TELEGRAMS

REPORTED FOR THE POST.

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West Virginia Gone Republican.

A St. Louis Detective Murdered

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Immense Republican Torch-Light Procession in San Francisco.

More About the New Orleans Riots.

Foreign and Miscellaneous.

New Orleans, Oct. 25.—The origin of the disturbance of last night is difficult to discover. The Picayune says, negro clubs abused and insulted Democratic clubs who were marching in their rear. The first shot came from a negro club. Three whites and six blacks were killed, and stores on the corner of Baroune st. were marked with bullets.

London, Oct. 25.—There is good reason to believe the following is the substance of a Protocol which has been agreed to by Johnson and Lord Stanley for settlement of the Alabama dispute: That a mixed commission, consisting of eight persons, appointed by Great Britain, and eight appointed by the United States, to sit in London and examine every claim presented, whether English or American, each case to be signed by the claimant either in person or by counsel. The Commission will make the final award.

The question of international law, to be referred to the arbitration of the Emperor of Russia, the protocol awaits the approval of Secretary Seward, Great Britain, France and Italy.

The President of the Revolutionary government of Spain, at Madrid, reports that bands in Alicante have proclaimed a Federal Republic. Disturbances have broken out at Malaga, and Granada troops were sent to the latter place.

Wheeling, Oct. 26.—The Intelligencer (Republican) says our whole State ticket is elected by not less than thirty-five hundred majority. We retain almost, if not quite, the usual majority in the Legislature, and have elected all three Congressmen. The "Register" (Democratic) says the returns of eighteen counties show net democratic gains of 2,500, and should the same ratio exist throughout the State, that the Democrats will carry the State by a handsome majority.

St. Louis, Oct. 24.—Henry D. Christian, a detective, was found last night in an alley, with a terrible wound in the back of his head. He died in about an hour. Christian has been active in ferreting out frauds in tobacco and has been instrumental in procuring witnesses against various parties.

Hamburg, October 24.—The owners of the emigrant ship Liebnitz, who were prosecuted here for cruelty to passengers during a voyage to America, have been acquitted.

Madrid, October 24.—Government will immediately revise the pension list.

London, October 24.—Advices from Paraguay state that Lopez has arrived at Viellata.

New York, October 24.—Hon. Jas. Brooks has received the nomination from all the Democratic organizations in the 8th District.

New Orleans, October 24.—A row occurred to-night, about 10 o'clock, between white and negro clubs in coming down the street in close proximity, when several shots were fired and three negroes killed. Canal street is filled with the debris of torches and lamps, and a large, excited crowd are gathered in the vicinity. Nothing is learned in regard to the origin of the difficulty.

London, October 24.—It is stated the authorities of Sidney have positive proof that the shooting of Prince Alfred, was the result of a deeply laid plot. The details will be given to the public in a few days.

New York, 25.—A special cable dispatch says, that loyal Americans and English friends of the Union, are galled at the recent proceedings of Minister Johnson, and think he went too far in greeting Laird in such a friendly manner

Washington, Oct. 25.—The President has addressed a letter to Gen. Thos. Ewing in relation to national expenses and public debt. After recapitulating briefly the history of the public debt after the Revolutionary War of 1812, and that of the Mexican war, he says the debt in 1866 was twenty-eight hundred thousand millions, the expenditures during the last three years, has been, respectively, five hundred and twenty-three, three hundred and forty-six, and three hundred and seventy-three millions. He proceeds to say that the startling facts thus concisely stated, suggested inquiry as to the cause of this increase of expenditures and indebtedness of the country during the civil war. The maintainance of the Federal Government was the one great purpose that animated our people, and that economy, which should always characterize our financial operations, was entirely overlooked, and that we had, in the great effort of the nation to preserve its existence, many abuses which had their origin and which the war continued to exist long after it had been brought to a close. The people, having become accustomed to a lavish expense of the public money for an object so dear to them as the preservation and integrity of their free institutions; having patiently borne taxation of a most oppressive character, large sums of money continued to be extorted from the people and squandered in useless extravagance. Enormous expenses are demanded, for the purpose and accomplishment of which, a large standing army for the perversion of the Constitution and subjugation of the States to negro domination; with a military establishment costing, in time of peace, not less than one hundred millions annually, and a debt, the interest of which draws one hundred and fifty millions more, annually, making a total of two hundred and fifty millions. These are two items of expenditures, and retrenchment has become an absolute necessity, or bankruptcy will soon overtake us and involve the country in paralyzing results. If, however, a wise economy be adopted, taxes may soon be materially reduced; not merely for the benefit of the few, but in the interest of all, and the revenue would remain sufficient for the administration of the Government, as well as for such a reduction of the public debt as would, in a few years, relieve the people from paying millions of interest, now annually drawn from them. The idea that the debt is to become permanent should be discountenanced as involving taxation too heavy to be borne. The payment of the amount of interest in every fifteen years is equal to the original sum. The gradual liquidation of the public debt would, by degrees, release the large capital invested in the securities of the Government which, seeking remuneration in other sources of income, would add much to the wealth of the nation, upon which now it is a great drain.

This immense debt, if permitted to become permanent and necessary, must evidently be gathered into the hands of the few, and would enable them to exert a dangerous and controlling power in the affairs of the government. Debtors would then become servants of leaders, and creditors masters of the people. The letter concludes by declaring that the vital issue is whether Congress and its arbitrary assumptions of authority shall supercede the supreme law of the land; whether in time of peace the country shall be controlled by a multitude of tax collectors and a standing army, one as numerous as the other, making the debt a permanent burden upon the propuctive industry of the people, or whether the constitution, with each and all of its guarantees, shall be sacredly preserved; whether now, as in 1789 and 1816, provision shall be made for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as is practicable; that the fruits of their labor may be enjoyed by our citizens, rather than used to build up and sustain a large money monopoly at home and abroad. The contest is not merely who shall occupy the principal offices in the people's gift, but whether the high behests of our federal constitution shall be observed and maintained, in order that our liberties may be preserved and the union stand restored; that our federal system may be unimpaired, and fraternal feeling re-established; that our national strength may be renewed, and our expenditures diminished; that our taxes may be light, and the public debt once more extinguished, that it may not injuriously affect the life, property and morals of the nation.

Washington, Oct. 26.—A new treaty of perpetual friendship has been concluded between Madagascar and the United States, securing religious liberty and free commerce to Americans.

New York, Oct. 26.—Havana correspondence of the 17th says everything is quiet in Havana. The insurrections in the interior are of more importance than the authorities admit.

Florence, Oct. 26.—A line of steamers between some Italian port and New York is projected to accommodate the increasing fruit trade.

Paris, Oct. 26.—Late Rio advices state that the gunboat Wasp arrived at Montevideo, having Minister Washburne on board. Washburne has protested against the violation of the American Legation at Ascension, by Paraguay, 40 persons having been unlawfully seized there under the American flag.

London, Oct. 26.—Gladstone has concluded a personal canvas of South Lancastershire. It is believed that the Ministry will only retire before a large liberal majority in the next House of Commons.

The Swedish polar expedition returned, after penetrating to the 82 degree of north latitude.

New York, Oct. 22.—A Washington dispatch says there is considerable comment on the fact that Rosecrans has not yet gone to Mexico, though it has been more than a month since he received his instructions. General Longstreet, who expected to accompany him, has gone back to Lynchburg, and says that he does not believe Rosecrans will go at all.

The Wheeling Intelligencer publishes the returns from thirty-three counties, which give a net Republican majority of 3,054. The other counties to hear from are small, and will not materially change the result.

New York, October 27.—A Paris letter of the 12th inst. says, Gen. Prim addressed a letter to the Paris Journal Le Gaulois, thanking it for the sympathy it had shown for the popular movement in Spain. The General expresses astonishment at the impatience of that portion of the French press which considers Spain as not getting to her work fast enough, and adds: "Eight days were sufficient to overthrow a dynasty three hundred years old, and to establish a new Government, and we shall not delay now to consolidate our position through a Constitutional Assembly, on the basis of our programme, which is known to you. We shall then have succeeded in attaining that political idea which is contemporary of Spain, namely, a real constitutional Monorchy, founded upon the most extended, liberal basis, compatible with that kind of government."

New Orleans, Oct. 26.—The city to-day has been filled with exciting rumors of trouble at Bernard parish, adjoining New Orleans just below the city. From information received at headquarters by the Sheriff, it appears that a difficulty occurred yesterday on the occasion of a public display by two Democratic clubs, in which one white man was wounded and two negroes killed. At night the negroes proceeded in a body to the house of a Spanish baker, and killed him, his son, and his sister in-law. They afterwards set fire to his house, which was burned to the ground. His wife escaped with her child in her arms. Two other houses are reported burned, in one of which four children are said to have been killed. The rumors are various and conflicting as to the extent of the outrages. Many of the parish deserted their houses last night, and fled to this city. Early this a. m., on first notification of the trouble, General Buchanan ordered a company of Infantry to march down the river, and later in the day, he dispatched another company in the same direction, on the steamer Ella Morse, instructing the officers in charge to arrest all the ring leaders who could be found.

Evening.—It is currently reported this evening, that the first body of Infantry were attacked, but by what body of men, has not been ascertained. Staff officers have been dispatched to investigate the matter. When the rumors spread, this morning, large numbers of white men congregated on the levee, in the lower part of the city, and chartered three steam tugs to convey them to the scene of action, but were prevented from leaving the city, by order of General Rosseau, as the number of troops sent were sufficient to restore order.

The disturbed condition of affairs deterred the Internal Revenue officials from entering the parish, to-day, for the discharge of their duties.

Prominent members of both parties had an interview with General Rosseau, in which he agreed to discountenance and prevent so far as possible, any further political demonstration. Gen. Rousseau intends removing all the troops in this vicintity into the city to prevent a recurrence of the scenes of last Saturday night. The recent disturbance demonstrated the utter helplessness of the civil government. No effort on its part appeared to have been made until the soldiers appeared on the ground on Saturday night. For two hours after the riot on Canal street, not a single policeman was to be seen, though numbers were congreated on St. Charles street, within four blocks of the scene of the disturbance.

London, Oct. 27.—Light shocks of earthquake were felt in various places in Cork county, Ireland, on the 26th.

Havre, Oct. 27.—The closing exercises of the great Maratime exposition took place today, which was considered a holiday. The markets were closed.

Dublin, Oct. 27.—The house of Mr. Wigmore, near Cork, was entered last night by a body of men, and a quantity of arms and ammunition carried away. The culprits are supposed to be Fenians.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 27.—The inauguration of B. C. Cash, as President of the Princeton college, was attended by an immense concourse of graduates and friends of the college.

Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 27.—Extensive robberies in connection with the post-office have been discovered. Three packages of letters were recently stolen, but there is no trace of the thieves.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Commissioner Rollins has decided that hotel and restaurant keepers whose sales of liquors amount to over twenty-five thousand dollars yearly, shall place themselves in the category of wholesale dealers and must, therefore, exhibit a sign of wholesale dealers, according to the provisions of the law.

San Francisco, Oct. 27.—A sharp earthquake shock occurred at midnight, which created quite a fright, but caused no damage.

The Republican members of the House of Representatives of the Oregon Legislature have resigned. The Governor has accepted their resignation. This leaves the House without a quorum.

New York, Oct. 27.—An immense Democratic mass meeting was held in Tammany Hall to-night, at which Frank Blair and others spoke.

The Republican National Committee has issued the following address:

New York, Oct. 27.—Fellow citizens—On the third of November you are to register your decision at the ballot box, which will control the government for four years, and affect the destinies of this country for all time. The Democratic party, entering into campaign with practical repudiation on its banner and a determination to open reconstruction, by declaring all acts relating thereto, void, has met with signal defeat in the elections held in October, aroused by positive condemnation of its policy, it now seeks to change its candidates and to deny its purposes as declared in its platform. Be not deceived. The men who met in New York on the fourth of July, knew what they intended to do if they could carry the election. To inspire their followers in the South and their friends and sympathizers at the North, they published their purposes to the world. On this declaration they went into the canvass, and, although they have tried to explain away its full meaning, they have never denied it until beaten at the polls. No change of candidates can change their purpose. They mean to take from an enfranchised race its only safeguard, the ballot. They mean to repudiate the national debt, incurred at the time of the greatest danger to the nation, or at best, pay it in a manner which will tarnish the national credit and make our great Republic a shame to honest men and a by-word in the financial circles of the world. The Presidential candidate of the Democracy declares his purpose, which will be to hold Congress in check for four years to come, as Andrew Johnson has for four years past, and thus stand in his position. Fellow citizens, the country wants peace. It has had enough of opposition from the Executive and Legislative Departments. The people elect both, and mean to have harmony and good will between them. The loss of the States holding elections in October, has shown the Democratic leaders that they can hope to carry no Northern States, and in desperation they call upon the people to come to the rescue. They place Mr. Seymour on the stump, and meditate the withdrawal of Blair, who has openly and boldly proclaimed their true aims and purposes, and tardily say they mean peace and obedience to the laws; but the spirit that really animates them may be seen in the attempt to carry the elections by frauds on a gigantic scale at the North, and by intimidation at the South. We appeal to the people who stood by the Union in its darkest hours, and whose faith has never faltered, who have never believed the war a failure, or that those who stimulated the rebellion are the proper persons to administer the Government they sought to destroy, and we ask them to rally once more, and by an overwhelming majoriry show to the Democracy and the world that there is no hope for the "lost cause." No one doubts the patriotism of General Grant. He has already announced his desire for peace. This is no idle word, and his election will be a guaranty of harmony in the different departments of the Government; of energy and economy in its administration; of safety, both in person and property to citizens everywhere, and of boundless prosperity following in the train of peace.

(Signed)
WM. CLAFLIN, Chairman.
WM. E. CHANDLER, Sec'y.

San Francisco, Oct. 27.—The Republicans turned out to-night in full force with the largest torch-light procession ever witnessed on this coast, the number composing it being estimated between ten and twelve thousand. Delegations were present from Sacramento, San Jose, and other interior towns. Great enthusiasm was manifested by the people along the route; many residences and places of business were illuminated and decorated with flags. The procession was four miles long and an hour and fifteen minutes in passing a given point.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Dispatches from General Rousseau to the war department relative to the disturbances at New Orleans, do not differ materially from the reports already published. General Schofield telegraphed General Rousseau that he was authorized and expected to take such action as was necessary to preserve peace and protect life and property.

Philadelphia, Oct. 27.—Five hundred operatives of woollen mills in this city struck to-day against a reduction of wages fifteen per cent.

New Orleans, Oct. 28.—Two white men were killed last night.

Several fights occurred between whites and negroes to-day, resulting in death and wounding several of both colors. The metropolitan police is almost demoralized. Troops have been stationed throughout the city.

Gov. Warmouth issued a proclamation requesting both parties to abstain from public processions or demonstrations till after the election.

The negro policemen waited two days to report for duty, and every one has been discharged and about one hundred whites have been appointed; some are discharged Federal soldiers. About 200 citizens will be sworn in as special officers.

Liverpool, Oct. 27.—Reverdy Johnson was last night entertained at a banquet given in his honor by the Mayor at the Town hall. In the course of his speech Mr. Johnson remarked that he did not know how the people of the United States would regard his conduct since he had been in England, but he was sanguine of their approval, but would accept their censure with Christian resignation.

Birmingham, Oct. 27.—John Bright opened the parliamentary canvass last evening. He addressed an immense meeting. The Birmingham chamber of commerce has invited Johnson, the American Minister, to visit this city and partake of their hospitalities.

Madrid, October 27.—The Provisional Government has issued a manifesto concerning the administration of the Kingdom. After passing in review the Junta, they proceed to argue in favor of the decentralization of the administrative power, and conclude by promising to render a faithful account of their doings to the Constitutional Cortez. Some Spaniards of advanced liberal ideas, advise the sale of Cuba to the United States, as the most direct and speedy method of solving the question of the abolition of slavery.

Vienna, October 27.—The ministerial bill, fixing the leases as to the numbers and equipments for the Army and Navy, when on a war footing, after much opposition, has been passed by the Reischstrath. It is said that Baron Von Buest gave the members in a secret session, reasons for the passage of the bill, which caused it to be carried through. This rumor created some uneasiness, which was arrested in a speech during the session, urging the adoption of the measure by the Prime Minister, who alluded to the good relations existing between Austria and the other great powers, but intimated that in the event of a rupture between Prussia and France, Austria must be ready to guard her neutrality.

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Respectfully call the attention of the public to their full and well selected stock of

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3 " Center Table, handsomely carved 45.00
4 " Walnut Parlor Easy Chair, in rep 30.00
5 " Patent Lev. Watch, silver hunting case 60.00
6 " Silv. Cake Basket, triple plated 30.00
7 " " Ice Pitcher, " " 32.00
8 " Gothic blk walnut Eight Day Clock 30.00
9 " Silver Castor, triple plated 25.00
10 " Steel engr'g, 'Washington and Gens.' 75.00
11 " " " Ld'g of the Pilgrims 50.00
12 " Doz. Silver Forks, triple plated 20.00
13 " One French Card Receiver 15.00
14 " French 8 day Gilt Clock, glass case 100.00
15 " Beautiful carved Center Table 45.00
16 " Silver Hunting case pt. lev Watch 27.00
17 " Doz. silver Teaspoons triple plated 12.00
18 " Steel Engraving trial of Lord Russel 75.00
19 " Stereoscope and 12 views 12.00
20 " Ladies' fancy Perfume Box 20.00
21 " Black Walnut What-Not 22.50
22 " Set silver Dinner Knives triple plated 25.00
23 " Black Walnut Clock, Grecian carved 30.00
24 " Steel engraving Death of Lucretia 50.00
25 " One silver hunting case pt lever watch 29.00
26 " One silver Castor triple plated 24.00
27 " French 8-d gilt Clock in vase 85.00
28 " Steel engraving, Coriolanus 50.00
29 " Doz Silver tablespoons triple plated 24.00
30 " Parlor easy chair in rep 30.00
31 " Hunting case silver Watch patent lev 30.00
32 " One Silver Ice Pitcher 32.00
33 " One French Watch and Jewel casket 15.00
34 " Lava smoking set 12.00
35 " Silver hunting case American Watch 45.00
36 " Set silver Dinner Knives triple plated 25.00
37 " French gilt clock in glass case 75.00
38 " Beautifully carved center table 45.00
39 " Steel engraving, Eu. Poets-authors 65.00
40 " Ladies' Perfume and Work box 18.00
41 " Gilt ruby toilet set three pieces 12.00
42 " Silver hunting case patent lever watch 42.00
43 " Silver cake basket triple plate 25.00
44 " Black Walnut What-Not 22.50
45 " Pair parian Marble Boquet Holders 12.00
46 " Large Library chair 18.00
47 " Black Walnut gothic 8 day clock 35.00
48 " Silver cake basket triple plated 20.00
49 " Hunting case silver watch American 50.00
50 " Stereoscope—12 views 12.00
51 " Grecian carved black walnut clock 35.00
52 " Carved centre table 45.00
53 " Steel engraving The Twins 45.00
54 " Silver hunting case patent lever Watch 28.00
55 " Parlor easy chair in rep 30.00
56 " Steel engraving Columbus 50.00
57 " Walnut alarm clock 15.00
58 " Oak Library chair 18.01
59 " Hunting case patent lever silver watch 28.00
60 " Doz silver teaspoons triple plated 12.00
61 " Gilt and ruby toilet set 12.00
62 " Stereoscope and twelve views 12.00
63 " Silver patent lever hunting Watch 26.00
64 " Lava smoking set 15.00
65 " Parlor easy chair 30.00
66 " Black walnut alarm clock 15.00
67 " Silver ice Pitcher tripl eplated 33.00
68 " Silver Hunting case American Watch 45.00
69 " Silver Hunting case American Watch 50.00
70 " Handsomely carved centre Table 45.00
71 " Black Walnut secretary 65.00
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74 " Bronze Statuary, 3 pieces—Music Painting and shell gathering, ... 100.00
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COIN AND CURRENCY

DRAW EXCHANGE ON

San Francisco, Salt Lake, Denver, St. Louis, New York.

—And—

On All Partsof Europe.

Collections promptly attended to. A3-w1y