Franklin Repository.

Wednesday, December 20, 1865.

THE ENGLISH RAILROAD RAID.

Some years ago a party of English capitalists commenced the extension of the six feet gauge railroads from New York westward, by the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. They aimed at a continuous six feet gauge from New York to St. Louis, and that has been accomplished or soon will be. The first grand movement of the English operators being about completed, Sir Morton Peto, the great Railroad King of Europe, with a party of capitalists, visited this country, and personally inspected all the important railroad lines in the Northern States.—They were received with the utmost hospitality, and had every opportunity to estimate correctly the resources of the country. While here they conceived or matured the grand idea of constructing a continuous line through Pennsylvania, professedly for the purpose of developing certain portions of the State not favored with railroads; and instead of proposing their scheme to the legislative power of the State, they have attempted to secure the necessary franchises for a through route by leasing the Catawissa and purchasing several charters held by speculators. They have secured possession of the Morris and Essex road of New Jersey, which with the Lehigh Valley, Quakake and Catawissa gives them a through line from New York to Milton. They have also purchased the Centre and Spruce Creek and the Western Central charters, by which they hope to reach Franklin, and also to intersect their own road below Greenville, in Mercer county. Thus do a party of English capitalists, an organization foreign and unfriendly to all our interests, attempt to acquire possession of a through route in our State, that would paralyze both Pittsburg and Philadelphia, and use our territory merely to sweep our own wealth and that of the West, to foreign markets.—Such an enterprise might receive the sanction of a Pennsylvania legislature, but it would be under restrictions and conditions which were not deemed important in granting local charters such as the Catawissa and Centre and Spruce Creek roads.

At first blush most men are prepared to welcome capital from any part of the world to construct railroads in Pennsylvania; but when the aim and well matured purpose of this enterprise are considered, it would be a suicidal act to allow the proposed route to be constructed without a careful revision of its franchises by the proper legislature power. To understand the character of this enterprise, and its fatal consequences upon our industry and commerce, we must look to the settled policy of English capitalists as acted upon with fatal consistency since they have commenced the gigantic work of controlling the trade of the North and West. England has been ready for years to make almost any sacrifice to control our trade. In this it has had a two-fold purpose. Its first aim was to cripple our industry and paralyze our commerce and improvements, and its secondary aim was to possess the trade which should enrich our own commercial emporiums. Acting upon this policy, the English government authorized the construction of the Great Trunk line in Canada, some years ago; and to enable it to compete successfully with all the great lines in the United States, its bonds, stock, real estate, rolling stock and all its property, were exempted from taxation. Thus were millions of dollars made free from the oppressive taxes of the English government solely for the purpose of striking a fatal blow at the commerce, the industry and transporting lines of this country. By this enterprise the English carrier now gives a bill of lading in Detroit or Chicago through to Liverpool, and a few years ago the English line could carry a barrel of flour through Canada to Portland and from thence to New York or Philadelphia at a less cost or certainly not a greater cost, than it could be transported over the direct lines through the States. This enterprise necessitated New York and Pennsylvania to remove their taxes on tonnage, or surrender the whole teeming wealth of the west to the grasp of England.

The proposition to secure franchises by stealth through Pennsylvania, and construct a through line from the West to New York, is but a part of the grand scheme that originated the Great Trunk line, and would be the consummation of the same. It would benefit a few localities, because it would hasten their development before their local interests would warrant it; but it would be the work of death to Pennsylvania commerce, and would in time be fearfully destructive to the great industrial interests of the North. Philadelphia and Pittsburg are the great Manufacturing centres of this country, and this enterprise would strike at the vitals of both. It would not only isolate them, but it must cripple them far beyond any present calculation. Philadelphia has invested some fourteen millions of dollars in the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and Erie Railroads. Those investments were made not with the view of direct profits on the stock, but mainly for the purpose of bringing to our great commercial and manufacutring centres a fair share of the wealth of the West. Pittsburg as a great manufacturing city, gathers wealth from East and West, and after compensating her vast industry and capital, diffuses it again to home markets on every hand; but here comes the giant foe of both our commercial and industrial prosperity and proposes to sweep the wealth of both and take it, without tribute or any compensation, to foreign markets, thus using our own domain to compass our destruction.

But there is another and a graver objection to this enterprise that has not as yet entered into the discussion on the subject so far as we have observed it. It is of course carefully concealed by the friends of the measure, and perhaps many of its opponents with most neutrals do not at all appreciate the magnitude of the peril this movement will eventally inaugurate to our industry. While commerce and local development appear on the surface to be the great aim of the English movement through the heart of the North, it is evident, upon a careful examination of the enterprise from its inception until now, that its chief aim, in English estimation, is to create a power in our own midst that can be made almost totally destructive of our industry in any depression of our industrial pursuits. Let it not be forgotten that from the day the great Trunk line was originated until the completion of the Atlantic and Great Western, the English investments in Railroads have not been made to pay dividends on stock. They have been made by the English capitalists, who aid the English manufacturers, for the purpose of controlling ultimately the industry of both England and our continent; and they need but the completion of the through route in Pennsylvania to place the manufacturing interests of our State and of the North almost entirely at their mercy. Just now this danger is not apparent. Our industry is prosperous and well requited; but the time will come, in the mutations of trade, when English coal will blacken our wharfs as of old, and English fabrics and manufactured articles of all kinds will be able to compete successfully with our own.—Then would the death blow be struck by this gigantic English artery of trade.—Then would the fabrics of the English looms and the handi-work of English manufacturers crowd our shores, and they could be scattered through the very heart of our own enterprise, at nominal cost of transportation, and thus would the English cheap labor bring its work in competition with us at our very doors from the Sea-board to the Mississippi. In such a contest, we could have no remedy to rescue us from the remorseless grasp of English enterprise without degrading our labor to the English standard. It would be the great artery of death, and we cannot but regard its success as the crushing blow, to be felt in but a few years, to all our present high hopes of industrial progress. Let us be wise in time. If it is the interest of England to develop our own State, it is ten fold more our own interest to do it; and the fact that the Atlantic and Great Western proposes to develop where the people themselves do not pretend to say the capital can be compensating in doing so, is the very best evidence that the enterprise must have ulterior purposes and interests which cannot be in harmony with our own prosperity. We ask the calm, honest, earnest attention of the legislature to this question, and entreat for it an intelligent judgment that will not lose sight of the thousand sinews of industry on which our greatness and wealth depend. Let it not be jeoparded, and above all let it not be placed at the mercy of English capital, whose only hope of success is in our own destruction.

We have reason to believe that the Committee on elections in Congress will report in favor of giving Gen. Wm. H. Koontz the seat as having the right *prima facie*, and he will be installed while Gen. Coffroth will be allowed the contest and make out the best case he can. As Gen. Koontz was elected and Hon. Coffroth was not, it is eminently proper that Gen. Koontz should be sworn; but as Gen. Coffroth has an old claim upon the Republicans, which he presses with untiring pertinacity, because of his vote in favor of the constitutional amendment, we presume that they will allow Koontz to serve inside and Coffroth outside, until he gets a fair bill for mileage and salary. There is entire fitness in this arrangement of the case. Gen. Koontz is entitled to be inside, as the people elected him for that purpose, and we don't see the harm in letting Gen. Coffroth serve outside for a few months. It will pay him the same as an inside seat, and he will not be in danger of casting votes which will require a dozen letters to explain. If he doubts this, we beg Gen. Coffroth to hand his Weyand letter, on our first page, to his few high-contracting Republican friends, and let them understand how he explained his vote to his constituents of the Democratic persuasion. We insist that Gen. Coffroth's safety is in an outside seat, and we counsel him to contentment in that which is manifestly best for him.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens is chairman of the new committee on Appropriations—a committee to which is assigned an important part of the duties of the old committee of Ways and Means. It is of necessity the first committee in the House, however important that of Ways and Means may be just at this time when a great debt is to be provided for; and as such there was peculiar fitness in placing Mr. Stevens at the head of it. As the member in charge of Appropriations he has the preference on the floor formerly belonging to Ways and Means, and thus is assigned to him the position of leader of the majority of the House. This position was by consent assigned him by the caucus, when he was entrusted with the resolution relative to the seceded States, and he will lead with a wisdom and a fidelity equal to the great emergency. Besides, his known integrity and devotion to retrenchment and reform, designate him as the proper man to have revision of our appropriations. He is in the position of all others to enforce economy in expenditures, and he will do it with unflinching determination. We congratulate the country that it has in this important trust, one whose ability, prudence and integrity give undoubted assurance that the resources of the government will be most faithfully expended.

We would suggest to the *Patriot and Union* that the operatives of New England and the Miners of Pennsylvania whose miseries as free men it so touchingly depicts, must be the most obtuse of men. During forty years past it has been the constant endeavor of the *Patriot and Union* and its party to confer upon them the benefits of that noble system of slavery which has done so much alike for the colored men and poor white men of of the South. Yet these miserable Northern free men have remained obstinately blind to all such philanthropic efforts in their behalf. They have uniformly resisted them at the ballot-box, and when obtrusively offered, as during the last five years, have even gone so far as to pour forth their life blood in opposition. We have no doubt, however, that a constant reiteration of the sentiments of the *Patriot and Union* on this subject, will do much to remove the absurd prejudices of Northern freemen, and we would propose to that paper, and the Democratic press generally, that they continue to express the same sentiments, and especially that they submit them to the people just before the next election. By doing so it is just possible they might carry South Carolina.

The House Select Committee of one from each State, to report upon the proper recognition of the memory of ex-President Lincoln, met on Thursday and agreed that the twelfth day of February, the birthday of Mr. Lincoln, should be set apart for appropriate ceremonies in the House, and that Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, be invited to pronounce a eulogy on his life and character, at the National Capital, in the presence of both Houses of Congress, and that the President and Cabinet, the Supreme Court and the foreign legations be invited to be present.

The number of Rebel prisoners captured and paroled during the war, amounted, in round figures, to three hundred and twenty-nine thousand, of which one hundred and seventy-three thousand were taken during the last six months of the rebellion. The number of Union prisoners captured by the Rebels during the war is stated to have been one hundred and fifty-seven thousand. This would make a difference of but one thousand in the whole number taken on both sides previous to the final campaign which ended the war.

Virginia having once consented to the separation of West Virginia, now takes back her assent and demands a reunion. In the meantime, West Virginia has become an independent State, and has been recognized as such in Congress. Virginia is like the woman in the case reported a short time since, who obtained a divorce from her husband, and after he had married again, wanted the divorce annulled. She was informed as Virginia will be, that "people cannot play at divorce."

The first treason case, consequent upon the late rebellion, is now being tried in the United States District Court, before Judge Trigg. The case is the United States vs. John S. Gimbar, who was an enrolling officer under the Confederate Government, in Bloun county, East Tennessee. Col. O. P. Temple is counsel for the defendant, and Col. Hall is prosecutor on behalf of the United States. This is the first treason trial since the memorable Aaron Burr case.

Both Houses of Congress have passed a bill prohibiting the further importation of Cattle from Europe. Its object is to prevent the introduction of the cattle plague now prevailing extensively all over Europe, and is, of course, a good and desirable one. It gives the President power to put an end to the prohibition by a proclamation giving thirty days' notice after the danger has passed.

A decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court of Maryland affirming the constitutionality of the registration law of that State, which excludes those who cannot take the test-oath from voting. The court holds that the allegiance of the citizen is due to the Constitution and Government of the United States, any State enactment or allegiance to the contrary notwithstanding.

We are indebted to Hon. E. M. Stanton for a pamphlet copy of his Report.

HARRISBURG.

The Coming Legislature—Important Political Movements—Clymer's Management of the Democratic Organization—Union Political Movements—The Railroad Contest between the English Capitalists and Pennsylvania—Gov. Curtin.

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

No. XIII. Harrisburg, December 18th, 1865.

We are now within two weeks of the meeting of the legislature. It will come with less commotion than most of its predecessors. None of its officers are contested. The Treasurer, Speakers, Clerks and most of the lesser subordinates are assigned their positions by general consent. No great question of State policy has agitated the State and entered into the election of members, so that they will come here to act on all questions as they may arise with entire independence.

But quietly as the legislature will commence, its duties and deliberations, both legislative and political, will be of the utmost moment. First of all will come the contest for Gubernatorial nominations in both parties. These struggles will centre here, and political pilgrims will come hither to play their hands from time to time in favor or against certain aspirants. The Democratic Convention will meet here on the 5th of March, just in the midst of the most important part of the session. It was so arranged for the benefit of Hon. Heister Clymer, one of the prominent aspirants. He has been the leader of his party in the Senate for half a dozen years, and naturally enough has a decided majority of the Democratic Senators warmly enlisted in his cause. He had Wallace, Senator from Clearfield, made Chairman of the State Committee, and thus controlled the time and place for the Convention so as to give him the full benefit of legislative influence in his favor. Of the Democratic Senators nearly two-thirds are in favor of Clymer, and a very large proportion, if not a decided majority of the members of the House, are in harmony with the Senate. With this influence constantly manufacturing sentiment in the political centre of the State, and prepared to operate on the Convention which must meet in the midst of it, the friends of Clymer hope to compass his nomination. The contest will be a vigorous one, and Clymer has much to fear, with all his preliminary advantages, from a combination of all other interests against him. If that is effected, he will go overboard for a new man, as he did in 1863. In that event Gen. Cass, of Allegheny, or Judge Packer, of Carbon.

The contest for the Union nomination will centre here also. The State Committee did not fix the time for the Union Convention at its late meeting in Philadelphia; but resolved to meet again in Harrisburg some time in January, and fix the time and place for the Convention. It is probable that it will be held here some time in May—certainly not until after the adjournment of the legislature. But in the meantime this point will be the centre of political operations, and every effort at concentration of Union sentiment on any one of the several candidates, will be made here. The Western members will endeavor to strengthen Gen. Moorhead; the Northern member will urge Ketchum; the Southern members will urge Cessna or Jordan, and the interior and eastern counties will be divided or concentrated as political events may shape themselves. Thus will the coming legislature be involved in politics during the entire session, and the importance of the political movements to be made will make the winter here one of unusual life and interest.

In addition to politics, it is probable that we will have a Railroad contest of unexampled magnitude between Pennsylvania interests and the English interests represented in the Atlantic and Great Western Company. The English capitalists have conceived the grand idea of spanning the Northern States, on the plea of local developments, but really with the view of controlling the commerce and crippling the industry of this country. Its proposed benefits to certain localists in the State will give it strength in the legislature, and its great power will make it a formidable competitor in a legislative struggle. The contest will be a mighty one, and the defeat crushing in all probability, as the victor will not want to renew the contest again. I have but little doubt as to the issue. Pennsylvania will not sacrifice Pennsylvania interests to give strength to a foreign and unfriendly corporation. Philadelphia has some eleven millions in the Pennsylvania Railroad; and its tributaries extend into half the counties of the State. In addition to this the counties south of the Susquehanna on the border have every interest in sustaining the Pennsylvania Road, because their prospective improvements are dependant upon it for success. Such is the positive interest in our own improvements, and when a new enterprise, controlled by capitalists whose highest ambition is to paralyze our industry, proposes to isolate, both Pittsburg and Philadelphia as it whirls our commerce to the sea-board, it is not probable that it can achieve success in our legislature.

Gov. Curtin was heard from at Charleston where his steamer touched on its way to Cuba. He was gradually improving in health and felt hopeful that he should return materially benefitted. Letters from him, written in Havana are looked for daily now. HORACE.

WASHINGTON.

Adjournment Of Congress—Negro Suffrage in the District—Hon. Thos. Corwin has a Stroke of Paralysis—Discharge of Treasury Clerks—Great Rush for Places—The Repository—Gen. Kilpatrick—Gen. Logan—Discontinuance of Trains—The Weather, &c.

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

No. CVIII.] Washington City, December 17, 1865.

Congress adjourned on Thursday last until Monday, and the House passed a resolution to adjourn from Wednesday, December 20th, to January 2nd—one month. This will most likely be agreed to by the Senate. As yet there has been nothing done whatever. To-morrow the Judiciary Committee of the House will report a bill which they have agreed on, striking out the word *white* from the charter of the city. Some time since the City Council passed an act, which has been approved by Mayor Wallack, empowering him to hold a special election to ascertain the opinion of the citizens of Washington upon the subject of Negro Suffrage, whenever there would be such a bill introduced into Congress. The bill above named will be introduced to-morrow, and the special election will be held on Thursday next. Hardly any persons votes here but old residenters, and the result of the election can be easily foretold. They will vote against the bill, at least five to one. This will not prevent the bill from passing through both houses of Congress, and within a few months at furthest the "everlasting darkie" of this District, will stand on the same equality, enjoy the same rights and privileges as does Mayor Wallack and his *white fellow-citizens* of Washington. This is a hard pill for these citizens to swallow, it is wormwood and gall.

Hon. Thomas Corwin was suddenly prostrated with paralysis on Friday evening while at a reunion of Ohioans at the residence of their State agent, and was last evening in a very precarious condition, in fact, without any hope whatever of recovery. He has been unconscious since the sudden stroke, which came upon him while entertaining his friends with one of his characteristic anecdotes. He is attended by Surgeon Gen. Barnes and Drs. Bliss and Lincoln.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday notified seventy-five clerks in that Department that their services will be dispensed with on the 31st inst. This is owing to a falling off of the work in the Department. Notwithstanding this, there are over ten thousand applicants for places in that Department on file, and every day adds largely to the number. There never was a greater rush for places than at present. Nearly every member of Congress has from one to five persons for whom they are endeavoring to secure places.

The editorial on the contested Congressional election of your district, which appeared in the last REPOSITORY, was read with much interest by the members of the House and copies of the paper were in great demand. That editorial will be of service when the case comes up again (tomorrow.)

Gen. Kilpatrick left here yesterday for New York, from where he sails for Chili on the 1st of January. It is not known yet whether Gen. Logan will go to Mexico or not. The difficulty lies in the fact that the government don't know what part of Mexico to send him to, unless he goes with an army. He will have rather a difficult time finding the Capitol of the Republic of Mexico.

The night trains on the Orange and Alexandria and Richmond Railroads have been discontinued, in consequence of repeated attempts by unknown persons to throw the trains from the track by placing obstructions thereon and removing rails. A fearful accident lately occurred on the road from the removal of a rail by some fiend.

The weather here is very cold, the ground frozen for several days past, and this morning covered with snow. If Congress adjourns according to the House resolution, there will be a regular thinning out here of everybody that can get off during the coming week. This will be a good thing for those who have to remain, who will perhaps be able to buy a turkey this Christmas. Last year hundreds of families had to go without any, owing to the high figure at which they sold. A good sized one can now be had for $1, and a pair of chickens for $1.75. S. C.

PERSONAL.

—Gov. Morton, is in New York, with slight probabilities of his recovery.

—Mr. Worth, the Governor elect of North Carolina, was inaugurated on Thursday.

—W. W. Wolf, Sheriff of York county, died at his residence in York last week, of billious fever.

—Gov. Morton, of Indiana, was a passenger in the Scotia which left New York for Liverpool on Wednesday.

—Fitz Henry Warren has accepted the position as Minister to Guatemala and is expected soon to leave for his post.

—A resolution in favor of the pardon of Jeff. Davis was laid upon the table by the Virginia House of Representatives.

—The rebel ex-Senator H. S. Foot has taken up his residence at Flushing, a few miles out of New York, on Long Island.

—Brig. Gen. W. W. Morris, commander of Fort M'Henry, Baltimore, died at his quarters in the Fort, on Monday night week.

—Gen. Carl Schurz has settled in Washington for the winter, as the chief Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*.

—General Scott arrived at Key West on the 7th, and left the next day for New Orleans. He will be at Key West during January.

—Rev Henry W. Ducachet, D. D., rector of St. Stephen's Church, in Philadelphia, since 1834, died suddenly on Thursday morning.

—The question "Who is Petroleum V. Nasby?" having been repeatedly asked, the Cleveland *Herald* says Mr. J. R. Locke, of the Findlay (Ohio) *Jeffersonian*, is the individual referred to.

—Dr. Elisha Huntington, formerly Lieutenant Governor of the State of Massachusetts, and many times Mayor of Lowell, died on Wednesday evening, after a few days' illness, aged sixty-nine years.

—Benjamin F. Hancock, Esq., of Norristown, the father of Major-General Hancock, has been appointed by the President, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District embracing the counties of Montgomery and Lehigh, to succeed David Newport, Esq.

—Gen. Longstreet made a visit in Aberdeen, Miss., and on the night of his arrival the house in which he slept was set on fire by the negroes, it was supposed. The General escaped this earthly fire, and the citizens gave a public dinner in his honor a few days afterward.

—Hon. John Bell is residing quietly at Nashville. His once erect form is considerably bowed, and his physical energy much impaired, but his intellectual vigor is represented to be as great as it ever was. He has sworn allegiance to the Federal government and received pardon.

—Among the visitors to the White House, a day or two since, was Trenholm, ex-Rebel Secretary of the Treasury. He wants a pardon, so that he may be enabled to save his immense estates accrued from the profits of blockade running. He stands in great fear of Congress, and wants his case expedited.

—Edwin Forrest has taken steps to be married to his former wife. She sometime since procured a decree of divorce and a large allowance out of her husband's estate, but he has recently taken an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States to have the decree annulled. The effect of a reversal of the judgment of the Court below would, of course, be to unite the parties in the "holy bonds" of wedlock."

—Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, is yet a young man. He was born in the city of New York in 1824, and in early life removed to Indiana. At the age of twenty-one he became the editor and proprietor of the South Bend *Register*, and continued with that journal until 1864. In the year 1846 he was a delegate to the Indiana Constitutional Convention. In 1852 he was again a delegate to the Whig National Convention, and was chosen its Secretary. In 1854 he was first elected to Congress, and was re-elected in 1856, '58, '60, '62 and '64. He has merited all the success that has crowned his career, and there are still higher honors awaiting him in the future.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

—Oregon has ratified the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

—The Virginia Legislature has fixed the 21st inst. for the election of State officers.

—General Mitchell, of West Virginia, has been appointed Governor of New Mexico.

—F. W. Lincoln, Jr., has been re-elected Mayor of Boston for the seventh term—a compliment never bestowed before by that city.

—The term of Judge Woodward as Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, expires in 1867. A successor will have to be chosen next fall.

—H. N. Carter, of Westfield, Mass., has been appointed to the position of assistant clerk under Hon. E. McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives.

—Provisional Governor Johnson, of Georgia, has asked of the President to be relieved, and recommended that Governor Jenkins be allowed to enter upon his office.

—A resolution approving of the action of the last General Assembly in rejecting the constitutional amendment has been introduced into the Kentucky House of Representatives.

—The late Legislature of Louisiana having chosen Messrs Michael Hahn (first Union Governor since the rebellion) and R. King Cutler U. S. Senators therefrom, the Legislature chosen *this* year has elected the Hon. Randall Hunt and a colleague to the same post. Louisiana is therefore blest with *four* U. S. Senators, and the next Legislature will probably choose another setoff, and the seven half dozen. Happily none of them have as yet been enabled to draw their mileage, and do not seem likely to be in a hurry.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

—The Veteran Reserve Corps has been mustered out of service.

—Maj. Gen. R. S. Foster has resigned and been mustered out of service.

—General Grant has issued an order for the discharge from the army of all civilians except clerks, and to substitute for them, when necessary, men detailed from the army.

—Point Lookout has been secured as an asylum for disabled soldiers and sailors, and the Secretary of War has forbidden the sale of the Government buildings located there.

—Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, has received further advices from Mexico favorable to the Liberals. Juarez is securely established at Chihuahua. A general uprising of the Liberals, to throw off the Imperial yoke, is looked for in the State of Tamaulipas.

A New Bogus Watch Dodge.—An individual giving his name as William Smith, made his appearance in South Woodberry township, on Monday or Tuesday of last week, who represented, in most pitiable terms, that he was without money, and that he desired to visit an uncle residing in the upper end of the county, and to enable him to raise funds sufficient to take him to the uncle aforesaid, he proposed to pledge a gold watch valued at $125, for $25, which he promised to return and redeem as soon as he reached the residence of his uncle, and secured the necessary money, which would not exceed four or five days at farthest. He prevailed upon several parties in South Woodberry and Bedford townships to accept his stories of poverty and distress, and for them Greenbacks he turned over a bogus watch, worth, at the outside cent, five dollars. In one case he succeeded in getting $25 advanced; he then noticed that a member of the family had a new American lever watch, valued at $50, which he deliberately asked him to loan him, until he would return, stating that he could not well do without a time-piece. Of course both man and watch will only return in the strong grasp of the law if ever either returns. His rascality was discovered a few hours afterwards, and pursuit commenced. He was followed from the neighborhood of Enterprise through St. Clairsville, he, apparently, travelling very rapidly, offering his bogus watches at every house along the way, into Dutch Corner, and from there into Bedford, where he stopped at the Washington Hotel, registering his name as M. R. Swartz.—On Thursday morning, before the parties in pursuit had discovered his whereabouts, he took the six o'clock coach for Chambersburg. Telegrams were sent ahead to put the officers of the law on his track, but when the scoundrel reached Bloody Run, he concluded that he would not go any further. He took breakfast at J. P. Weaverling's hotel and immediately after left, on foot.—It is supposed that he walked down the Plank-road towards John's Branch, where, quite probably, he took the cars. We have not heard of his arrest up to the present writing. He is described as having heavy side whiskers, heavy moustache, black frock coat, brown checkered pants and vest, black carpet-sack and umbrella. This is evidently not his first appearance in our county, as he is acquainted with the names of a number of our citizens.—*Bedford Inquirer*.

A Race of the Wooden Legs.—At an industrial exhibition, recently held at Vienne (France), a variety of wooden legs, constructed on an entirely new principle, were exposed. The jurymen whose duty it was to decide on the comparative merits of the instruments were much perplexed. At last they bethought them of assembling half a dozen Crimean and Mexican *amputes* and starting them over a half-mile course equipped with the rival legs. The prize is stated to have been won by any *invalide*, both of whose natural legs had been taken off at the knee.

Fair and fashionable Young America has installed Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" as a speciality in all its drawing-rooms, dressing-rooms and boudoirs. It is well. Beauty should breathe a fragrant atmosphere, and Nature, in all her bowers, has no richer perfume than this. Sold everywhere.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks generally have been unusually active during the last week. Government bonds have improved moderately. The 5-20's of 1865 sold at 101 and the issue of 1862 at 103. The 10-40's are quoted at 91a92c and the 7-30's range from 96¾ to 97⅞. Certificates of indebtedness command 97, and Gold reached 146¼, with an upward tendency. Coal stocks were particularly active—New York and Middle selling freely at from 9 to 9¾. Large sales of Oil stocks are reported, chiefly of companies which have been successful in developments. The stock of the Ocean company, which was entirely unsaleable a few weeks ago, is selling freely at $16. It developed a good well on the Cherry Tree Run, in the immediate vicinity of both the Sterling and Imperial properties; and Walnut Bend, which a few weeks ago was dull at 50 cents, is now bringing $5. The St. Nicholas has also advanced to $5¼.

The stockholders meeting of the Pennsylvania Imperial Company was held on Friday last, and fully three-fourths of the stock was voted either in person or by proxy. The meeting was called especially to consider the propriety of reducing the capital stock; but at the meeting the Directors invited the stockholders to a minute examination of the manner of the organization of the company; to its receipts and expenditures in detail, and to the progress of its developments.—The receipts and expenditures were carefully examined by the stockholders, and the policy on which it was conducted fully inquired into, and the result was the adoption of a resolution, without a dissenting vote, fully endorsing the action of the Board, and enlarging its discretionary power to provide means, if necessary, to prosecute developments. Much misapprehension had grown up with a portion of the stockholders, resulting from the general prostration of Oil stocks and the disappointment necessarily attending it, but all parties interested cordially and fully commended the fidelity and energy of the Directors, and renewed confidence was felt in the enterprise. Subsequently three-fourths of the stock was voted unanimously in favor of a reduction of the capital stock to one million, and the reduction will at once be carried into effect. The Sterling stockholders were to meet yesterday, when a similar result was doubtless attained. These companies have been sadly crippled in the progress of their developments by the failure of lessees to fulfill their contracts, owing to the greatly enhanced prices, and the rage for Pit-hole; and as both companies expected to develope by leases, they did not sell their reserved capital because they believed it would soon command a greatly increased price. The prostration of stocks came when lessees had abandoned the Cherry Run and Cherry Tree Run districts, and these companies were therefore without lessees or money of their own to develope their lands. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, however, both have been steadily but slowly developing, sometimes by money advanced by the principal directors, and both will, we have every reason to believe, prove eminently successful. True, the best judgment and most tireless energy may fail in Oil operations; but if these fail, it will not be for want of faithful effort on the part of the directors to give them success. Good wells have recently been developed quite near to the lands of both these companies on Cherry Tree Run, and a good well was tested last week, we learn, quite near to the M'Dowell well on Cherry Run. Two wells on the Imperial property on Cherry Run are now over 700 feet, but the operators expect to go from 900 to 950 feet before getting through the third sand rock.—Another well on the same property is down 560 feet. The Sterling has one new well on Cherry Tree Run down about 600 feet with good promise of success, and another well is just started by the company on the same property. The old Sterling well on the Tarr Farm is still producing about 60 bbls. per day, of which three-sixteenths belong to the Sterling company. The proceeds thus far have been applied to new developments.

The Walnut Bend enterprise in which a number of our citizens have invested some $40,000 has been abandoned for the present. One well sunk did not prove successful, and operations have been suspended until spring, when they will probably be resumed. The Pittsburg and Cherry Run Company, in which our people have some $40,000 also, now commands but a nominal price, although its territory is believed to be good. The Hopewell did not succeed with its well, which at first gave considerable promise, but we presume that it will be developed successfully if it is possible to give it success. Maj. Rowe's energy will not allow it to fail if human effort can avert failure. Altogether we calculate that Franklin county has over $200,000 in oil investments. It has about $60,000 of investments in the Imperial; about $35,000 in the Sterling; about $40,000 in Walnut Bend; about $40,000 in Pittsburg and Cherry Run; about $25,000 in Sheridan and Cherry Run, and probably $10,000 scattered through a dozen other companies. Thus far no signal success has been attained by any in which our chief investments were made; but patient perseverence cannot fail to give success to some of them, and if one-fourth of them succeed, the profit will exceed the loss. We look for oil lands and successful oil stocks to be vastly higher than they have ever been hitherto. The increased demand for oil, and the failure of some of the most prolific oil sections, must in time make even moderately good oil lands and moderate products infinitely more valuable than they have ever yet been. A commodity that has found its way to almost every port of the civilized world cannot be a bubble, and however speculative and wild may have been investments in the high tide of speculation the legitimate business must pay very largely—better hereafter than ever in the past. The severe losses in oil stocks have not been in unsuccessful companies. Fortunate indeed were the holders of non-productive stocks when the prostration came for their loss was small comparatively. Maple Shade receded from $45 to $5—making a loss to the holders of quite three millions of dollars in cash, and Curtin receded from $16 to $2½—making a loss of nearly two millions, and so with scores of companies whose stock cost the holders from $10 to $20 per share. Thus far we presume that the loss on oil stocks overbalances the profits; but henceforth, we feel confident that the profits will greatly exceed the losses. They will never be so wildly speculative again, and substantial success will attend most legitimate enterprises in that channel of business.

From the statement of the Treasury officials we learn that the total value of the bullion deposited at the mint and branches during the last fiscal year was $32,218,554, of which $31,065,349 was in gold and $1,183,405 in silver. Deducting these deposits, there remain the actual deposits, amounting to $27,892,849. The coinage for the year was, in gold coin, $25,107,217; gold bars, $5,578,482; silver coin, $636,308; silver bars, $313,910; cents, including two and three cent pieces, $1,153,330. Total coinage, $32,819,248. Of the bullion deposited, $5,570,371 was received at the assay office in New York. Of the gold bars, $4,940,802 and of silver bars, $165,003, in value were stamped at the same office. At the branch mint in San Francisco the gold deposits were $18,808,318, and the silver deposits and purchases $540,299 in value. The value of the gold coined was $18,670,840; of silver coined, $320,800, and of silver bars $145,225. Total coinage, $19,144,875. At the branch mint in Denver the total deposits were $548,600, of which $541,559 was in gold and $7,050 was in silver.

Pure Ground Pepper, Sweet Marjoram, Coriander and all the other Spices, warranted to be of the best quality, to be had at CRESSLER'S Drug Store.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING, CLOTHING, CLOTHING!
Clothing, Clothing!
Clothing, Clothing!

Business Coats, Business Coats,
Business Coats, Business Coats,
Business Coats, Business Coats,
Business Coats, Business Coats,

Coachman's Coats, Coachman's Coats,
Coachman's Coats, Coachman's Coats,
Coachman's Coats, Coachman's Coats,
Coachman's Coats, Coachman's Coats,

Walking Coats—new style.
Walking Coats—new style.
Walking Coats—new style.
Walking Coats—new style.

Pants, Pants—varied styles.
Pants, Pants—varied styles.
Pants, Pants—varied styles.
Pants, Pants—varied styles.

Vests, Vests—all descriptions.
Vests, Vests—all descriptions.
Vests, Vests—all descriptions.
Vests, Vests—all descriptions.

BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING,
BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING,
BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING,
BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING,
IN THE GREATEST VARIETY.

Hunting Coats, Hunting Coats,
Hunting Coats, Hunting Coats,
Hunting Coats, Hunting Coats,
Hunting Coats, Hunting Coats.

OVER COATS—GREAT VARIETY.
OVER COATS—EVERY STYLE.
OVER COATS—GREAT VARIETY.
OVER COATS—EVERY STYLE.

Being constantly supplied from Foreign importations and Domestic Manufacturers, we are enabled to offer the choicest assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING at reasonable prices.

Also, a splendid stock of UNCUT GOODS for Citizens, Boys, and Army and Navy Officers, which will be made to order at the shortest notice.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL, 603 *and* 605 *Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.* [nov29-2m

REMOVE YOUR BAD BREATH.—A foul breath is one of the most unpleasant things a man or woman can be afflicted with. It makes your friend turn away his head from you when you speak closely to him. It makes the lady who would otherwise love you wonder why you do not get rid of a defect so offensive. For you can easily drive it away in, at least, nine cases out of ten. Radway's Regulating Pills we have known to render a breath sweet in a short time, which, for years, was next to unendurable. Sometimes a bad breath arises from decayed teeth, and sometimes from the foul condition of the gums. A toothbrush and soap, a little magnesia, a bit of alum, quickly remove the cause in such cases, and with it the evil. But in a majority of instances a fetid breath is occasioned by a disordered stomach, and that will only yield to a suitable use of Radway's Regulating Pills. The judicious use of these pills renders all the secretions healthy, and gives such tone and vigor to the stomach that, even if the teeth are decayed, the aroma, from them becomes imperceptible. The odor of a foul breath, so to speak, neutralizes the odor of dissolution, and the slightest application of magnesia now and then to remove the tarter from the teeth, leaves the mouth in an enviable state of purity. No young lady need fear the effect of a kiss stolen from her lips by a fastidious lover, if Radway's Regulating Pills have been her reliance for the purification of her breath. She will fascinate, not shock his good taste. For what is more fascinating than a breath redolent of "Arabia's roses?" Yet Radway's Regulating Pills are only 25 cents a box.

N. B.—Dr. Radway's Pills are elegantly coated with gum, and free from taste or smell. They are the only vegetable substitute for calomel or mercury known.—They purge thoroughly, without producing cramps, pains, nausea, or vomiting. If used when afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Constipation, Billiousness, Jaundice, a cure will follow. Sold by druggists.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT, requires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue, *Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease* is often the result. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. *For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases*, Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians; and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities, in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

OBTAIN only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and in Foreign Countries, at 35 cents per box. novl-6m

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS!—*The Great Female Remedy for Irregularities.*—These Drops are a scientifically compounded fluid preparation, and better than any Pills, Powders or Nostrums. Being liquid, their action is direct and positive, rendering them a reliable, speedy and certain specific for the cure of all obstructions and suppressions of nature. Their popularity is indicated by the fact that over 100,000 bottles are annually sold and consumed by the ladies of the United States, every one of whom speak in the strongest terms of praise of their great merits. They are rapidly taking the place of every other Female Remedy, and are considered by all who know aught of them, as the surest, safest, and most infallible preparation in the world, for the cure of all female complaints, the removal of all obstructions of nature, and the promotion of health, regularity and strength. Explicit directions