, Felix Pratt, Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, and other extreme radicals, will come forward as candidates for the Corps in the supplementary elections soon to be held in Paris.

A duel was fought to-day between Count de Blaumont and the Duke de Fitz James, and the latter was dangerously wounded.

From Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 22.—The indications now are that the Duke of Montpensier will be the successful candidate for the throne of Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 22.—The country generally is tranquil. Senor Orense, a celebrated Republican leader in the Cortes, has been arrested.

MADRID, Oct. 22.—The *Press* strongly urges the immediate election of a King, and suggests the elevation of Espartero to the throne for life, and the designation of the Duke of Genoa as his successor.

In the Cortes, the question of ordering an election for Deputies, to supply the places of those who joined the insurgents, is now under consideration.

SOME young rascal, of somewhat the same size, complexion and build as Prince Arthur, palmed himself off in a house of revelry in Toronto, a few days ago, as the genuine Prince. He was accompanied by several other young scamps, whom he styled his brother officers. They ran up a bill of $100 and went off without paying. But the proprietors of the house were very glad to have the privilege of serving them.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Vote of State in 1868 and 1869.

COUNTIES.	AUD. GEN. Boyle, Dem.	AUD. GEN. Hartranft, Rep.	GOVERNOR. Geary, Rep.	GOVERNOR. Packer, Dem.
Adams	3174	2832	2622	3869
Allegheny	14923	23880	17858	13301
Armstrong	3459	3987	3439	3079
Beaver	2675	3540	3096	2462
Bedford	3019	2625	2485	2832
Berks	13921	7413	6971	13531
Blair	3783	3841	3481	2772
Bradford	3863	7612	6053	3686
Bucks	7538	6981	6505	7061
Butler	3292	3723	3240	2994
Cambria	3587	2849	2539	3187
Cameron	441	537	474	423
Carbon	2772	2129	1940	2625
Centre	3765	3388	3102	3464
Chester	6658	8850	8230	6146
Clarion	2956	1908	1785	2821
Clearfield	3037	1895	1799	3015
Clinton	2765	1992	1839	2509
Columbia	4058	2677	1845	3714
Crawford	5390	7026	6107	4865
Cumberland	4433	3801	3514	4468
Dauphin	4525	6190	5660	4328
Delaware	2764	4016	3532	2295
Elk	1054	508	475	968
Erie	4531	7702	6498	4338
Fayette	4770	3745	3340	4229
Franklin	4321	4352	3698	4066
Fulton	1113	782	680	1066
Forest	348	352	303	293
Greene	3374	1722	1542	2992
Huntingdon	2498	3475	2825	2368
Indiana	2301	4842	4003	2070
Jefferson	2094	2076	1967	2039
Juniata	1863	1467	1254	1842
Lancaster	8570	15313	12804	8316
Lawrence	1716	3691	3217	1492
Lebanon	2858	4267	4027	2696
Lehigh	6305	4733	4555	6133
Luzerne	13420	9992	8690	9696
Lycoming	5031	4680	4053	4587
M'Kean	809	983	880	696
Mercer	4177	4703	4529	3785
Mifflin	1828	1858	1640	1702
Monroe	2789	745	659	2692
Montgomery	8905	7948	7363	8447
Montour	1683	1191	1063	1555
Northampton	7601	4452	4023	7429
Northumberland	4146	3694	3497	4000
Perry	2526	2576	2439	2408
Philadelphia	60808	60633	51202	46802
Pike	1769	338	315	1054
Potter	811	1604	1334	708
Schuylkill	9538	8193	7902	8901
Snyder	1343	1865	1719	1315
Somerset	1809	3195	2910	1700
Sullivan	846	471	466	759
Susquehanna	3377	4652	4064	2932
Tioga	2951	5410	4555	1825
Union	1340	2054	1788	1267
Venango	3761	4431	3507	3241
Warren	1882	2990	2430	1692
Washington	4949	4940	4476	4632
Wayne	3397	2698	2275	2715
Westmoreland	6569	5335	4853	6195
Wyoming	1765	1549	1452	1772
York	9006	6953	5545	8326
Totals	321739	331416	290552	285956
		321739	285956	
Majority		9677	4596	

Henry Cooper.

A Sketch of the New Senator from Tennessee.

The Senator elect, Mr. Cooper, is well known in Tennessee. He was born in Maury county, in that State, during the early part of the present century, and is now a man in the prime of life. He is a brother of Edward Cooper, well known to our readers as the Secretary of President Johnson during his administration. He moved to Bedford county at an early age, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. After a few years his practice became large, and he was known as one of the ablest lawyers in the State.

About the year 1850 Mr. Cooper married, and during the same year he first entered into political life. At this time he was elected to the State Legislature by a majority of some 500 votes, after a most exciting contest. At the next election he was opposed by the most popular and influential man in the country, and his defeat by several hundreds was regarded as a matter of absolute certainty. Mr. Cooper, however, entered upon the canvass with great energy and determination. He imparted to his supporters the same spirit he possessed, and the result was that, upon the largest vote ever polled in Bedford up to that time, he was returned to the Legislature by a majority of twenty. In politics he was a Whig, and, indeed, never has voted a Democratic ticket that we are aware of. When the rebellion broke out he did not hesitate a moment to avow his devotion to the Union, and his unalterable purpose never to give his support to the secession cause. During the entire war his course was consistent with his staunch Unionism, so that he will appear before the Senate of the United States with a record as acceptable as that of Senator Sumner.

Upon ex-President Johnson being appointed Governor of Tennessee, soon after the fall of Nashville, he tendered a State Judgeship to Mr. Cooper, who accepted the offer and served in that position until 1866, when he resigned for the purpose of accepting a chair in the Faculty of the Cumberland University of Lebanon. Several times during his term he endeavored to resign, but Governor Brownlow, although aware of his conservatism, declined to receive the resignation. In one of his messages to the Legislature Brownlow referred to Judge Cooper in the highest terms of praise, expressing his earnest regret that the State Judiciary should be deprived of so pure and upright a member.

At the recent election in Tennessee Mr. Cooper was the Conservative nominee for the State Senate from the Eighteenth district of Tennessee, and was elected by a large majority.

South America.

The Earthquake along the Coast.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The steamer Arizona, from Aspinwall October 15, arrived here this morning, bringing important particulars of the earthquake along the Pacific coast of South America on the 1st inst. The small town of Chacas, in the department of Arequippa, was entirely destroyed.

The governor of the city reports that the shock lasted four minutes and a half, and was much stronger than that of August 13, a year ago. The extreme force of this earthquake confined itself to Chacas alone, for in the neighboring town it was only observed. In the southern part of Peru, in the territory lying between the 15th and 20th degrees, south latitude, the more violent shocks constantly continue. The recent violent upheavings occurred while the moon was about half way from the earth and was seven days old, and Professor Falb's theory has not been demonstrated.

In Peru no violent earthquakes had been experienced since the first of the month, but until October is passed there are strong fears in many quarters, and rents in all the large cities have fallen considerably.

In Salvador, on the 8th ult., a rather severe earthquake was experienced in the capital, which was, however, of only a few seconds duration.

RAILROAD SIGNALS.—Electricity is hereafter to be applied to railroad switches to regulate the signals so that it will be out of the question for an accident to happen by switches being left carelessly open or insecurely fastened. An instrument, similar in character to a magnet, is applied to the upright of the switch, and the lever working switch is nicely fixed so as to operate the magnet, which is connected by wires to the signal box, some two squares distant.

The instruments and batteries used at the signal stations are similar to those found in a telegraph office, excepting a machine for winding up the cord connected with the red signal flag, which, however, is very simple in its construction, yet efficacious. The red signal is made of a piece of flannel tacked to a square frame, which is fitted in the box. A glass door in the latter protects it from the weather. When a switch is open, either an inch or all the way, the red signal lowers, and when closed it raises displaying a white back ground. The cutting of the wire will likewise cause the red signal to drop so that if the least thing is wrong about the switch or the wires the engineer of an approaching train cannot fail to detect it.

NOT enough wheat will be raised this year in Great Britain to suffice for the consumption of the people by seventy five million bushels. To supply this deficiency will cost about $100,000,000 in gold.

ITEMS.

MR. DRAKE, who put down the first oil well in this country, and who at one time was worth a million, recently died in the poor house. The first derrick and engine still stand over the well, and are very carefully preserved. A monument is to be erected to his memory, which will contain a a room in which the engine is to be placed.

THE Democratic nominee for sheriff in Fond du Lac made the following acceptation speech: "Gentlemen—I have served you as sheriff one term. I regard this nomination as an indorsement of my official conduct. I cannot make a speech or preach, but when this convention is over, we will all go down to Rupp's and take a drink."

AN evidence that ladies are getting their full share of literary work, at least, is seen in the fact that four English magazines are now edited by ladies, while some of the best known writers of fiction are of the gentler sex. It is said that Sir Charles Lyell and a prominent member of Parliament each employs a lady in the capacity of private secretary.

THE ladies of Dallas, Oregon, lately got up some tableaux for the benefit of a church, among which was one called the "New Order of Things." In it the men were represented as nursing babies, making bread and talking one another to death, while the women were chopping wood and doing other out-door work. The picture was received with applause.

ON Thursday night the depot of the Eastern Railroad, at Manchester, Massachusetts, was broken into, and the safe, weighing eight hundred pounds, carried off in a baud-car about a mile and a half, broken open with a crow-bar, and robbed of its contents, about $300. A trunk full of railroad tickets was also taken, and scattered along the line of the railroad.

A DENVER special says the Kansas Pacific party, including Cyrus W. Field and Mr. Meek, agricultural editor of the New York *Tribune*, arrived there yesterday morning, after inspecting the country between Sheridan and Danver, and over one thousand miles of the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, in reference to the extension of the Kansas Pacific Railway and future business.

A FORT BENTON, Montana, telegram notices the arrival of a party of miners from a point four hundred and twenty five miles north, they having been forced to leave on account of the Blackfeet Indians and the refusal of the British to sell them provisions. The party, consisting of nine men, subsisted ten days on one grouse. The weather at Benton was cold, the mercury yesterday being ten degrees below zero.

JOHN HAFIELD, who has just died in England, at the age of 102, was a soldier in the time of William and Mary. He was tried and condemned for sleeping on his post, but absolutely denied the charge, solmenly declaring that instead of being asleep, he distinctly heard the clock of St. Paul's strike thirteen at midnight. This fact was actually substantiated, the clock on the particular night striking thirteen instead of twelve, and the King pardoned the soldier.

IT is said to have been discovered that the newly elected Senator from Virginia, Mr. Johnston, as well as Mr. Gibson, one of the Representatives from that State, is still laboring under the disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment, which was ratified after the passage of the act of Congress relieving the disabilities of Johnston and Gibson, as it is asserted that the act of Congress approved April 1, 1869, removing the disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment, fails to embrace within its terms Mr. Johnston or Mr. Gibson.

FRANCIS HILL, of Exeter, Maine, a man now about eighty years old, took up wild land and began farming about sixty years ago. He lives on the same farm to day, and in that time he has never bought a pound of flour or meal of any kind, a kernel of corn or grain, a potato or apple, a pound of butter or cheese, of pork, beef or mutton, or any other namable thing which farmers in Maine ordinarily produce from their farms. He has one of the best farms in his town and works it yet himself.

BEECHER says: "Laziness is one of the most inexcusable of crimes. I know men lazy it sometimes because they have genius. If they have—which they usually have not—they are all the more guilty if they are lazy. For, if a man has genius, (and that is a term which, when properly used, means an organization so sensative that it easily goes into a state of exaltation, and produces results more fruitful than can be produced by ordinary means), the more he has of it the greater is the responsibility that God laid upon him to use it."

BELFAST, Maine, has an Enoch Arden case. Twenty years ago Robert Steele, a resident then there, went to California, leaving a wife and one child. For a time letters were regularly received, but for the last ten years nothing had been heard from him. His wife believing him dead, about five years ago married, by which marriage she has one child. To the surprise of every one, Mr. Steele recently returned and inquired for his wife and child. His emotion on learning that she was married again was very great. The son for whom he inquired has grown to a fine young man and is mate of a ship.

GENERAL KRYZANOWSKI, supervisor of Georgia and Florida, reports under date of October 12, that Jackson and Washington counties, in Florida, are under the control of an armed force, which was risen to prevent the execution of the revenue laws. The leader of this mob, one James P. Coker, who is represented to be a wealthy and influential man, has threatened Assistant Assessor Love, of Marianna, with personal violence, and has challenged him to fight. That officer writes to the supervisor that he can only canvass his district at the hazzard of his life, and Assessor Wilson writes corroborating his assistant's statement.

IT is not true, as recently published, that Minister Washburne has applied to the State Department for $15,000 in gold for contingent expenses. The facts are, as obtained from an official source, that Minister Washburne, Minister Curtin, and Mr. Moran, first Secretary of legation in London, recently severally applied to the Government to allow them each between $300 and $400 additional for office rent. The records of the Fifth Auditor's Office show that since Minister Washburne has been in France he has declined to receive certain allowances until he could legally satisfy himself that he was entitled to them.

SINGULAR DISCOVERIES IN ARIZONA.—Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office, has just received returns of the survey of the township and section lines of five townships on the Gila river, in southern Arizona, containing 105,252 acres of agricultural and grazing lands, bearing evidence of having been formerly under a high state of cultivation for centuries, and abounding in ruins of elaborate and sometimes magnificient structures, together with relics of obliterated races possessing considerable knowledge of the arts and manufactures; among the most extensive of the ruins being those called Casa Grande, about two miles southwest of the junction of the east and south channels of the Gila river. These townships embrace the growing towns of Adamsville and Florence, on the Fort Yuma and Fort Grant wagon roads, as well as numerous productive farms and pastures, well stocked with cattle and sheep.

THE newspaper reporters of New York have not been able to make much out of Father Hyacinthe, who seems to keep his own counsel, and the alleged conversations with him which have appeared in print are pure fancy work. To Dr. Prime, however, he said: "I shall esteem it an honor and a pleasure to become acquainted with all the Christian people of this country. I recognize the Protestant as well as the Catholic as the religion of Christ, and desire while I am in the United States to make myself thoroughly acquainted with the religious, social and political state of things. *Je reste un Catholic*—I remain a Catholic—but I resist the abuses of the Church." Dr. Prime asked if while he (Pere Hacinthe) was in this country he would address public assemblies, remarking that the public would be greatly pleased to hear his utterances. Father Hyacinthe responded that he desired to remain quiet while he was here, and to observe without being heard. Referring to Dr. Prime's christian name, "Irenaeus," engraved on the *carte de visite*, Father Hyacinthe said in Greek: "It is peace—*Irene*—and your visit and expressions of sympathy have brought peace to my heart."

New Advertisements.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOLD LOAN.

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent.

Thirty Year Gold Loan, Free from Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000.

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which 12 miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a Mortgage upon the Road, the Rolling Stock and Franchise of this first-class Railway, besides now running through the State of Kansas,

And in successful operation for 437 miles

west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of Three Million Acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 39th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent Bonds themselves up to 120 or in U.S. bonds, as

A Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this Loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's property, covered by this mortgage, at $23,000,000 net, while the Loan is merely

$6,500,000.

The bonds have

Thirty Years to Run,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

Seven per cent. Interest in Gold,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free from Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The PRINCIPAL of the loan is made PAYABLE in GOLD, in the City of New York, but each coupon will be

Payable in Frankfort, London or New York

at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates.

On $1,000 Bond in N. Y., $35 (gold) each half year
" " London...£7 5s. 10 " "
" " Frankfort 87 flr. 30 krtzs., "

The Agents of the Loan, before accepting the trust had the condition of the Road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the Loan an emphatic endorsement as a

First Class Investment,

in every respect perfectly sure, and in some essential even

Better than Government Securities.

The Bonds will be sold for the present at

96, and accrued Interest, both in Currency,

the Agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange Place, N. Y.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
6aug3m No. 12 Pine Street, N. Y.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., 53 Exchange Place, and M. K. JESUP & Co. 12 Pine Street, N. Y., offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay seven per cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

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DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS will give prompt attention to all professional business submitted to his care.

Especial attention given to obstetrics, diseases of women, and all chronic diseases. Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's. Office opposite INQUIRER building. Office hours from 10 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M. au13

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The subscriber will sell at private sale, on very reasonable terms, and at reduced prices, the following described, very valuable real estate, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND situated in Morrison's Cove, about one mile from Lafayettesville, and four miles from Woodberry, in Middle Woodberry twp., containing 102 acres, more or less, about 45 acres cleared and under fence, with one and a half story log house, log barn, blacksmith shop and other out buildings, adjoining lands of Jackson Stuckey on the east, Christ. Kochenderfer on the north, John Keagy on the west, and Ignatius Brant's heirs on the south. This can be made one of the neatest and most pleasant little farms in the Cove with very little expense. There is an abundance of water, plenty of fruit and splendid timber upon it—all that is necessary to make it desirable.

ALSO,

A MOST EXCELLENT TRACT OF LIME STONE AND RIVER BOTTOM LAND, within two miles of Bedford, containing 228 acres