

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

The Intelligencer.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

The following speakers will address Republican meetings at the points designated. Hon. John E. Stevens, of Maine. Wednesday evening, the 26th at 7 o'clock. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, of N.Y. Wednesday evening, the 27th, at 7 o'clock. Hon. D. F. Fugh, of Tyler County, Centreville, same county, Tuesday, the 26th. Wick, same county, Wednesday, the 27th.

Hon. C. F. Scott.

Middlebourne, Tyler county, September 27, at 7 o'clock.

New Martinsville, West county, October 6th (joint discussion).

John A. Hutchinson, Esq. Saturday, same county, September 30th. Saturday, same county, September 30th. Saturday, same county, September 30th. Saturday, same county, September 30th.

Capt. C. C. Cole.

Middlebourne, Tyler county, September 27, at 7 P. M.

Grand Rally at Fulton to-night.

There will be a Republican demonstration in the village of Fulton to-night—the first of the campaign. The meeting will be addressed by John R. Hubbard, Esq., of this city, and Col. C. L. Poor, of Belaire. As will be seen by our advertising columns a good number of the Republican boys from the city will be on hand with their torches in their hands. We hope our Fulton Democratic friends will turn out and hear what our Republican speakers have to say on the issues of the day.

Gen. Sickles Thursday Night.

The place where General Sickles will speak Thursday night in this city has not yet been definitely settled. Being a man of national reputation an immense number of people will want to hear him. He will therefore probably speak from the Court House steps or from the steps of the Capitol building.

Two Weeks From to-day.

The State elections in Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia, take place two weeks from to-day, viz: on the 10th of October. So general is the belief that the great contest of November is to be settled by the result in the two former States, that the greatest interest attaches to the progress of the campaign in those States. As regards Indiana there is every reason to expect a very close vote. The Democrats have carried Indiana offener at the October elections for the last twenty years than the Republicans. In other words, they have carried it six times while the Republicans have carried it but four times. In 1872, at the October election, Hendricks was elected Governor by 148 majority, the vote standing 189,411 for Hendricks, and 188,276 for his competitor. At the Presidential election in November the vote stood 185,147 for Grant, and 163,832 for Greeley. This remarkable change shows how decidedly the Democrats lost their grip in 1872 after the break down of the caucus in Pennsylvania at the October election of that year. This same thing is true in Ohio, and also in West Virginia. In Ohio, at the October election, the vote stood 251,780 Democratic, and 205,940 Republican, while in November 1872, Greeley 214,321 and Grant 281,852. In West Virginia at the October election, the Democrats polled 40,905 for Camden, but this vote, after the Pennsylvania break down, fell on to 23,417 for Greeley in November.

Garfield and Blaine.

These two strong men were on the stump together at Warren, Ohio, last Saturday, and addressed an audience of 20,000 people. The following is an extract from the speech of Mr. Blaine:

I was on the floor of the Senate as a spectator when this famous measure was under discussion. I will remember that while I was there the smooth, placid, pleasant-spoken, Senator from Indiana, Thomas A. Hendricks, was speaking. He said, and I will remember his words: "Why do you want to take oath to exclude rebels from office? Let me assure you that when the Constitution is added, and Davis and Beauregard will be seen in safety and fight and will not try to hold office under the United States." The speaker thought that Hendricks was right, and did not dream that he could stay in Congress long enough to see the associates of these men, seventy years hence, in the halls of the House of Representatives after taking the modified test oath. By the modification which Hendricks and his friends brought about, these seventy men were admitted to the halls of Congress by simply promising that they would not have taken arms in the future, while every man who comes from a Northern State is obliged to take an oath with no mental reservation, that he will ever sustain the laws and Constitution of the country.

These seventy men as these seventy men came into the House they took possession of it. And while I do not wish to be abusive, I will say that the Northern Democrats who permitted this did not show the spirit of decent dogs. [That's so.]

These seventy men represented a total population of 15,000,000, while the one hundred and sixteen Northern Democrats represented 32,000,000, but when they came to organizing the House by forming the committees, each of the committees was so arranged that some one of the Southern Democrats controlled it.

In regard to the prospects of the Republican party in the great contest now going on, General Garfield made the following remark:

Now, I am going to occupy your attention but a very few minutes, but I want to give you a reason for the hope that is in my heart to-day. I said, in the darkest days of the war, I felt that somewhere among the over-lasting equities, it was written down that Justice would not let the rebellion succeed; that we would triumph over it and to-day, in this mighty campaign, the mightiest for twelve years, I feel that to-day, I said, in the darkest days of the war, that somewhere among the equities of this universe, there is a truth that will not let this rebel Democracy get into power in our Centennial year, [applause], and the elements are now preparing for the demonstration of our power. I now rejoice that the rebels were allowed to show their hand in the Congress of

the United States. I rejoice that the eloquent, genial-looking man, our leader—leader of leaders—walked into the halls of that House of Representatives and plucked the mask from the face of black rebellion and showed up as James Blaine showed it up last winter. [Applause.] And since that hour you have looked with open eyes into the face of rebellion unmasked, trying to get back into power; and since that hour the appeal to the consciences and brains of these Northern people has been a most gratifying public one. [Applause.] There has been no danger since the uncovering and that appeal, and if we had felt before that there was any danger, this great gathering of 20,000 brave men and women to answer that the heart of the Western Reserve is awake as it has not been awakened these many years.

Richard Wagner and the Music of the Future. For the Intelligencer.

The musical portion of Germany have been divided for many years into two camps. One is Richard Wagner's music. Quite a number of professional as well as amateur musicians have openly pronounced for Wagner, declared him to be not only one of the greatest, but the greatest of all living musicians, a genius so elevated that the common mass of people could not reach up to nor comprehend him at all. We mention List and Hans von Bulow as among that class. Others, again, have pronounced his music incongruous, unharmonious, incomprehensible, not conveying pleasurable, but painful sensation, and but rarely affording any rest of mind from the most unrelaxing and unceasing strain. Wagner, undoubtedly, is a man of exalted talent, if we even only look at the number and quality of his prose works, that is, his non-musical productions. These bear the stamp of superiority, and his music is not to be judged by posterity. His admirers have called it the "Music of the Future," insinuating that the present era was not far enough advanced to appreciate his creations. However, that future seems to be slow in coming, for no matter how much anyone may admire his compositions, the quality of his music gains no more friends than enemies.

Lately, at the city of Bayreuth, Wagner has produced before the most critical and most appreciative audience gathered from all over the world, and assisted by the finest musical talent of Germany, some of the latest productions of his erratic genius. These productions formed a most attractive musical festival, in which the wonderful talents of the composer as regards dramatic genius, scenic and poetic gifts, and his artistic purpose and management, introduction of startling and pleasing novelties, have again been conspicuously demonstrated. These performances have occupied the German musical mind for many months, and excitement has run high.

With, here in America, the Centennial Exposition has been the one thing of interest, and perhaps musical people recollect how that event was ushered in, Theodore Thomas, with his far-famed orchestra, played a Centennial march, composed by Richard Wagner, the very man who has lately been so greatly and so justly celebrated in Germany. This piece of music, the Centennial March, was afterward arranged for the piano, for the benefit of the Women's Centennial Committee. It was believed that a great deal of money would be made by its sale, and many expectations were entertained, disappointed, for the piece would not take, and if you forced it down the throats of musical people with pitchforks. It is simply a horror of a thing. It is to be the music of the future, that future never come. Wagner's music is to be greatly and justly and quickly laid aside, being forgotten, though in some country music stores you still see it glaring in red, white and blue at gaping rustics—and the good women of the Centennial Commission have been badly humbugged.

But to what ridiculous heights excitement has run about this thing, is lately shown in the city of Berlin, the capital of Germany. In a wealthy family quite a disagreement occurred about musical matters. Madame, who had been quite a prominent contralto before marriage was a great admirer of Wagner. Her daughter, a very pretty, very poetic, and retiring young lady, had not been able to become an enthusiast for the music of the future, rather adhering to the classic productions of Gluck, Beethoven, Mozart, etc. Madame was incessantly and especially as all attempts at conversation resulted fruitless. In time the young lady became engaged to a young sculptor, who also became an enthusiast for Wagner. This made things worse, and finally resulted in a quarrel, which became the cause of strife. At last the young sculptor proposed a trip to the Wagner festival at Bayreuth. The young lady opposed, but her mother took his part, and pater-familias sought for a compromise in vain. The young lady insisted that she never would go if he insisted on his Wagner folly. He urged the right to his own opinion, she urged the same right. The young man steamed away to Bayreuth for the "Vibulung Ring," and the match was broken off. Ye girls of America go and do likewise.

Present Rates of Postage. Postal cards, one cent each, to without further charge to all parts of the United States and Canada; with an additional one-cent stamp they go to all parts of Europe.

All letters, to all parts of the United States and Canada, 3 cents per half-ounce. Letters, to all parts of the United States and Canada, 4 cents per half-ounce. Letters, to all parts of the United States and Canada, 5 cents per half-ounce. Letters, to all parts of the United States and Canada, 6 cents per half-ounce. Letters, to all parts of the United States and Canada, 7 cents per half-ounce. Letters, to all parts of the United States and Canada, 8 cents per half-ounce. Letters, to all parts of the United States and Canada, 9 cents per half-ounce. Letters, to all parts of the United States and Canada, 10 cents per half-ounce.

Senatorial Conference at Wellsburg Yesterday. The Senatorial conference of Ohio and Brooke counties met at the court house at Wellsburg, Brooke county, yesterday, September 25th. No conferees from Hancock county were present.

Illiff's Whisky Still. William A. Gavett, United States Internal Revenue Agent, has unseized in this city several illiff whisky stills, similar to those he discovered in Louisville, Evansville and other western cities. The whisky was manufactured in vinegar works by means of secret pipes and worms. Warrants have been served on all those who have been a party to the swindle.

Northfield Robbers Identified. St. Paul, September 25.—Chief of the Police of St. Louis, a member of the police force of that city and Mr. G. B. Hunt, Superintendent of the U. S. Express Company, arrived here Sunday morning. They came for the purpose of establishing the identity of the dead and wounded robbers. After examining the dead body of the man killed at Medalia, they identified the robbers as Charles Pitta, and from photographs are satisfied that those killed at Northfield were Bill Chadwick and Cecil Miller. The prisoners they identify as Cole Younger, Bob Younger and Al Carter, a notorious Texas desperado.

Installation of Bishop O'Connor. OMAHA, September 25.—Right Rev. John O'Connor, who was lately chosen Bishop of this Catholic diocese, arrived here Saturday night. All the public Catholic institutions of the city were illuminated, bells rung, and many other manifestations of welcome and joy. Bishop O'Connor was yesterday installed in the cathedral. An immense crowd was present from all parts of the diocese. Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, conducted the services.

Protestion in the Babcock Case Closed. WASHINGTON, September 25.—The protestion was closed to-day in the safe burglary case. Mr. Cook, for the defense, said that if the court would adjourn over until to-morrow they could make their opening and conclude the testimony by the deposition of record, 1 o'clock. The court then adjourned.

By Telegraph. ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER. The Hell Gate Explosion. New York, September 25.—It was Mary Newton, daughter of Gen. Newton, and not quite three years of age, who fired the mine that blew Hallett's Point Reef to pieces yesterday. Last evening when the tide was about half ebb, the steamer Providence, of the Fall River line, passed over the place of the explosion. She encountered no difficulty and sailed about fifty feet nearer to Hallett's Point than any steamer had ever done before. The soundings to ascertain the full result of the explosion are to be taken this morning at low water, at the current being too strong to attempt it at any other time.

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Earthquake Shock. LOUISVILLE, Ky., September 25.—At midnight a heavy shower of rain was shaken and glass rattled throughout the city. No damage being occasioned, the people here do not think the dynamite at Hell Gate affected the city, but firmly believe the shock was caused by an earthquake. The earthquake here last night has produced a tremor throughout the city, and is the subject of much conversation and speculation. In some cases crockery was broken and pictures thrown from the walls. Dispatches from the interior state that shocks were felt at Mt. Carmel and elsewhere.

Weather Report. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, 1876. PROBABILITY. For Tennessee and Ohio Valley, cooler and raw winds, rising barometer and clear weather. For the Lakes and west winds, lower followed by higher pressure and clear or clearing weather. The rivers will generally remain stationary or fall slightly.

Demurrer Sustained. PROVIDENCE, R. I., September 25.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Knowles delivered the opinion of the court, Judges Clifford and Knowles, in the case of action at law, United States vs. Rowland G. Hazard. The action is one of debt to recover the sum of \$17,451.45. The defendant pleads in bar to recovery of the money the opinion of the court, rendered by the United States Assistant Assessor with added penalty of 50 per cent. United States Attorney Gardner demurred to this and other pleas, and the opinion of the Court to-day sustains the demurrer. The following is the principal part of the opinion of the United States Assessor in the case of Dollar Savings Bank vs. United States: The case is important as it is the first one instituted to recover income tax after the citizen had paid the amount assessed by the U. S. Assessor with 50 per cent penalty. The judgment of the court sustains such action.

THE TURK. THE Races at Louisville. LOUISVILLE, September 25.—There was a good crowd and excellent sport at the races to-day. The first race, for the gentlemen's cup, was won by Thomas Todd, of Louisville, who rode Phyllis, Redding second, Ellis Moore third, Noll fourth.

FOREIGN NEWS. TURKEY. BELGRADE, September 25.—No news as yet has been received here of the conclusion of the armistice. It reported that hostilities commenced this morning at Delgrade.

CLERK'S OFFICE ROBBERED. LITTLE ROCK, September 25.—The County Clerk's office was broken into last night and the ballot in nine precincts and cards stolen.

THE PEOPLE AMAZED. LONDON, September 25.—A special to the Times from Belgrade says: The people are amazed at the news of the armistice between Russia and England, which they perceive will almost certainly end the hostilities. Russia proposed only one amendment to the English programme, and England adopted it.

ENGLAND. LONDON, September 25.—Sir Garnet Wolsey and Sir T. Sturgeon, entrusted with special powers to represent Great Britain in the Transvaal Republic, sailed for South Africa Friday, in a steamer specially chartered.

FRANCE. PARIS, September 25.—Gen. Chansey, Governor General of Algeria, has informed the Government that a general insurrection is imminent in that province.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. NEW YORK, September 25.—A dispatch from Havre has been received here reporting that the steamship St. Germain, Capt. Ricnour, Sept. 9th, for New York, had been towed into St. John's, N. F., by the steamship Eagle, and the St. Germain's crew and passengers were rescued.

MONEY FOR THE YELLOW FEVER SUFFERERS. LOUISVILLE, September 25.—The Masons of Louisville held a meeting to-night and subscribed \$5,500 for the Savannah sufferers.

POLITICAL NOTES. ST. LOUIS, September 25.—The Republicans of the Eighth Congressional District of this State have nominated Col. D. E. Mitchell, of Kansas City, for Congress. The Democrats of the First and Third District of this city nominated this morning E. C. Kehr and R. G. Frost, for Congress. Kehr's is a re-nomination, and Frost takes the place of W. H. Stone present incumbent.

REPUBLICAN HAS MEETING AT TIPPECANOE, IND., 25,000 PEOPLE EXPECTED. LAFAYETTE, September 25.—The Republican mass meeting of the district of Tippecanoe to be held to-morrow will be a grand affair. Mr. Blaine is here the guest of Mr. Orth, and will speak to-morrow. The meeting will also be addressed by Ben Harrison and other speakers. It will be an immense affair. A delegation of 400 will be here from Michigan and not less than 4,000 are coming from Illinois. Fifteen cars have been chartered by the Indianapolis and as many more by people of Logansport and other valley towns. Fully 25,000 people will be in attendance.

NO SUSPENSION OF FREIGHT TRAINS. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—A statement having been published in different sections of the country to the effect that in consequence of the heavy passenger traffic caused by the Centennial the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had decided to suspend temporarily the movement of freight over its road, the officers of that Company authorize a denial of that statement. There has been no delay in the movement of freight over this road, and no suspension is or has been contemplated.

WEST VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN PLATFORM. The Republicans of West Virginia in convention assembled, do adopt the following PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES: and ask for it the candid and careful consideration of the people of the State. We arraign the Democracy of this State on the following charges:

Nearly six years ago that party came into power, under the most solemn pledges to economize and reform. It has not redeemed a single promise. It has not, on the contrary, but increased the taxes, multiplied the number of paid officials, raised salaries and wasted the substance of the people.

It imposed upon the people a Constitution unwise in its provisions and inimical to our best interests, which has already cost us half a million of dollars, which, by its intricacies and vagueness of language, has been a constant source of conflict between the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government, thereby necessitating the expenditure of large sums of money as fees to lawyers, to ascertain the separate powers of each.

It has given us a mass of legislative jargon, unintelligible to judges, lawyers and litigants, and endless litigation as the result.

It has changed the road law so as to make it contradictory, complicated and oppressive. It has excluded large numbers of our mechanics and laborers, and in the application of its provisions to beg lawyers and road surveyors alike.

In the re-establishment of the antiquated county court, it has rendered our judiciary system costly, cumbersome and oppressive. It has excluded large numbers of our mechanics and laborers, and in the application of its provisions to beg lawyers and road surveyors alike.

It has tampered with the school law so as to deprive the children of the schools themselves into a mere shuttlecock for contending local factions, and has enabled slylocks to speculate on the wages of teachers by the unwarranted withholding of their pay.

It has given us a law of eminent domain which, in its enforcement, permits the landlord to strip an unfortunate tenant of the last piece of household furniture, and even to rob him of the scanty clothing which covers his famishing children.

It has covered up the frauds and pecuniary interests of public officials; has defended their perpetrations; rewarded them with tokens of favor, and sheltered them from the legitimate consequences of their crimes.

It has, by discriminating legislation, driven heavy taxes, driving away our best citizens to seek new homes in the far West.

It has destroyed local self-government, concentrated power in the hands of cliques at the court houses, and has arranged for the collection and disbursement of county moneys as a great evil, which, in the hands of holders of claims, and to foster at the county seats a class of money changers, shavers and sharpers.

It has with wasteful extravagance appropriated money for bogus railroads, bogus companies, and the like, with mutual profit to a few exclusive benefit banking corporations.

We therefore demand such amendments to the Constitution as will relieve it from odium, incongruities, and absurdities.

The occasion which once existed for test having passed away, we declare ourselves opposed to their restoration, notwithstanding the charges of our opponents to the contrary.

The general depression of values and industries being such as to make the present rate of State taxation burdensome, we pledge ourselves to a reduction of the amount of taxation for general State purposes.

We demand the abolition of the county court; the restoration of townships and local self-government; the exclusion of everything of a sectarian or partisan character from the public schools.

We demand the selection, to places of public positions, of men who are capable, honest, and sober, and the prompt and vigorous punishment of all public men guilty of fraud, peculation, or official misconduct.

We demand the enactment of a just homestead law.

We endorse the principles of the platform of the National Republican Convention, and we pledge to its nominees our cordial and undivided support, recognizing in the selection of Hayes and Wheeler an endorsement of the record of patriotism, integrity, and true worth, which has been written over every page of their history. In their nomination as candidates for the position of President and Vice President, we see the exhibition of the noblest and most patriotic character of devoted patriots, and not the writers of peace resolutions; not the friends of honest labor, and not the manipulators of political intrigues of real reformers, and not pretenders; statement, not politicians.

Resolved, That we welcome the co-operation of all men of all parties who unite with us in relieving the people of this state from existing evils, and in the establishment of good government.

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ST. LOUIS. A Bitter Contest for the Democratic Nomination. St. Louis, September 25.—The Democrats of the 2d congressional district, this city, had a very stormy time in their convention this afternoon. The contest between the friends of Erasmus W. A. Slayback was very bitter. Two chairmen were elected and two sets of committees appointed, and both Slayback and Wells were nominated by their respective factions. Slayback announced his determination to stand and make a canvass, and it is understood that Wells will do the same.

Investigating a gubernatorial Candidate. LEAVENWORTH, September 25.—The Republican State Central Committee will meet at Topeka to-morrow to consider certain charges against Geo. T. Anthony, candidate for Governor of Kansas. One of these charges is that Anthony, while principal of the Leavenworth Normal school fund in Orleans county, N. Y., appropriated to his own use a part of that fund, and that the Supreme Court of New York rendered a judgment against him and his bondsmen in the sum of \$9,300, and that this judgment is still unpaid. There are also other matters affecting the personal integrity of Anthony, which will be brought before the committee.

Murder in Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, September 25.—Irwin Beaumont, of Clarksville, Ky., was mortally wounded Sunday at Garrettsville, Kentucky. A telegram to the Courier-Journal in relation to the affair says: Beaumont and Geo. Perkins had been arrested at Tennessee on Saturday night, and taken to Garrettsville to arrest W. T. Frame, of that place, upon a requisition of Gov. McCreary, of Kentucky, he being charged with the commission of a fraud in Clarksville. They found him leaving a religious meeting and standing at the door of a saloon. Meeting no resistance Perkins left Beaumont with Frame a few minutes, and on returning found he had shot Beaumont and was running for his life. Perkins fired several shots without hitting him, and the people not understanding a trouble roused from the meeting and compelled Perkins to leave forthwith, he complying with alacrity. Beaumont was cared for, but when last heard from was dying in great agony.

Earthquake Shock. LOUISVILLE, Ky., September 25.—At midnight a heavy shower of rain was shaken and glass rattled throughout the city. No damage being occasioned, the people here do not think the dynamite at Hell Gate affected the city, but firmly believe the shock was caused by an earthquake. The earthquake here last night has produced a tremor throughout the city, and is the subject of much conversation and speculation. In some cases crockery was broken and pictures thrown from the walls. Dispatches from the interior state that shocks were felt at Mt. Carmel and elsewhere.

Weather Report. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, 1876. PROBABILITY. For Tennessee and Ohio Valley, cooler and raw winds, rising barometer and clear weather. For the Lakes and west winds, lower followed by higher pressure and clear or clearing weather. The rivers will generally remain stationary or fall slightly.

Demurrer Sustained. PROVIDENCE, R. I., September 25.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Knowles delivered the opinion of the court, Judges Clifford and Knowles, in the case of action at law, United States vs. Rowland G. Hazard. The action is one of debt to recover the sum of \$17,451.45. The defendant pleads in bar to recovery of the money the opinion of the court, rendered by the United States Assistant Assessor with added penalty of 50 per cent. United States Attorney Gardner demurred to this and other pleas, and the opinion of the Court to-day sustains the demurrer. The following is the principal part of the opinion of the United States Assessor in the case of Dollar Savings Bank vs. United States: The case is important as it is the first one instituted to recover income tax after the citizen had paid the amount assessed by the U. S. Assessor with 50 per cent penalty. The judgment of the court sustains such action.

By Telegraph. ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER. The Hell Gate Explosion. New York, September 25.—It was Mary Newton, daughter of Gen. Newton, and not quite three years of age, who fired the mine that blew Hallett's Point Reef to pieces yesterday. Last evening when the tide was about half ebb, the steamer Providence, of the Fall River line, passed over the place of the explosion. She encountered no difficulty and sailed about fifty feet nearer to Hallett's Point than any steamer had ever done before. The soundings to ascertain the full result of the explosion are to be taken this morning at low water, at the current being too strong to attempt it at any other time.

THE TURK. THE Races at Louisville. LOUISVILLE, September 25.—There was a good crowd and excellent sport at the races to-day. The first race, for the gentlemen's cup, was won by Thomas Todd, of Louisville, who rode Phyllis, Redding second, Ellis Moore third, Noll fourth.

FOREIGN NEWS. TURKEY. BELGRADE, September 25.—No news as yet has been received here of the conclusion of the armistice. It reported that hostilities commenced this morning at Delgrade.

CLERK'S OFFICE ROBBERED. LITTLE ROCK, September 25.—The County Clerk's office was broken into last night and the ballot in nine precincts and cards stolen.

THE PEOPLE AMAZED. LONDON, September 25.—A special to the Times from Belgrade says: The people are amazed at the news of the armistice between Russia and England, which they perceive will almost certainly end the hostilities. Russia proposed only one amendment to the English programme, and England adopted it.

ENGLAND. LONDON, September 25.—Sir Garnet Wolsey and Sir T. Sturgeon, entrusted with special powers to represent Great Britain in the Transvaal Republic, sailed for South Africa Friday, in a steamer specially chartered.

FRANCE. PARIS, September 25.—Gen. Chansey, Governor General of Algeria, has informed the Government that a general insurrection is imminent in that province.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. NEW YORK, September 25.—A dispatch from Havre has been received here reporting that the steamship St. Germain, Capt. Ricnour, Sept. 9th, for New York, had been towed into St. John's, N. F., by the steamship Eagle, and the St. Germain's crew and passengers were rescued.