Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 1869.

GOLD closed on Tuesday in New York at 127¼.

THERE was snow at Washington City on Sunday.

IT is currently reported that a majority of Grant's cabinet are opposed to a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada.

THE Governors of thirty-one States have united with the President in recommending November 18th as a day of thanksgiving and praise.

THE Papal council, improperly called Œcumenical, which is to meet at Rome on the 8th of December, continues to attract considerable attention.

THE annual increase in the value of live stock in Pennsylvania has been at the rate of $5,718,429 per year for the past nine years.

THE latest news from Washington indicate that Attorney General Hoar, will be transferred from the cabinet to the Supreme Bench. He will make a strong accession to the Court.

THE Suez Canal was to have been opened on the 17th inst. A convoy of 80 ships was expected at the opening ceremonies. It is officially reported that large ships can traverse the canal immediately.

AUSTRALIA is wild over the supposed discovery of a diamond weighing 900 karats or about five times the size of the great Kohinoor the largest diamond ever before known. The new diamond, if genuine, will be worth many millions.

THE most unblushing frauds, by the Democracy, in the New York election continue to be developed. In some cases twice as many votes are reported as were found on the tally list. No wonder they carried the day when wholesale frauds were everywhere practiced.

THE question of the purchase and annexation of the bay of Samana in St. Domingo, is again exciting attention in political circles. It is supposed that important papers is reference to the matter, will be sent to the Senate early in the session.

THE Postmaster General proposes to shorten the mail time between New York and San Francisco a half day. The present time is seven days two hours and a half. The Postal Department seems imbued with the genuine railroad spirit of the times.

THE two political parties in Indiana propose to make their State nominations in February next, or about eight or nine months before the election. They will have plenty of time for speech-making, but we don't envy them their nine month's campaign.

THE barriers of caste, race and color are gradually giving way the world over. New York is just now excited over two Hindoo visitors, whose mission is to establish direct commercial communication with the United States. An account of their mission will be found in our news columns.

PHILADELPHIA has been made much more agreeable to strangers and visitors by the erection of a large number of public fountains and the placing of the names and numbers of the streets on the lamps. The City of Brotherly Love still carries off the palm as one of the neatest, cleanest, largest, most comfortable and orderly cities on the continent.

AFFAIRS in Mexico are reported to be in a sad condition. There is no security for person or property. Men of wealth are sending their treasure abroad for safe keeping, and in many cases themselves leaving the country. The whole country seems to be on the very brink of anarchy. It really seems as if the only hope for poor Mexico was in annexation to the United States or a protectorate.

FRAUDS to the amount of over $700,000 have been discovered in the New York Custom House. The Deputy Collector, Samuel T. Blatchford is said to be implicated and a warrant has been issued for his arrest. A prominent official in the Treasury Department at Washington whose name is at present withheld is also said to be implicated.

EFFORTS are making to induce the Governor of Nebraska to convene the Legislature, both branches of which are Republican, in order to pass the 15th Amendment. Its sessions are biennial and it will not convene again in regular session until 1871. It is thought the Governor will yield to the wishes of the people and call the Legislature in extra session at an early day.

TROUBLE IN THE MEDICAL COLLEGES.

Quite an excitement was created last week among the Phila. Medical Colleges, by the efforts of the male students to prevent the female medical students, who number about 50, from attendance at the Pennsylvania Hospital clinics. There have never been any female students in attendance at these clinics heretofore and the male students claim that they bought their tickets for the course of clinics without any notice or knowledge that female students would be admitted. They further affirm that there are many important cases upon which it would be highly improper to operate in the presence of both sexes and that the presence of the women therefore necessarily deprives them of an important part of the instructions which they have been accustomed to receive and for which they have paid. They further claim that the female students have a Hospital of their own where they can obtain lectures and witness clinics without embarrassing the lectures or committing improprieties. In consequence of this state of things the male students demanded that the females should not be permitted to be present at the Pennsylvania Hospital clinics. The managers of the Hospital, however, signified their intention to stand by their first decision and admit the females. The males then declared their intention to stay away from clinics. Neither party in our estimation is wholly right, nor is either entirely wrong. We believe that female medical practitioners are greatly needed and that they should be afforded every facility for procuring the necessary instruction. At the same time we agree that many cases are treated at clinics that it is not proper should be treated in the presence of both sexes. But we think that a little reason and common sense on both sides would enable the parties so to arrange the clinics as to enable certain cases to be treated at such times as to afford both sexes the needful opportunities to acquire necessary information without being guilty of any improprieties. We are certainly in favor of the education of female physicians and think they will supply a want greatly felt in every community. But we are inclined to think that both sides have been somewhat in error in this case.

A SUCCESSFUL FAIR.—A fair held for the benefit of the Germantown Orphans' Home, by the Lutheran churches of Philadelphia realized the sum of $23,000.

DEATH has been busy among the eminent men of our country for a week or two past. Within that time George Peabody, Rear Admiral Stewart, Major General Wool, Robert J. Walker and Amos Kendall have passed from life. It is seldom that we are called to chronicle the death of so many eminent men in so short a space of time.

A TERRIBLE railroad collision occurred on the Western Pacific Railroad on Sunday morning last a few minutes after nine o'clock an Eastern bound train of eight cars collided with a Western bound train of four cars near San Leandro station. Both trains were moving at the rate of twenty miles an hour and the engines were literally smashed to pieces and driven through one another. Upwards of fifty persons are estimated to be killed beside a large number more or less injured.

THE Pennsylvania Central Railroad is constructing forty new cars to be run between Pittsburg and New York. The Reading *Journal* gives a graphic description of these beautiful travelling boudoirs. The feauture most acceptable to the night traveller, so long demanded and so much needed, is the the fact that each car will be lighted with gas by means of the compressed gas cylinder used for lighting the Reading Railroad cars so successfully for ten years yast. When may we look for gas in the night cars between New York and Washington, and between Philadelphia and Washington? Congress is just about to open, and crowds take this train in preference to the day. The bright light afforded to passengers on the other great roads would be a special providence to the person forced to evening travel between the capital and the great cities of the North.—*The Press.*

PRESBYTERIAN REUNION.

The work of formally reuniting the two branches of the Presbyterian Church, known as the Old School and the New School, was consumated in Pittsburgh on Friday the 12th inst. The reunion promises to greatly increase the usefulness of this large, rich and influential branch of the Christian Church. The vote for reunion by the Presbyteries of the New School was unanimous, and among the 144 Presbyteries of the Old School only three voted negatively. The following is the basis of union adopted:—

"The reunion shall be effected on the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of of our common standards. The Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments shall be acknowledged to be the inspired Word of God, and the only infallible rule of faith and practice. The Confession of Faith shall continue to be sincerely received and adopted as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures, and the government and discipline of the Presbyterian Church in the United States shall be approved as containing the principles and rules of our polity."

The reunion of this powerful body and the consolidation of all her energies will largely enhance her usefulness and give renewed energy and zeal to her ministry. At a time when the call comes up from every corner of our whole country for workers in the gospel field, to come and help stem the tide of wickedness and crime that seems to be sweeping like a flood over the whole land, we hail with joy this consolidation which will infuse renewed power, strength, zeal and energy into the ranks of all her membership. May this be but the beginning of good things for the Presbyterian Church, and the highest hopes for good of all her people be more than realized, and may other churches and especially the Lutheran which is now so unfortunately divided, soon follow her example.

CUBAN MATTERS.

Our Government has, probably, advices from some authentic sources of considerable interest regarding our relations with Spain and Cuba. Within a few days several of our efficient naval vessels, including the Miantonomah and Swatara, have been ordered to prepare for sea, and the Albany has been ordered to load war material and stationed on duty in the West Indies.

There will be shortly forthcoming from Cespedes' agents, in this country, a general petition invoking public sympathy with the cause of the Cubans, and imploring the intervention of our Government in their behalf.

The document referred to affirms the resolution of the revolutionists to sustain their chief in his manifesto, declaring the destruction by fire of the cane fields of Cuba to be a necessity, and sets forth in figures the loss to this country—to both government revenue and the pockets of our merchants. They put the amount of customs duties we would lose upon sugar and tobacco at $25,000,000 annually, and the loss of trade to our merchants and manufactures in provisions, machinery, etc., at some $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 more.

There may be a deal of truth in the petition of the Junta, and its facts may have had much weight with our Government. The Junta at New York and in Washington have been incessantly laboring in behalf of their cause, with what success we shall probably learn in the early part of the approaching session of Congress.

It may be that the President and Secretary of the Navy expect such Congressional action as may require a strong naval force in Cuban waters, and are thus deliberately preparing for an exigency.

The cause of Cuba at home does not at present look encouraging. The last advices from the island tells us of a decisive victory for the Spanish troops and a general retreat of the opposing forces, with a loss in killed of one hundred and fifty, including several prominent officers.

Since the overthrow of the rebellion in Saragossa and Valentia quiet has been restored in Spain, though a number of Prim's adversaries, who retreated to Lisbon, are said to have armed themselves, and are organizing for further opposition. The merchants of Madrid have promised the Regency material support in quelling the Cuban insurgents, agreeing to furnish ten thousand troops by December.

The war cloud over Cuba is growing darker. When it is broken and dissolved, what the condition of the Island will be is a question which is exciting attention, particularly in this country. Thus far, President Grant has preserved a strict neutrality. He has defeated almost every attempt to filbuster, and has failed to encourage, by his official action, the Cubans at home, and their representative Junta here.

The actions of our Government officers during the excitements of the past year have been in accordance with a sense of national justice, and in obedience to international law. We have confidence in General Grant's Cuban policy for the future, and, no matter how soon the crisis may arrive, we believe he will recommend no action that will not prove creditable to himself and necessary to the public welfare.—*The Day.*

CARPIE KETCHUM, of New Orleans, is a woman all over, as is shown by the fact that she now pines in prison rather than testify against her lover, who tried to kill her.

Hindoo Visitors.

Their Object in Coming, and Projects for the Future—Opportunity for American Enterprise.

The coming of two Hindoo travelers to New York is a circumstance of importance, since it is not caused by any idle curiosity of travel, but by the earnest attempt of the great Indian empire to establish direct communion with us. Hitherto the trade of that wealthy country has been completely in the grasp of England, so that there is but one American house, that of Messrs. Bastow & Co. of Bombay, trading directly. Messrs. Mooljie Thackersey, and Toolsidass Jadavju express the greatest astonishment that a people so enterprising as the American should have traded entirely with Hindu merchants through English channels, since in all the large cities of India the American name is known and respected, and the "flower flag," as the Hindoos name the Stars and Stripes, is accorded unusual welcome. And it is to explain this and to open the way for future direct commerce, that these gentlemen have visited our shores. They are both merchants well known to the European communities established in India. They arrived in England well furnished with letters of introduction from the principal merchants of Bombay, surveyed the chief object of interest in that country and then embarked for America, their ultimate destination. During their stay in the Fifth Avenue Hotel they have visited at least 50 of our leading merchants, to whom they had letters, and have created much astonishment by their easy manners, and perfection of English. Both are clothed in European style with the exception of handsome Turkish caps, from which circumstance has arisen the impression that they are Turks. The younger, Toolsidass, is about 24 years of age, and a perfect English linguist. He is a Brahmin, that is, of the priestly caste, who are forbidden to eat anything that has breathed the breath of life, to touch anything polluted by the hands of an inferior caste, or even by the shadow of a passing man, to drink any water that has not been drawn in their own vessels. Consequently he has lost his caste, and on his return will be an outcast from among his Brahminical brethern. But as the Brahmins are now dispised by everybody, and Toolsidass is wealthy and received on terms of perfect equality by the English, this will be a matter of little consequence to him.

Mooljie Thackersey the elder, who, by a misapprehension, was styled a Parsi, is of the Banian or merchant caste. The Hindoo faith is also very strict with these, and this gentleman has also by his travels eating forbidden food, and especially beef, and flesh of the sacred animal, put himself out of the pale of the Hindoo religion. The Banyans are principally worshipers of Shiva, but they are highly esteemed, are very wealthy, and form the bulk af the Hindoo money-lenders, though the Parsis dabble also in that business. Their influence is great, since there is hardly a village throughout the Bombay presidency where the riots are not indebted to some wealthy Banian money-lender who holds a lien upon the growing crops.

These gentlemen say that the interest felt in American affairs in India is very great, and they instance that at the death of President Lincoln there was scarcely a newspaper printed in the three principal dialects of Hindoostani, Devanaguri, and Gujrati, which did not, equally with the English, publish an account of his assassination, with short memoirs of his life. American affairs are curiously scrutinized in India, and these subtle men, feeling the weakening of the English hand, and disliking the strong probability of Russian ascendency, are actually looking forward to American interference and help. They certainly propose to enter into business relations if they find it possible, and will visit the cotton-growing districts of the South to inspect the growth of the celebrated Sea Island and long staples, and possibly to take seed to India, where nothing but the short staple is known. They have been busily visiting and re-visiting during their short stay. On Monday night they dined with Herr Leopold Schmidt of the Baden Consulate. On Wednesday they started for West Point, where they are the guests of Gen. Pitcher. Thence they proceed to Chicago (taking Niagara en route), where they will be received by Sub-Commissioner-Gen. Clarke; thence to Omaha and St. Louis, where they will remain for some time collecting necessary information before they proceed with their tour through the cotton-growing States. These they will minutely inspect, the ginning, cleaning and pressing, and will in all probability purchase the necessary machinery, that at the Apollo Bunder Bombay being heavy, expensive, and slow—in fact, English. They will finally halt in New Orleans, whence they will return to New York by sea.

The Medical Students' War in Philadelphia.

The female medical students in Philadelphia who were treated so discourteously by the young men at a clinics in the Pennsylvania Hospital last Saturday, have resolved to attend to-day, as if nothing disagreeable had happened. This class numbers 50 ladies, of whom 36 have purchased tickets for the clinics. They do not propose to attend on Wednesday, when such cases are treated as it would be improper for both sexes to witness. Many of the most prominent citizens and physicians of Philadelphia have extended their encouragement to the ladies and the papers have expressed very strong opinions, condemning the male students for their heartless course. The students of both the University and the Jefferson College seem determined to conquer the Faculties, if possible, and compel them to prohibit the attendance of women. They have held several meetings, and resolved to attend no clinics themselves, where ladies are allowed to be present.

The Philadelphia Bulletin says: Before the war, the medical student of Philadelphia was long-haired, riotous, bowied, pistoled and peculiar. Since the war, he has been quiet, orderly and unobtrusive. Now he has made an ass of himself. The ass symbolizes two qualities—brutality and stupidity. Our Medical Ass was brutal on Saturday. He was stupid yesterday. He held a meeting, and he resolved thus-wise: "Resolved, That the students of the University shall absent themselves from clinics at the Pennsylvania Hospital until some decisive action is taken by the managers of of the Hospital in reference to the late infringements upon the rights of the male students attending these clinics." Let us utter words of wisdom to this fractious young Issacher, this "strong ass couching down between two burdens." Let him be confronted with the assurance that the Managers of the Hospital will "take some decisive action" in his case. They are men whose actions are always "decisive." They are most elderly members of the Society of of Friends, whose yea is yea and whose nay is nay. In the present case they will yield to the demands of the turbulant young rowdies who have insulted these adventurous young women, sometimes less than the space occupied by the breadth of a very fine hair—considerably less. The elderly male Friend of this region is of a somewhat resolute nature. Having sold a clinic ticket to a student, whether in pantaloons or petticoat, he will honor that ticket in full, so long as the holder of it behaves with proper decorum.

The Inquirer treats the subject as follows: The old story is forever repeating itself in the history of men—and boys. The Lilliputians have gathered together and declared war. One half have solemnly agreed to disfigure their adolescent countenances by cutting off their noses. The unmannered savages who on Saturday last drove the students of the Women' College into the street, hooting, jeering, and otherwise insulting them, have, in solemn conclave assembled, sternly resolved not to attend the clinical lectures of the Pennsylvania Hospital until the managers of that institution refuses to again admit women to its clinical course of instruction. In Europe this question of pursuing the study of medicine has been long enough and well enough tried to establish its success. At the Zurich University there are at present 16 women attending the medical course, and it is reported that none of the inconveniences expected from their being admitted to the advantages of the college have been realized. The number of male students has not been decreased, nor have the male matriculants resolved not to attend the lectures in company with those of the opposite sex. The dean of the Zurick University says that the innovation of admitting female matriculants has, undoubtedly, improved the character and discipline of the school. This is an idea that should have weight with the Faculty of the University. The character and discipline of that school certainly lacks improvement while its students attack women, and the silly resolve of this handfull of bearded or unbearded boys, not to attend the clinical lectures again until the Managers of the Hospital exclude women therefrom, is the callow determination of untutored childhood, and merits only contempt and the punishment that is meted out to children—*Tribune Nov.* 13.

Death of Robert J. Walker.

Another politician of the older school, who took an active part in the questions which agitated the country in the days of Jackson, Van Buren and Polk, has passed away. Robert James Walker died yesterday morning Nov. 11th, in the City of Washington. He was born at Northumberland, Penn., in 1801. Entering the University of Pennsylvania, he was graduated in 1819, and at once commenced the study of law. Settling in Pittsburgh in 1821, he began practicing, taking at the same time a deep interest in politics, and bringing forward the name of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency before it had been elsewhere mentioned. He removed to Natchez, Miss., in 1826, where he acquired an extensive practice, and was nominated Judge of the Supreme Court (which honor he declined), and where, in 1835, he defeated the Hon. George Poindexter as candidate for the United States Senate. Soon after entering upon his duties in that body, he made a spirited reply to Mr. Clay on the question of Public Lands, by which, he acquired great popularity throughout the West. When the acquisition of Texas and California became a serious consideration, a secret agent was sent to the former country to inquire into its resources, and the party movement was inaugurated which led to their conquest. In this matter Mr. Walker was the personal adviser of the President. He supported the principal measures of President Van Buren's administration, especially on the Bank question, and it was principally through his influence that President Tyler vetoed the Bank bill, which had been prepared by Mr. Clay. He remained in the Senate until March 10, 1845. Friend as he had been to Mr. Van Buren, when the President announced his opposition to the annexation of Texas, Mr. Walker took grounds against him, and secured the nomination of James K. Polk, by the Baltimore Convention, and was by him appointed Secretary of the Treasury, an office which he resigned March 5, 1849. Mr. Walker was a strong advocate of Free trade, and his report on the subject was reprinted by order of the British House of Commons. He urged the strongest measures during the Mexican War, proving the ability of the Government to sustain its finances without the aid of banks. In June, 1853, he was appointed Commissioner to China, but resigned because a steamer could not be furnished him, according to promise. At the close of Mr. Polk's administration, Mr. Walker returned to his practice, but was appointed by Buchanan Governor of Kansas during the great excitement. He speedily became unpopular by refusing to admit a false election return from Oxford, in Johnson County, where the names on the register were copied alphabetically from a Cincinnati Directory. The fradulent Lecompton Constitution was shortly afterward promulgated against his remonstrance, and he immediately resigned, because, in his own language, he "would not aid in forcing Slavery on Kansas by fraud and forgery."

He was a warm supporter of Mr. Lincoln, and in April 1861, delivered an address in this city, strongly defending the acts of the Union party. In 1863 he was appointed Financial Agent of the United States Government in Europe by Secretary Cahase, returning in November, 1864, having effected the sale of $250,000,000 of 5-20 bonds, and defeated the second Confederate loan of $75,000,000.

During the last few years he has paid considerable attention to literature, publishing several letters on finance and other subjects, and in connection with his law partner, Fred P. Stanton, who was Secretary of Kansas while he was its Governor, editing a monthly magazine which was at first of some literary merit but which lacked stability. He finally settled at Washington, and engaged in the prosecution of claims and specific measures of legislation. In the latter capacity he was influential in procuring the ratification of the Alaska treaty, and was some time compromised by an unpleasant scandal arising from it.

By his death another politician of the older school passes away; one who, having lived through the birth of the present parties, saw the issues at stake, and, in the after day's of passion and treachery, remained true to the principles on which his faith was founded.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Amos Kendall.

His Death at the Age of Eighty Years—His Last Hours—A Peaceful Depature.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Amos Kendall, who held the position of Postmaster General during a portion of Jackson's and Van Buren's administrations, died this morning, after a protracted illness, aged eighty years and three months. The death of Mr. Kendall occurred at ten minutes before nine o'clock, at Kendall Green, his residence, near this city. Only the members of his family were present.

The dying moments of Hon Amos Kendall were peaceful and quiet, he retaining consciousness to the last. Until twelve o'clock last night he slept very well, but after that seemed more restless. He awoke shortly before sunrise this morning and requested that the blinds of his room be opened in order that he might see the sun rise, the sight of which he seemed to enjoy. About eight o'clock he began to breathe heavier, and it was evident that the end was near. His family were gathered around the bed side, whom he took affectionate leave of, and expired about half-past eight o'clock, his last audible words being "Joy, joy."

When he first awoke this morning he seemed somewhat confused, evidently thinking that he was about to start on a journey, as he cautioned his daughter Mrs. Styckney, to hasten with the packing of the trunks, or they would be late for the train. He soon brightened up, however, and was perfectly conscious until the last. He has been entirely resigned for several weeks past, having taken leave of his family about three weeks ago, and constantly prayed that the Lord would soon call him home, though he begged for grace to be resigned until it should be the will of Almighty God to take him.

He was born in Dunstable, Mass. August 16, 1789, and worked on his father's farm until 1807, when he entered Dartmouth College, and in 1811 graduated first in his class. He was admitted to the bar in 1814, and soon after emigrated to Lexington Ky., where he followed the occupation of a tutor, and as such was employed in Henry Clay's family. Subsequently he was made postmaster of Georgetown, in that State, and occupied his leisure moments in editing the *Argus of Western America.* When General Jackson was made President he appointed Mr. Kendall Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, and in 1835 he promoted him to the position of Postmaster General. His success in relieving this department of debt, simplifying its details, and working it in the interest, not only of the people, but the tax-payers, forced President Van Buren to re-appoint him. He held that office until 1840, and then resigned, but never afterward took office, although President Polk offered him a foreign mission. He has written a life of Jackson. As a public officer, honorable and charitable citizen, Mr. Kendall will long be remembered.

A CAR ACQUAINTANCE.—People should be cautious how they show their gallantry in railroad cars. A Boston paper tells the story of a young woman, dressed in deep mourning and bearing an infant in her arms, who got on board a train at valley stream, on Long Island, and took a seat beside a young man, whom she informed she was on her way to Philadelphia, and would be joined at a certain station by her uncle. During the ride she leaned over the young man several times, apparently anxious to know how far she was from the station. Arriving at the station, she pointed out her uncle, and asked the young man to hold her sleeping infant while she conducted him on board the train, as he was old and feeble. The young man consented and took the child. The train soon moved off, but the woman did not return, and the young man becoming suspicious, felt for his watch, but found it was missing, as was also his pocket book. He then proceeded to uncover the infant, and was astonished on beholding nothing more than a large rubber medal.

Judge Kelley's Tariff Project.

Commissioner Delano's Report.

JUDGE KELLEY'S TARIFF PROJECT.

It appears that the President, when called upon a few days ago by Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, about the tariff question, did not express any particular opinion on the proposition submitted. Kelley's plan, as laid before the President, was to put all raw materials not produced in this country on the free list, and to make a consequent reduction in the duties on the articles manufactured from this raw material. The President did not commit himself either way, but simply requested Kelley to leave with him some facts and figures which he had prepared on the subject.

COMMISSIONER DELANO'S REPORT.

Commissioner Delano put the finishing touches upon his report to-day and sent it to the Secretary of the Treasury. One of the main features of it is a detailed comparison between the amount of revenue collected during the last year of Johnson's administration and that collected since Grant come into power. Of course the balance in favor of the latter, but it is not known whether Mr. Delano takes into the account the amount of tax collected from spirits in bond when he came into office, and which were brought out on the 30th of June by an act of Congress compelling the owners to take it out or else submit to an additional tax of five cents on the gallon. As the tax forms a large part of the sum total of the revenue collected, its being counted in or excluded would make an important difference. In all his calculations heretofore Mr. Delano has included this a part of the amount collected by him.

Cuba.

The Crisis Approaching—Activity Among Congressmen—The Cuban Petition.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Considering the ferocity with which Spaniards are carrying on the war in Cuba, the utter hopelessness of their eventual success in quelling the insurrection, the great and prospectively increasing destruction of property, considering the immense probable detriment to the people of this country and the rapidly growing feeling amongst our people that not only their interests but the common interests of humanity and the very honor of the United States being compromised by the apathy of the State Department.

Influential gentlemen from all sections of the country now here, are wondering and inquiring why the Executive does not act in the matter; why he does not take the responsibility of acting until Congress shall positively direct him to do so, especially as he has already been authorized to do so by the House of Representatives, and such action would receive the hearty endorsement of a great majority of the American people. One prominent Senator now here speaks of imitating General Butler's example and scattering broadcast petitions bearing on the subject, to be signed by the people and presented to the President.

The Cuban Junta have issued a petition to Congress, which reads as follows: "We, the citizens of the American Union, in behalf of the principles written in our charter of National Independence, in the name of Liberty and the sovereignty of people struggling to be free, respectfully petition that your honorable body do accord to Cuba the rights of a belligerent power, and at once recognize the independence of her sons from the tyranny of a foreign yoke which for more than a year they have maintained (unaided) by the triumph of their arms." This paper is in the hands of canvassers, who will solicit signatures. It will be sent throughout the country.

Reunion.

Presbyterian Ceremonies at Pittsburgh—Impressive Scenes.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 12.—The Assemblies met in their respective churches this morning, and after impressive devotional exercises, finally dissolved, and the announcement was made that the united Assembly would meet in the First Presbyterian Churchin Philadelphia, on the third Thursday in May, 1870.

After which each assembly formed in line and marched to the street fronting the First Presbyterian Church, when the New and Old School commissioners joined arms, the union being greeted by the clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs by an immense crowd of spectators. The procession moved to the Third Church, where a union meeting was held.

Telegrams were sent to the Presbyterians in Great Britain announcing the union. The Scriptures were read and an address made by Dr. Fowler, who at the close clasped hands with Dr. Jacobs, and pronounced the union complete. Impressive addresses were made by Drs. Jacobs, Musgrave, Adams, Hall and Day, and Judge Strong, Senator Drake, Hon Wm. E. Dodge and others. Dr. Fisher offered a resolution calling on the Church for a thank offering of $5,000,000 for mission purposes, which was adopted.

The New York Custom-House Frauds.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The *Evening Post* says that Collector Grinnell and District Attorney Pierrepont are making an igvestigation into the affairs of the custom-house here, which has so far demonstrated beyond a doubt that an immense quantity of goods has been removed from bond upon fraudulent papers, and that the Government has been defrauded of $800,000 or $1,000,000.

The frauds in the drawback department were consummated in some cases by fraudulent papers, and in others by changing the amounts on which drawback was due, and were conducted in the boldest possible manner; and it is, therefore, supposed that some one holding a responsible place under the Government was concerned in them. Drawbacks were sometimes obtained to the amount of $2,000 to $3,000 for goods alleged to have been shipped on vessels, but never left port.

The papers on which these claims were collected had to be signed by Blatchford, formerly in charge of the drawback bureau, and more recently in charge of the public stores. It is claimed that Blatchford received 10 per cent. on the frauds, amounting to $250,000. These, however, are only part of the frauds committed.

The Œcumenical Council.

Papal Infallibility not to be insisted upon.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 11, 1869.

It is now said that, after all, the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope will not be forced on the Œcumenical Council. Reports from Rome, apparently based on good authority, state that the Pope declares he must be assured of an imposing majority of the bishops in favor of the dogma, otherwise he would prefer that the subject should not be introduced, desiring to avoid a discussion which might lessen the influence of the principle. Meantime the Jesuits are using every effort to secure an overwhelming majority.

Hayti.

Belligerent Rights for the Revolutionists.

Two petitions from New York and Boston have been sent to Washington, signed by merchants of those cities engaged in trade with Hayti, asking for the recognition of its revolutionists as belligerents. The petitioners assign as sufficient reason for the Government's compliance with the petition, the long continuance of the war, and the fact that the following important towns are in possession of the revolutionists: Jacmel, Aux Cayes, Jeremie Miragoane, St. Marc, Gonaives, and Acul; while Salnave holds but three, Port-an-Prince, Port du Paix, and Cape Haytian.

Arrest of Express Robbers.

MONTREAL, Nov. 11.—The captain of the New York Detective Police arrived here a few days ago in search of the perpetrators of the $200,000 express robbery on the Central Railroad, and has arrested three young Americans as the robbers. They were all from Boston and named John Henry Clay, Charles Esley Morgan, and George Madison. When arrested over $15,000 were found in the possession of Clay, who is only nineteen years of age. Morgan and Madison had about $2,000 each. All the money in their possession was in greenbacks. The authorities have not decided what course to take in the matter.

A GIRL in Detroit cried "murder!" when her lover hugged her; she has been fined $25, and—worse than all—he's quit hugging her.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

IT is announced that Timothy Titcomb is going to Munich to write a new book.

THE Infidel Convention of Philadelphia was attended by seventeen persons, one a woman.

GEN. BELKNAP got acquainted with his wife by capturing her brother, who was a Rebel officer.

The forthcoming annual report of the Commissioner of Customs will show the collection of over $700,000 of forfeitures, fines and penalties against $500,000 last year.

M. RASPAIL, the champion of the Paris workmen, was in youth intended for the Church, but changed his mind to the study of medicine. He has spent ten years in prison and fifteen in exile.

THE Cubans who have flocked in such numbers to Key West have introduced the custom of allowing their children to run about unclothed. Key West modesty is shocked.

COL. ELLIOTT, in his speech at Houston, Texas, last week, said: "My niggers are worth more to me now than they were during the time they were in slavery." The Colonel is a Democratic candidate for Congress.

INFORMATION has been received at the Treasury Department that the examination of the books and funds in the New York Sub-Treasury has been completed, and everything connected with the office of the Assistant Treasurer is pronounced correct.

THE San Francisco *Daily Times*, recently consolidated with the *Alta*, lost nearly $300,000 during the three years of its existence. The *Alta* paid $20,000 for its remains, including good will.

THE two rival candidates for the Iowa Legislature had the same number of votes, and "cut" the cards for the place. With characteristic luck the Democrat won, but it remains to be see whether the voters will acquiesce in the arrangement.

MISS KATE FISHER (the Mazeppa of the stage) made an address to the Hartford audience, Monday night, in which she threatened to sue the Hartford *Times* for saying that "she wears false calves!" and said she would "make the reporter prove it."

THE Senior Orense arrested in Spain, but of late released, is the Marquis of Albaida, and the patriarch of the Republicans. Other Republicans, Castellar and Figueras, are reported as intending to go to France to await the event of the death of Napoleon.

THE Rev. Williard Spalding of Salem, preached a sermon on the Coliseum Lottery on Sunday last, in which he called on the officers of the law to arrest every one engaged in the enterprise and confiscate all the property in accordance with the laws of Massachusetts.

"STR," said a guest to his host at dinner, "this is a capital sirloin; please tell me what is the name of your purveyor?" "Addison," was the reply. "Any relation to the Spectator?" added the gentleman. "Probably," said the other; "I have often seen steel by his side."

MILAN has lately become an important seat of the kid glove manufacture, almost rivaling Paris. One hundred and fifty thousand dozen gloves are now made annually in Milan, while in Naples, which used to stand next to Paris, less than one-quarter as many are now manufactured.

SOME time ago a young Prussian applied for an ensign's commission in a regiment in which his grandmother, Frederica Kruger, won the Iron Cross and the Russian Order of St. George for bravery in battle. In 1816, about a year after her discharge from service, she married an officer.

THE new Italian Home Minister, Marquis Rudini, is but 30 years old, and ten years ago was a volunteer clerk in the Foreign Office at Turin. In his 23d year he distinguished himself as Syndic of Palermo, and latter as Perfect of Naples. He takes the Italian helm during a crisis, but is said to have high capacity.

QUANTRELL, the Kansas Bushwhacker and leader of the Lawrance massacre, was tracked to San Francisco, where it was found he had enlisted in the army and been sent to Camp Scott, Nevada. Before an order for his arrest reached that point, he in company with three others deserted, taking the best outfits to be found in the camp.

A VOYAGE around the world can now be made in eighty days, by the following route of travel: Start from Philadelphia and proceed to San Francisco by the Pacific Rails road, taking seven days; thence to Yokohama in twenty-one; thence to Hong Kong in six; thence to Calcuta, in twelve; thence to Bombay, in three; thence to Cairo, in fourteen; thence to Paris in six; and back to Philadelphia in eleven days.

A MARYLAND negro, now more than 80 years of age, who manifests much interest in the freedmen's schools of that State, was recently asked if he had learned himself, to which he replied, "Only what I got behind the plow-tail—stole it like." When he was asked, "How was that, uncle?" he replied, "Why, when children gwine to school, I goes up to the fence, get little lesson from dem in de book—*give chile hen egg for it*, you see."

THE revenue on sugar and tobacco coming from Cuba to the United States is annually $25,000,000. In return we send goods to that Island worth only $20,000,000 each year. About half the sugar we receive in this country comes from the Queen of the Antillies," and General Cespedes proposes to equalize our trade by setting up a Republic and inviting emigration, thus creating a greater demand for our manufactures.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE and Humphrey Marshall met at Paris, Kentucky, the other day, and Mr. Breckinridge told the following story of the war, which it is to be hoped his fat friend appreciated. When General Pegram was preparing to march his troops into Kentucky, Marshall, who did not like poaching upon his preserves, ineffectually warned him not to come, and at last sent word that any troops which attempted to enter Kentucky would have to pass over his dead body. Pegram replied that it would be too much to expect that of his artillery, "but if he found the obstacle in his way he would immediately tunnel through."

SLIGHTLY INCREDIBLE.—A story is going the rounds of the newspapers to this effect. In April last two criminals were beheaded in Brazil; a physician immediately stopped the flow of blood by compression on the carotid arteries of one of the heads; the body was placed on a bed, the head stuck on and stitched fast. The electricity of a powerful battery was applied, and tracheotomy was performed to allow the *patient* air; respiration ensued, and the physician, who was only experimenting to ascertain how long an artificial appearance of life could be kept up, was surprised to find the pulse was beating feebly; at the end of 62 hours it was evident that cicatrization of the lips of the wound had commenced. At this time it was found that it was the head of the *other man* that had been used; nevertheless, the account says the man lived and is living!

TERRIBLE MINE DISASTER.—*Over a hundred Lives Lost.*—MEXICO, October 16.—The most horrible catastrophe that has occurred during the last half century in any silver mine in the world, happened within the old mine of Jesus Maria, near the city of Guanajuato, on the 9th of October. About 1,500 Peons and Indians are employed in the mine.

While the laborers were seated, eating their noon-day meal, they were startled by a sudden crumbling sound above them The whole number rose to their feet, breaking in different directions in wild confusion.

With them were their wives and children who had brought them their meals. Scarcely a second intervened when there was a crash, followed by a cloud of dust and the mingled cries of a thousand voices.

Twenty-five thousand tons of rock had buried in an instant, upward of an hundred miners, their wives and children. The height—400 feet—from which the immense fragment of overhanging mountain fell gave such momentum to the great weight that none who were struck knew of the terrible blow which sent them into eternity.

The day following sixteen women, six children, and twelve men were drowned in the Merecala. They had reached the river bank, and sat down to rest before undertaking to ford the river, which had been swollen by late rains. The bank upon which they sat overhung an angry current, and suddenly slid off from the main land. Every one perished.

THE Cuban Junta are indignant at Captain Higgins, of the Hornet, and although they are fitting out another vessel, it is not probable that he will be placed in command of it. It is said that a schooner laden with coal was sent out from Florida to supply the Hornet, and was searching two days for that vessel, at the time she ran into Wilmington. The Hornet was carrying specie to pay the officers and seamen in Cuba, at the time of her capture, and she is said to have cost the Junta $200,000.

SENOR OLOZAGA, whom Senor Castellar calls a great orator and statesman, has written to a Spaniard condemned to death in France, saying: "I who represent Spain in this empire have been nearer to the gibbet than you to the guillotine." He then asks his client for the most extenuating circumstances he can plead, and says that when condemned to death himself he used to soliliquize: "Be persuaded that the day which now lights thee will be the last thou shalt see! By this means the hours which exceeded the day were always more agreeable."

THE "Pot," a noted whirlpool in the Tennessee River, strong enough at all times to engulf a canoe, producing cross currents which made navigation dangerous even for steamboats at high water, and often destroying large vessels in time of flood, has ceased to exist. The plan of improvement was to cut down a point of land that projected into the river, and thus cause a deflection of the current so that the water now has a free passage. Many amusing stories are told about this "Pot" by those living on the banks of the river, in Marion county. One dark night a flatboatman from Jefferson county was floating down the river when he came to a log cabin on the bank, from which proceeded the sounds of music and dancing. Tying up his boat, he joined the merry party, drank a few horns of whisky, and started on his journey. Having floated about 15 minutes, he passed what he supposed to be another cabin, where a similar frolic was in progress. The third party that he encountered he took another social glass with, and then continued his journey, passing a log cabin every half mile, from which the sounds of music were issuing. The scene in the morning, when he saw a man come from a cabin to the river to wash himself, remarked the liveliness of the country, and was told that instead of having made 30 miles he had been "swinging round the circle" of the "Pot," was very amusing.

Miscellaneous.

TOWER HALL!!
NEW STYLES FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

Our *Stock is unusually full* and *complete*, comprising many entirely *new* and *desirable styles* of *goods* manufactured into MEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS' READY-MADE GARMENTS *of all kinds, styles and sizes.* The most *stylish goods, cut in the latest fashion* as well as *plainer* and *more moderate styles*, suited to all tastes, and better in STYLE, FIT and WORKMANSHIP, than any other stock of READY MADE CLO