Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 10, 1869.

FREE SCHOOLS AND AN OPEN BIBLE.

The action of the Cincinnati Board of Education in excluding the Bible from the public schools, and the attending discussions, have become matters of such importance that as a faithful chronicler of passing events we cannot pass them by. The action of the Board is thus stated by the daily *Press*:

"The Cincinnati Board of Education has decided, by a vote of twenty-three to fifteen, to exclude from the public schools not only the Bible, but also all religious books, and the singing of religious songs. Of the votes in favor of excluding the Bible there were: Protestants, three; Catholics, ten; free-thinkers, eight."

This action at once raised a cry of alarm, and roused a spirit of resistance. Protestants at once charged that it was not only an attack upon the Bible but also upon our American system of free schools. The Catholics promptly and frankly acknowledged the charge and proceeded to defend their action.

The *Tablet* of New York City,—the highest secular authority of the hierarchy of Rome in America,—says bluntly, that permitting the Bible to be excluded, will not modify the antipathy of the church to our mode of secular education. Not only is the church opposed, it avers, to the Protestant Bible being used in the schools, but if that translation were supplanted by the Douay Bible, their hostility would not be cooled. No, not if Catholic lessons from the Popish Bible were chosen, and these alone, with commentaries by the most learned theologians of the Catholic Church, were made the only christian education in our schools, the Catholics would yet oppose the continuance of the schools with a determination which nothing but their total suppression could, or can, under any circumstances, weaken or allay.

The *Roman Catholic Telegraph*, remarking upon the sucesses gained in the Cincinnati Board of Education, says:

"It was a blind worship of expediency to sustain a school system that tramples upon the rights of Catholics. The blindness has driven these defenders of the common schools to a second defeat, which, by a skillful manœuvre, they imagined they had escaped. The first chapter in this school controversey is now closed; it ends with the triumph of the law. The second chapter will open with agitation against the law itself in the name of Justice and the right that both Protestants and Catholics have to positive religious instruction in seperate schools. If the school law be modified to secure denominational education for all, Catholics will cheerfully pay their portion of the school fund. If this wise amendment cannot be made, taxation for school purposes must cease. Now that the Bible has been excluded from the schools, if the professed Pretestants have been sincere in all that they have said in its favor they must agree with the Catholics in the second issue of this question. Consistency will make them our friends in the future."

The *Freeman's Journal*, their mouthpiece in New York city, says:

"If the Catholic translation of the Books of Holy Writ, which is to be found in the homes of all our better educated Catholics, were to be dissected by the ablest Catholic theologian in the land, and merely *lessons* to be taken from it—such as Catholic mothers read to their children; and with all the notes and comments, in the popular edition, and others added, with the highest Catholic endorsement; and if these admirable Bible lessons, and these alone, were to be *ruled* as to be read in all the public schools this *would not diminish, in any substantial degree, the objection we Catholics have to letting Catholic children attend the public schools.*"

Such evidence as this must convince all unprejudiced minds that the movement is a preconcerted and systematic one. In Cincinnati the work is in its first stage, in New York City it has advanced to the second. There they have succeeded in getting $214,928,40 appropriated to sectarian schools and of this they have obtained the appropriation of $171,620,40 to Catholic schools. It will be remembered that a few years ago the Pope in his encyclical letter not only condemned our free schools, but our free government. All these things point to a systematic, though insidious warfare against not only an open Bible, but against free schools and free institutions. We cannot believe that the more liberal and intelligent Catholics of our own and other communities, approve of these proceedings. On the contrary we believe that every one who loves our free institutions, be he Protestant, Catholic or even free thinker, will and must unequivocally condemn every movement that looks to the destruction of our free schools or in any way attacks our institutions. It is true that Henry Ward Beecher, Horace Greeley and the editor of the *Independent* have declared themselves ready to yield this first position, if the Catholics will compromise there and cease their attacks upon the free schools, but they are contemptuously told that the schools are the main object of attack and that they will make no compromise. In all charity, kindness and christian love and forbearance we would come to the discussion of this question. At the same time we would most positively and distinctly declare that we can not for one moment think of surrendering either our open Bible or our Free Schools. There is no one of ordinary intelligence, not even the merest tyro in history, but knows that to an open Bible, and that the Protestant Bible, the world is indebted for all of either Civil or Religious liberty that it to day enjoys. Fore-warned is fore-armed. The friends of our free institutions are here plainly and clearly notified that the foundations of our civil and religious liberties are deliberately attacked with a view to their ultimate destruction. Let it be as distinctly announced that we regard an open Bible and Free Schools as constituting the chief bulwarks of our liberties, that upon them, without regard to church or party, we plant our standard determined to defend them to the uttermost against all assailants.

CONGRESS.

The second session of the forty-first Congress met on Monday. Both Houses are organized and consequently ready for work at once. The Senate stands 57 Republicans to 12 opposition, with one vacancy from Arkansas. Virginia, Texas, Georgia and Mississippi will supply eight more Senators during the winter, six of whom will most likely be radical Republicans and all of whom will support the Administration of Grant.

In the House there are 140 Republicans to 72 opposition, while thirty representatives are yet to come in from Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. These new representatives will probably be two-third Republicans. Regular work will begin at once; no important legislation is likely to be completed before the holidays, but the general work of the session will be mapped out and the initiatory steps taken in the shape of reading bills and referring to Committees &c.

At the Texas election held on the 30th ult., General A. J. Hamilton, conservative Republican, was elected by a decisive majority. There were three candidates, one radical Republican, one conservative Republican and one rebel or copperhead.

THE ONLY WAY.

The State Treasurer contest is raging pretty fiercely already and the partisans of the opposing candidates are telling ugly stories, that make honest men quite doubtful if any of them are fit for the place. The salary fixed by law for the Treasurer is $1700, yet the friends of the respective candidates each accuse the other as well as preceding candidates of having spent from $20,000 to $50,000 for the purpose of securing the election. If such things are done, and no one doubts but that they have been done more than once, it is proof conclusive that the office is grievously abused and the public funds deliberately misused. Now in the first place no man who has ever made use of money for obtaining the office should receive the vote of any honest man. But we have little hope of seeing any very startling exhibition of spartan virtue like this in either party. The next, and absolutely necessary thing to be done is to increase the salary to an amount sufficient to remunerate a good, honest and able man for giving his attention to the work and then vigorously enforce the law, which at present is a dead letter on the statute books, punishing any use of the public funds for private purposes. If there are any defects in this law, let them be remedied and then let us have it vigorously enforced. The Republican party has done and is now doing nobly in the work of retrenchment and reform, but it still has much to do. The Treasurers have been derelict we have no doubt; they have abused their trusts and have been liable to indictment and punishment—why were they not punished? Where were the Auditor and Attorney Generals? Why were they not about their duty ferreting out the abuse and prosecuting the criminal? Is it not the duty of these officers to attend to matters of this kind? Has the magic wand of the Croesus of the Treasury blinded the cerberus that should guard our treasure? If but one officer were guilty and all the others were active and vigilant, the guilty one would soon be found out and exposed. This Treasury business imperatively demands reform. It is true we have done far better than the Democracy in the management of the finances, but the leaks by which they drained the Treasury are not all stopped yet. We rejoice at and are proud of what the Republican party has done for our State, but we none the less demand that she shall do more. Let every newspaper in the State, that is not bought up by the ring, demand reform in this matter and let every community hold its representative responsible. We want positive work. Who will begin?

THE tariff question is severely exercising the patience of the free-traders at present. Judge Kelley's amended bill is not quite satisfactory to them. The Harrisburg *Patriot* of the 1st inst., says:

"When tariff reforms are to come from such political economists as he, the friends of free trade may well despair."

We are heartily glad to hear a cry of despair from men who labor for the destruction of the best interests of the state. We would be better pleased to hear the editors of the *Patriot* say they were ashamed of their ingratitude toward their native state. How sons of Pennsylvania can be such ingrates as to advocate free-trade, which all experience has shown to be most iminical to our prosperity, passes our comprehension. We sympathize with them in their distress but cannot wish them any relief. We rather like Judge Kelly's views on most matters and believe that every true Pennsylvanian will be pleased with, at least, the main features of his bill. The Cops have at last been forced to acknowledge that a revenue tariff is good, if not a necessity; now if a little is good, why should not a little more be better? If absolute free-trade is bad for us is not free-trade in any shape bad? Perhaps the *Patriot* will publish Prof. Perry's argument in favor of a *little* tariff, since he had to back down from free-trade in his recent lecturing tour, even though he got his pay for preaching free trade from the agents of the British manufactures.

ALBERT D. RICHARDSON died in New York on Thursday morning the 2d inst. from the effects of the wound received at the hands of Mr. McFarland in the *Tribune* office on the 25th ult. He was but 36 years old. Mr. Richardson was one of the rising literary men of the country. His writings were mostly confined to newspapers and magazines. He only wrote too books, but they were among the most successful ever published in America. Field, Dungeon and Escape, written after escaping from the rebel prisons in January 1865, after nearly two years imprisonment, reached a sale of 100,000 copies. Beyond the Mississippi, written afterward on his return from an overland journey to San Francisco with Speaker Colfax, also reached the extraordinary sale of 75,000 copies. The extent of their popularity will perhaps be better understood from the above figures when it is known that a book that commands a sale of 15,000 or 20,000 copies is considered a great success. On whomsoever the responsibility may rest for the bloody tragedy, which resulted in his death, the untimely decease of Albert D. Richardson, in the very prime of life, will be mourned by every literary circle in America.

$7,571,454 15—$71,913,524 78.

Nothing is more conclusive of the success of Republican financiering than that, in spite of the efforts, wishes and prophecies of the modern Democracy to prevent the payment of the public debt, to-day at the end of nine months of Republican rule restored, no less than $71,913,524 78 have been paid off or nearly eight millions per month. The statement of the public debt shows that $7,571,454 15 were paid during November, showing that the good work still goes bravely on. If we keep on at the same rate the whole national debt will be liquidated in a little less than thirty years.

MEXICO has adopted a new plan of paying off national debts. The debt is large, the interest heavy, and her credit bad, so instead of paying off interest, she quietly goes into the market, where her bonds are offered very low because of her bad credit, and buys the bonds at a heavy discount. We have heard of bankrupt individuals practising this sharp trick but it is the first time we have heard of a nation outflanking its creditors in that style.

THE Mississippi election which took place on the 30th ult., resulted in the election of General Alcorn, Republican, by a large majority and a Legislature also largely Republican.

MOB law still reigns in Louisiana. On Dec. 1st G. M. Sturbinger, Sheriff was shot by a negro at New Iberia, when the mob turned out and hung the negro, making a double murder.

THE latest news from Texas indicates a probability that Davis the radical candidate may be elected Governor instead of Hamilton the conservative Republican.

A LETTER from White Pine, Nev., says: Winter set in two weeks ago. Times are very dull. Several hundred laborers have been discharged this month. Wages have been materially reduced.

Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The annual report of the Comptroller shows 2,620 banks in active operation. Their condition is more gratifying than formerly. The opportunity afforded speculators to manipulate the money market is almost entirely done away with, and banks have more complete control of their affairs. The Comptroller recommends the passage of an act requiring all banks that go into liquidation to deposit legal tender notes for outstanding circulation, and take up their bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for such circulation within sixty days from the date of the vote of the stockholders to wind up. He also recommends that all taxes on banks be made returnable and payable to the Treasurer of the United States, including the special tax and dividend tax now payable to District Collectors; that the compensation of Bank Examiners be increased and provision be made for its assessment upon banks examined, and an increase to fair compensation of persons employed under him in the Currency Bureau.

The recommendation looking to the establishment of a central redeeming agency in New York in his last annual report is renewed. The Comptroller says the legal prohibition to banks to hire deposits is not sufficiently explicit or positive to prevent it, and hints at legislation to that end. The Comptroller argues in favor of the National Banking system as the cause of the ease in the money market and lower rates of interest than would otherwise be obtained. He thinks the Government circulation, which is not convertible and therefore not elastic, should be withdrawn and substituted by National Bank notes, which are nominally redeemable and are certainly amenable to the laws of trade.

No check or limitation should be imposed on the latter other than the law of supply and demand. A self-adjusting system of currency is the only one that is adapted to the exigencies of trade and to the wants of the country, and it is a vital question at this time whether this result can be reached before the return of specie payments. If possible at all it is only through the agency of National Banks. The machinery of the Government is not adapted to such ends, and further, if possible, it is so only upon the adoption of a policy which will tend gradually but surely to the resumption of specie payments. It must be a gradual development of a process which shall absorb legal tenders and put in their place a paper currency which shall at all times and under all circumstances be exchangeable for coin, either of paper legal tenders or of gold—a paper currency which shall gradually increase while the legal tenders for its redemption shall gradually decrease in such ratio as a healthy demand for banking facilities may determine. While free banking may thus be established with safety anterior to specie payments, conditioned only on the withdrawal and cancellation of a legal tender dollar of bank currency issued, free banking upon a specie basis may also be permitted with equal safety and without delay. With details properly adjusted banks may be established with authority to issue and put in circulation gold notes limiting the amount only by the ability of the banks to comply with the necessary conditions and redeem their issues by the establishment of banks on a specie basis. The resumption of specie payments is only anticipated, and familiarity with gold values will do much to relieve the subject of the mystery with which it is associated in the minds of many. Looking forward to the day when uniform values shall again prevail, it may be that by wise legislation now a banking system can be established truly national in its character and scope, which will furnish a sound currency of uniform value in every State of the Union.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Her Majesty's steamer Monarch is now ready to sail with the body of the late George Peabody, though she will probably remain a few days for the rest of the fleet to come up. Her cabins have been tastefully and appropriately draped with black cloth and white silk.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—At the sitting of the Corps Legislatif to-day Henri Rochefort rose and demanded that the National Guard be ordered to guard the hall of the Corps Legislatif in the future, for the protection of the members. The demand took the Chamber by surprise and created an extraordinary sensation. Expressions of astonishment burst forth from all parts of the hall; cheers followed, which were answered by cries of derision and disapproval. The Opposition members generally applauded, but the majority protested against the demand and the demonstration made in its favor.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 3.—Several other Carlist conspiracies have been discoverd in various parts of Spain within the past few days, and a number of persons have been arrested. The authorities are taking extraordinary precautions to guard against any new outbreak.

Several of the Republican journals, the publication of which was suspended at the beginning of the recent insurrection, have been permitted to reappear.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The Chinese embassy, headed by Minister Burlingame, was yesterday received by the King and Queen at the Royal Palace, with the most imposing ceremonies.

Mr. Burlingame presented an address, and was received with marked attention by Count von Bismarck, who declared the warm friendship of Prussia and North Germany with the United States, and pledged the hearty co-operation of Prussia with the Embassy in its movements. The reception was a grand affair.

ITALY.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Dispatches from Rome announce that a pre-synodical conference was held yesterday, when the Papal Allocution was delivered, and oaths were administered to the officers of the Œcumenical Council.

The *Times*, to day, says things at Rome are auguring ill for the Council. Gallicanism is rampant. Austrian and German bishops demur to the dogma of infallibility, and discord is apprehended among the Italians. Antonelli shakes his head at a conference in which he never felt sympathy.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE, charged with the investigation of the causes of the decline of American shipping, completed their labors in Philadelphia Thursday. Before commencing their investigation there, they had been engaged for some time in taking testimony in Portland, Boston and New York. The testimony taken covers about 800 manuscript pages, and is now being printed in Washington. The remedies urged for the great decay in American shipping interests have, in nearly every instance, resolved themselves into three propositions:

1. A drawback of the duty upon all materials entering into the construction of vessels and a subsidy equal to the amount of the duty when American materials are used.
2. Permission to purchase and admit the American registers foreign built vessels.
3. Subsidies to American lines of ocean steamers.

The committee have proceeded to Washington, and in due time they will submit their report and the above propositions for the action of Congress.

RAILROAD COMBINATIONS.—The Baltimore and Ohio railroad company appears to have been over-reached again, says the Washington *Star*, by the Pennsylvania railroad, which on Wednesday secured possession of the Cincinnati and Zanesville railway. This, line, which is in many respects a most important and valuable one, has from its opening been a large contributor to the traffic of the Baltimore and Ohio route, and its ultimate and permanent control has long been looked upon as a highly desirable acquisition by the friends of both the great rival corporations. In buying it the Pennsylvania Central secures not only a line which can be made profitable from its local business alone, but by constructing a few miles of new road, connecting Zanesville with Dresden, Ohio, it will be able to tap Cincinnati and all the rich country beyond that city by a much shorter route than it has yet been able to secure. Indeed, it may be said that this last move gives to the Pennsylvania Central control of the most of the main arteries of trade in and through the great State of Ohio.

The Credit Mobilier.

The Receiver of the State Taxes.

The *Evening Telegraph* of yesterday has the following special dispatch:

HARRISBURG, Dec. 3.—Departmental circles were stirred not a little this morning on reading the news contained in a Philadelphia paper of yesterday, in regard to the celebrated Credit Mobilier case, as contained in the following article:

The citizens can hardly appreciate the importance of the verdict which has just been rendered against the Credit Mobilier of America, and by which the State Treasury has been enriched $1,407,000. This was the tax due by the corporation for the year 1868. This does not end the matter. The Treasurer and Auditor General will now proceed to the collection of the tax on "net earnings," and also file claims for the taxes accruing in 1869, and both officers feel assured of being able to add at least $300,000 more to the treasury. In this matter Messrs. Hartranft and Mackey were assisted by Mr. J. M. Foster, the able assistant of the former. This is the case in which Attorney General B. H. Brewster took so active a part, and after months of labor succeeded in putting it in such a position as to render a verdict for the State a certainty.

Now, the fact is well known here that the late law officer of the Commonwealth had nothing to do with recovering this money for the State. The case was worked up by J. H. Foster, Esq., of the Auditor General's Department, and Lewis W. Hall, Esq., of this city, who was especially retained by the Auditor General for the purpose. It will be noticed that this was an appeal case, which did not require the Attorney General to even issue a writ against the defendants. A settlement was made by the Auditor General against the company, which settlement, if not appealed from, would have become an absolute debt to the Commonwealth. The company, on appealing, as required by law, filed with the Auditor General the specifications upon which the appeal is based, and gave bond with security to abide the result. These specifications were then filed by the Auditor General in the Dauphin County Court of Common Pleas, which put all parties in court, *ipso facto*, without any action by the Attorney General who afterwards tried the case. Here the only steps taken during Mr. B. H. Brewster's time were those in which the Attorney General had no part, and the trial was conducted by Mr. Hall, assisting the present Attorney General, Hon. F. Carroll Brewster.

The Cuban War.

[Through Spanish Sources.]

HAVANA, Dec. 3.—A military government will soon be inaugurated for the Cinco Villas district. Great results are expected from this measure which, it is supposed, will lead to the complete re-establishment of Spanish authority in that quarter.

Advices from Puerto Principe to the 24th ultimo have been received. Information was brought by a negro that the insurgents were approaching San Joes, garrisoned by Catalan volunteers. Twenty volunteers, with officers, sent out to reconnoitre, were cut off and captured. Next morning the insurgents attacked San Jose, and after fighting for an hour, raised a white flag.

The garrison responded and sent out an officer and four men, who approached the rebel lines and proposed capitulation. The soldiers, without orders, fired a volley and killed two of the Spaniards. Fighting was then renewed. The Cubans fought desperately, and endeavored to scale the entrenchments, but reinforcements coming to the garrison, they finally withdrew. Eleven Catalans were killed.

The affair caused much excitement at Puerto Principe. The colonel commanding the Catalans had been sent to Havana to be court-martialed.

A dividend of four per cent. has been declared by the Havana railroad company since the road has been under the management of General Clavijo.

HAVANA, Dec, 3.—A letter, dated Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 23, says: A well authenticated report has reached this city that the steamer Teaser has landed a party of filibusters in the Bay of Nipe, with a large quantity of military stores, and that they have reached the interior in safety.

On the 20th the Spaniards attacked the insurgents intrenched at Mogate. The troops commenced by shelling the rebel position, and then charged with bayonets, but were repulsed with great loss. Many of their wounded are coming here. The government is seizing animals on the streets for the use of the army.

Treasurer Spinner's Report.

Treasurer Spinner's report says between the eleventh of May and twenty-fifth of November, there were paid for United States six per cent. bonds on account of the sinking fund and for the fund held subject to the order of Congress, interest and premium paid thereon included, $89,282,270. These payments excel half a million dollars per annum. There has already been received for interest on these bonds $704,304 in gold, which has been invested in United States bonds, representing $788,800, which are held for the two funds above named. If the same rate of purchase is hereafter maintained and the accruing interest invested semi-annually in like bonds, the whole National debt will thus be paid off in less than thirteen years.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

Samuel L. Blatchford, who was charged, with Caldwell Mulligan and others, with defrauding the government by means of false and fraudulent drawback claims, appeared before Commissioner Osborne to-day, and said he surrendered himself. He was held in $10,000 bail to appear for an examination on Saturday next, his uncle, Richard M. Blatchford, the father of Judge Blatchford, becoming his bondsman. It is believed that Mr. Blatchford will either be arrested by Col. Whitely, chief of the secret service of the Treasury Department, or feared that he would be, and surrendered himself to avoid certain arrest.

XLIst CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

The Senate met at noon, with fifty-five members present.

The resignation of Senator Grimes was received.

Mr. Lot M. Morrill was sworn in as Senator from Maine.

The credentials of the Virginia Senators were presented and laid on the table.

A Committee was appointed to inform the House and the President of the readiness of the Senate to proceed to business.

The Mississippi Election.

General Alcorn's Majority Increasing—Judge Dent Carries but three Counties.

JACKSON, Dec. 3.—Additional returns from six counties give Alcorn several thousand additional majority. Dent has carried but three counties and those by very small majorities. The whole radical ticket, with few exceptions, has doubtless been elected.

Reduction of the Revenue.

Commissioner Wells expresses the opinion that the revenue can be reduced $12,000,000, and to this end the Committee on Ways and Means propose to cut down the tariff $25,000,000, and internal revenue $50,000,000. On the vote to take off the duty on coal, salt and copper, the committee are a tie.

THE city of Buenos Ayres has a population of 180,000 souls, of whom one third are foreigners, and about 40,000 can read and write. The province outside the city has 300,000 souls, of whom one-eighth are foreigners; about 24,000 can read and write. The other thirteen provinces have an aggregate population of 700,000 souls, including 40,000 foreigners; about 35,000 can read and write. This would make a total population of 1,180,000, including 147,500 foreigners, and the number of persons that can read and write will be about 100,000.

ACCORDING to a moderate estimate, the amount of money paid for intoxicating drinks in Trenton, N. J., in one year, is twenty-five times as much as the whole sum paid for the support of the public schools. Add to this three-fourths of the sum expended to maintain the police, and to pay for pauperism and crime—for at least that proportion of these items is legitimately chargeable to the account of liquor drinking.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A MAN recently arrived in a town in Minnesota, bought a lot, built a house, and set up housekeeping within the space of forty-eight hours, and had a son and heir born to him before the first meal was eaten in the house.

GOV. GEARY has just approved the bill, passed last winter, relative to the payment of taxes on unseated lands, requiring the county Treasurers to keep a receipt book to enter the receipts of the payment of taxes on unseated lands; certified copies of said recorded receipts to be the only evidence of payment. It also allows owners two years from the present date to record in. This is very important.

A FIRE in Galveston, Texas, Friday morning, consumed four entire blocks and three-fourths of two other blocks. It originated in the clothing establishment of Coben Bros., corner of Strandt and Fremont streets. A high northwest wind swept the flames in a southerly direction, burning three blocks on Fremont street between Strandt and Post office streets, and three blocks between Mechanic and Church and West and Twenty-fourth streets.

Now that the Colombian Government has accorded permission to the United States to survey the Isthmus of Darien preparatory to digging the canal, there is no doubt that the great work will be carried out to a successful accomplishment. Truly does the world move; and great indeed will be the change in the Isthmus, when the two oceans shall be connected, from the time when the discoverer, Balboa, cried, "Eureka!" at the first sight of the Pacific.

IN England there are 2,405 cotton mills, in which are employed 152,656 men and 204,396 women: woolen manufactories number 1,420, employing 52,000 men and 5,000 women; 587 silk factories, employ 1,200 workmen. The total number of factories in England and Wales is 5,698, giving employment to 278,788 men and 390,380 women. Scotland has 507 factories, employing 30,000 men and 80,200 women. Ireland counts 198 factories, employing 22,622 men an 50,301 women.

A SHREWD TRICK has just been played by a Pennsylvanian in the oil regions. It appears that he had lost everything by speculation, and determined to retrieve his fortunes by getting up another petroleum excitement. He obtained a quantity of crude oil, which he buried in the cellar of his shanty, and afterwards pretended his land was full of oil. Some live Yankees from Bath, Maine, greedily grabbed the bait, bought the supposed rich oil tract, formed a company, sold a great amount of stock, and prepared for an active development of their petroleum property. Wells were sunk and machinery set up, but no oil was to be found, and the Bathites are out nearly a million of dollars by the collapse of the concern. They acknowledge the gullibility of Americans is about equal to that of Englishmen,

THE Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have decided to redeem the five per cent. loans, $1,642,000, on maturity, July 1, 1870. On November 1 there was in the State Treasury an available balance of about $1,200,000, and on that day Treasurer Mackey issued a circular in accordance with his instructions. The remainder of the money necessary for the above purpose, $400,000, the Treasurer has every confidence in his ability to raise. By the payment of this loan the State will be saved the entire interest, and the Commission deserve the thanks of the community for thus getting rid of that much-talked of unexpended balance. This is the first time in the history of the finances of the State that the indebtedness of the Commonwealth has been anticipated without making a new loan for the purpose.

GARIBALDI AND THE POPE.—Notwithstanding the widely published reports, that Garibaldi had put by the sword and gone into the peaceable pursuits of literature—not because he thought the pen mightier than the sword, but simply because Italy was satisfied with Victor Emanuel and desired quiet days—the Pope is not sure of the red-shirted patriot of Caprera. The Ecumenical Council, as all the world has been informed, shortly meets at Rome, and the Pope fears that among the expected crowd which that august assemblage will attract to the Eternal City there may be some troublesome mountaineers, red-shirted and violent. Evidently he has communicated his anxiety to France, for General Dumont has offered his Holiness, on behalf of Napoleon, five thousand troops, to be stationed in Rome while the Council is in session.

HOW TO GET A DIVORCE.—Various and infernally mean are the subterfuges often resorted to by parties desiring to be rid of matrimonial fetters. The New Albany, Ind. *Commercial* says:

We have heard of a case illustrative of this statement that occurred not many years ago in this county. A widow woman held property which she might transfer while she remained single, but which, according to her husband's will, she could not dispose of if if she married again while in a state of coverture. Well, she did marry again, and in the course of time she desired to transfer the property left her by her first husband. This, of course, she could not do, the provisions of her first husband's will inhibiting her. Here was a quandary. A lawyer of this city was consulted. He "set things up" for the wife and her husband. She went home, told her husband what advice the lawyer had given her, and he thought it "just the thing." And what, reader, do you suppose that advice was? Simply this:—The husband and wife were to quarrel and fight every day, and this was to be done in the presence of the children of the wife, who were well grown, and they were made to believe the quarrelling and fighting was genuine, instead of feigned. The programme was carried out to the letter, and then the husband applied for a divorce. He set forth "incompatibility" in his complaint, the wife admitted it, and the children swore to it. Judge Bicknell granted the divorce. The same day she transferred the property as she had desired to do, and the next day the divorced couple were remarried. Such is one of the phases of the divorce practice.

Miscellaneous.

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Also a choice selection of NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS IN THE PIECE, *which will be made up to order in the BEST and FINEST MANNER for those who prefer. ALL* PRICES GUARANTEED LOWER THAN THE LOWEST ELSEWHERE, AND FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER IN ALL CASES, OR THE SALE CANCELLED AND MONEY REFUNDED.

☞ *Sample of material sent by mail when desired, for garments either ready made or made to order.*

Hallway between FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNET & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA. AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
22oct3m

ESTABLISHED 1850.

LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO.

IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN

NOTIONS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
&c., &c.

308 W. BALTIMORE STREET,
Between Howard and Liberty,
1oct3m BALTIMORE.

Miscellaneous.

FORTY THOUSAND CASES OF GOODS were shipped from our house in One Year, to families, clubs, and merchants, in every part of the country, from Maine to California, amounting in value to over

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Our facilities for transacting this immense business are better than ever before. We have agents in all the principal cities to purchase goods from the Manufactures, Importers, and others, for *Cash*, and often at an immense sacrifice from the original cost of production.

Our stock consists, in part, of the following goods:—

Shawls, Blankets, Quilts, Cottons, Ginghams, Dress Goods, Table Linen, Towels, Hosiery Gloves, Shirts, Corsets, &c., &c.

Silver-Plated Ware, Spoons plated on Nickel Silver, Dessert Forks, five-bottled plated Castors, Brittannia Ware, Glass Ware, Table and Pocket Cultery, in great variety.

Elegant French and German Fancy Goods, Beautiful Photograph Albums, the newest and choicest styles in Morrocco and Velvet Bindings, *Morrocco Travelling Bags, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, &c.*

Gold and Plated Jewelry, of the newest styles.

We have also made arrangements with some of the leading Publishing Houses, that will enable us to sell the standard and latest works of popular authors at about one-half the regular price:—such as BYRON, MOORE, BURNS, MILTON, and TENNYSON'S WORKS, in full Guilt and Cloth bindings,—and hundreds of others.

These and everything else for

ONE DOLLAR FOR EACH ARTICLE.

We do not offer a single article of merchandise, that can be sold by regular dealers at our price. We do not ask you to buy goods from us unless we can sell them cheaper than you can obtain them in any other way,—while the greater part of our goods are sold at about

ONE-HALF THE REGULAR RATES.

We want good reliable agents in every part of the Country. By employing your spare time to form clubs and sending us orders, you can obtain the most liberal commissions, either in *Cash* or *Merchandise*, and all goods sent by us will be as represented, and we guarantee satisfaction to every one dealing with our house.

As the Holidays are coming, we are making special arrangements to supply every one who reads our advertisements, with the most handsome and useful Holiday presents that can be thought of or wished for, and to enable them to procure them cheaply and expeditiously, we will give to any one who will become our agent, **One Hundred Free Tickets**, enumerating some of the many different articles from which you can make your selections of Holiday presents.

For returning full clubs from these free tickets, accompanied by the cash, we will give the same extra premiums that we now give, just the same as if you had paid 10 cents for each one of your Tickets. We wish you to understand that not any other firm in the business can compete with us in any way whatever.

As this free ticket is only good for the Holidays, you must send in your orders before the 20th of January, 1870.

In every order amounting to over $50, accompanied by the cash, the Agent may retain $2.00, and in every order of over $100, $2,00 may be retained to

PAY THE EXPRESS CHARGES.

This offer is more especially to assist Agents in the Western and Southern States, but is open to all customers.

COMMISSIONS.

Agents will be paid ten per cent. in Cash or Merchandise, when they FILL UP THEIR ENTIRE CLUB, for which below we give a partial List of Commissions;

FOR AN ORDER OF $30, from a club of Thirty, we will pay the Agent, as commission, 28 yards Brown or Bleached Sheeting, Good Dress Pattern, Wool Square Shawl, French Casimere Pants and Vest Pattern, Fine Large White Counterpane, etc., etc., or $3.00 in cash.

FOR AN ORDER OF $50, from a club of Fifty, we will pay the Agent, as Commission, 45 yds. Sheeting, One pair heavy Wool Blankets, Poplin Dress pattern, Handsome wool Square Shawl, Silver-Case Watch, etc., etc., or $5.00 in cash.

FOR AN ORDER OF $100, from a Club of One Hundred, we will pay the Agent, as commission, 100 yds. good yard-wide Sheeting, Coin-Silver Hunting Case Watch, Rich Long Wool Shawl, Suit of all Wool French Casimere, etc., or $10 in cash.

We do not employ any Travelling Agents, and customers should not pay money to persons purporting to be our agents *unless personally acquainted.*

SEND MONEY ALWAYS BY REGISTERED LETTERS.

For further particulars send for Catalogues,

PARKER & CO.,
98 & 100 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, MASS.
1oct1y

THE ONLY RELIABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA in the KNOWN WORLD.

DR. WISHART'S GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS and PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL are a positive and infallible cure for dyspepsia in its most aggravated form, and no matter of how long standing.

They penetrate to the secret abode of this terrible disease, and exterminate it, root and branch forever.

They alleviate more agony and silent suffering than tongue can tell.

They are noted for curing the most desperate and hopeless cases, when every known means fail to afford relief.

No form of dyspepsia or indigestion can resist their penetrating power.

DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principal of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained. It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite. It strengthens the debilitated system. It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofular breeds on the lungs. It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passage of the lungs. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each deceased part, relieving pain and subduing inflamation. It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthama, Whooping Cough, Diphteria, &c.

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients at the office parlors. Associated with him are three consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public FREE OF CHARGE.

This opportunity is offered by no other institution in the country.

Letters from any part of the country, asking advice, will be promptly and gratuitously responded to. Where convenient, remittances should take the shape of DRAFTS OR POST-OFFICE ORDERS.

Price of Wishart's American Dyspepsia Pills, $1 a box. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

Price of Wisharts Pine Tree Tar Cordial, $1.50 a bottle, or $11 per doxen. Sent by express.

All communications should be addressed

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.
No. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,
22oct3m PHILADELPHIA.

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."

I hereby inform everybody and all their relations that I have deemed it expedient to curtail the prices of everything in my line of business. FRESH OYSTERS always on hand at **30** cents per plate. The best **READING ALE** only **Five Cents per glass**, Fancy French and American Candies, Nuts, Cigars, and everything pertaining to a first class establishment, I will sell at very low figures. Call and be convinced of the facts. A. B. CARN.
Bedford, Sept. 24:3m

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MRS. E. V. Mowry has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, and has opened a stock of the latest styles of MILLNERY and DRESS GOODS, FANCY NOTIONS &c. She has also on hand a fine assortment of furs, and shoes all of which will be sold at a very short profit.
29oct3m

MONEY OR NOTE.—All persons indebted to John S. Sproat & Co. for brick, or F. Benedict for lumber, must close their accounts by the 10th of December, or suit will be brought.
JOHN S. SPROAT & CO.
19nov3t F. BENEDICT.

MARRIAGE CERTIFCATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

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Real Estate.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Administrator of the Estate of John Corley, Jr., late of Juniata township, deceased, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, will sell the real estate of said deceased, at public outcry, on the premises, in said township, on *THURSDAY, the 30th day of December*, A. D. 1869, to wit:

No. 1. MANSION TRACT, composed of two tracts of land, one containing 84 acres 37 perches, patented to Mrs. M. Straney; the other containing 117 acres, being part of No. 12 church lands, leased to Geo. Ritter for 99 years, renewable forever, subject to the payment of an annual rent of $7.88. About