NASHVILLE UNION AND AMERICAN.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

WASHINGTON.

Supervisors for Southern Districts.

Expected Return of Gen. Grant.

Judge Chase Denies the Long Letter.

Contradictory Statements as to the Result in West Virginia.

Great Fire at Hunter Point, Long Island.

Spain Recognized by England, France and Italy.

The Insurrection in Cuba.

Terrible Murders by Negroes in St. Bernard Parish, La.

Great Excitement in New Orleans.

WASHINGTON.

The United States and Madagascar.

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

It is probable that Gen. Grant will return to Washington in about two weeks.

The Treasury Department to-day, received a specimen of cannel coal from Alaska which has been pronounced of good quality.

Commissioner Rollins will, during the present week, nominate to the Secretary of the Treasury Supervisors for the Districts of Southern New York, South Carolina, Indiana and Tennessee in place of the persons previously recommended but rejected by the Secretary. The Commissioner has not yet, however, decided whom he will nominate.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Conflicting Statements as to the Result.

WHEELING, WEST VA., Oct. 26.—The Register (Democratic) says that tolerable complete returns from eighteen counties out of fifty-three composing the State, show a net Democratic gain of 2500, and at the same rates of gain through the State, which ratio certainly exists, will give us Western Virginia by a handsome majority.

The Intelligencer (Republican) says our whole State ticket is elected by a majority that cannot fall short of three thousand five hundred, it may reach four thousand five hundred. We shall have almost, if not quite, our usual majority in the Legislature. Elected beyond peradventure, our Congressmen in the first and second District, and returns from the third District remove all doubt of Gen. Wicher's election.

LOUISIANA.

Rioting and Murder in St. Bernard Parish—Terrible Outrages by Negroes.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—The city has all day been filled with exciting rumors of trouble in St. Barnard Parish, adjoining New Orleans, below the city. From information brought to headquarters by the Sheriff of that Parish and others, it appears 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, one of the latter was a member of the Metropolitan Police force. At night the negroes congregated and proceeded in a body to the house of a Spanish banker, killed him, his son, and sister-in-law. They afterwards set fire to his house which was burned to the ground. His wife escaped with a 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 white inhabitants of the parish deserted their homes last night and fled to this city. Early this morning, upon the first notification of trouble Gen. Buchanan ordered a company of infantry to march down the river; later in the day he dispatched another company of the first infantry in the same direction on the steamer Elba Monze, instructing the officers in charge to arrest all ring leaders that could be found. It is currently reported this evening that the first body of infantry were attacked but by what body of men is not ascertained. Staff officers have been dispatched to investigate the matter.

When the news spread this A. M. 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 leaving the city by order of General Rousseau, as the number of troops sent were sufficient to restore order. The disturbed condition of affairs has deterred the Internal Revenue officials from entering the parish to-day on discharge of their duties. Prominent members of both parties had an interview with General Rousseau, and mutually agreed to discontinue and prevent a reoccurrence of scenes of last Saturday.

The recent disturbances demonstrated the utter helplessness of the civil government. No efforts on its part appears to have been made until the soldiers appeared on the grounds. On Saturday night for two hours after the riot on Canal street, not a single policeman was to be seen, though numbers were congregated in St. Charles street within four blocks of the scene of disturbance.

The registration closed here on Saturday, 43,000 names were registered. The largest vote ever polled here before was 29,000. It is said efforts are being made by prominent Radicals to have martial law declared in the State, hoping thus to prevent an election.

It is probable, however, that if the State is placed under martial law that Gen. Rousseau will order the election to proceed. It is rumored to-night that the Radicals contemplate allowing the election, and should it be held to go by default, and the vote of the State thrown out, on the ground of illegality. Several club parades were advertised by both parties for to-night, but will probably be given up. Two companies of infantry are stationed at the Custom House to-night. A body of cavalry have just passed down town. No further trouble is expected to-night.

CHASE.

An Important Denial by the Chief Justice.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Chief Justice Chase denounces as forgery the published letter addressed to Alexander Long, in which, under date of Oct. 17, he is reported as saying "should my friends urge my acceptance in the event of Seymour's withdrawal I should stand as a candidate for the Presidency in his stead," etc. He expresses his surprise that any one should so misrepresent him.

CUBA.

The Insurrection.

HAVANA, Oct. 26.—Captain General Lersundi has received satisfactory news from Mazello, that two hundred insurgents had surrendered to the troops sent after them. A detachment of troops sent to meet the insurgents at Tunis, had met with success. A battle was fought on the outskirts of the town and the insurgents dispersed, the troops, capturing cannon, flags and all their correspondence. The rebels latest advices from the interior, report the government officers acting with vigor, but the rebels are sacking and robbing plantations. Reinforcements sent from Havana had not arrived. It is reported that the negro insurrectionists have under them white servants, whom they compel to address them as masters. The telegraph lines have been cut twelve times in a few days. The insurrection is confined to a small district in the interior.

NEW YORK.

Destructive Fire at Hunter Point—Religious and Personal Matters.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—A disastrous fire occurred last night at Hunter Point, Long Island. The fire resulted from an explosion of naptha on board a Sweedish brig, and communicated to warehouses on the shore. Three men lost their lives from the explosion, and one more was shot by a ruffian during the conflagration. The extent of loss is not yet known, but it will, undoubtedly be very heavy.

A grocery store and dwelling on the corner of Myrtle avenue and Clymer street, Williamsburg, took fire last evening. A man named Peter Funsanki, and his wife and child were severely burned, and a woman named Little, jumped from a three-story window, all of them sustaining injuries which will probably prove fatal.

At a meeting of the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church, held last night, the question of ministering women, their training and work in the Church, was discussed at length by Bishop Kerfoot, Dr. Ranken and others.

A meeting of members of various American Christian societies was also held last evening, to arrange a joint plan for evangelizing Spain. Bishop McIlvaine and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, one of them proposing a memorial to the Pope in favor of religious freedom.

Rev. Dr. Chas. Robertson, Bishop elect of Missouri, was consecrated with impressive ceremonies at Grace Church yesterday. Right Rev. Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, preached a sermon to the young persons at Grace Chapel yesterday afternoon.

Last night a Fenian meeting at Military Hall, in the Bowery, while a Fenian Centre was talking a cry was raised that two British spies were in the room, and the two unfortunates who were pointed out as suspected persons were set upon by the crowd and badly beaten. They escaped and took refuge in a store where they were rescued by the police.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Judge Stanley today in the Broadway Theater outrage case, decided to dismiss the complaint against Deputy Sheriffs Cary, Quinn and Wood.

The champion match between the Mutual and Atlantic Base Ball Clubs, resulted this evening in favor of the Mutuals, 21 to 17. Ten thousand persons were present. The Mutuals are now champions of the United States.

The Union and Pacific railroad is now completed 885 miles west from Omaha, which brings it to within 150 miles of Salt Lake. The road is nearly graded for this distance, and the iron for the track is all on the way. It is confidently expected the road will be finished to Salt Lake this year.

SPAIN.

England, France and Italy Recognize the New Government.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Great Britain, France and Italy have recognized the revolutionary government of Spain. Dispatches received to-night from Madrid, report that bands in Alcante have proclaimed the Federal republic. Disturbances have broken out in Malaga and Granada, and troops have been dispatched from Madrid to the latter place.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Havana correspondence of the 17th, says there was a good deal of speculation as to Lersundi's action on the arrival of his successor. It is known that he has all along been a consistant royalist, and it is not certain whether he will recognize the appointee of the new government. Everything is quiet in Havana, and the change at home is decidedly popular. The insurrectionists in the interior are of more importance than the authorities will admit. The latest rising was in Santiago, and upon reception of the news, considerable activity was observed among the the troops in the barracks.

PARAGUA.

Arrival of the American Minister.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Later Rio Jenero advices state that U. S. Steamer Wasp had arrived at Montervido, having Mr. Washburn the American Minister to Paragua on board. Mr. Washburn has protested against the violation of American legation at Assuncion by Paragua, forty persons having been unlawfully seized there under the American flag.

RIOT IN NEW ORLEANS.

Collision Between White and Colored Political Clubs.

Nine Persons Killed and a Number Wounded.

The Belligerants Dispersed by a Squadron of Cavalry.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24.—A riot occurred about 10 o'clock between white and negro clubs. One club passed down St. Charles street immediately in the rear of another, and so continued until they reached Canal street, when shots were heard. Both clubs rapidly left the ground and none are now to be seen. Three negroes were killed.

Canal street, in the neighborhood of the melee, is strewn with the debris of torches and oil lamps. A large and excited crowd is gathering in Canal street. The locality is where some former disturbances occurred. Nothing can be learned as to the origin of the disturbance. One white man is reported killed and a white boy shot in the head.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—The origin of the disturbance last night is difficult to discover. A number of clubs, both negro and white, were parading the streets in various parts of the city. A number of negro clubs passed through St. Charles and Canal streets. The Picayune states that the negro clubs abused and insulted the Democratic clubs, marching in their rear, and that the first shot fired came from a colored club, wounding slightly a white man named Richardson.

A general fight began on Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne, in which many shots were fired. The fight continued along three blocks, when the negroes fled. Two negroes were killed between Baronne and Dryades, and on Creole street one was dangerously wounded, and a negro boy was crushed to death under foot. Another negro was killed on the corner of Canal and Basin streets, and one or two further out on Canal.

About midnight scattered firing was heard in all directions. No white men killed on Canal, but several wounded and taken home by their friends. A white man was shot and killed while standing quietly near a negro club room on the corner of Camp and Thalia streets. Another white man was killed and horribly hacked with a hatchet on Melpomene street. One white man was accidentally killed by his own friends on St. Charles street.

Coroner Roach, of the first district, held eight inquests this morning, on three whites and five blacks. Another negro is reported dead in the Second District, making nine fatal casualties. The white men killed were each over a mile distant from the first disturbance when struck down. The disturbance began about 10 o'clock. At 11 Canal street was crowded with excited whites, who dispersed quietly when a squadron of cavalry appeared on the scene. The stores on the corner of Barronne and Canal streets are marked by bullets as if a skirmish had taken place.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 26.—An arch of the blast furnace at Charlotte fell this forenoon, killing a man named Meacham and injuring two others slightly.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 26.—Eight boys were poisoned Saturday at Simcook from eating Indian turnips for artichokes. Two have since died.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 26.—The little steamer Missionary, which has been lightening the Virginia below New Madrid, struck a log and sunk in seven feet of water yesterday. She can be raised.

A premium bale of cotton was sold today at auction at forty-one and a half cents. Twenty-three bales of the same lot sold at from twenty-eight to thirty-seven cents.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—The trial of Ward and Miller for embezzling government funds to the amount of $100,000, resulted to-day in a verdict of guilty.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 26.—The official majority for the Republican State ticket is 17,372.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Mr. Gladstone has concluded his personal canvass in South Lancashire. It is believed the ministry will only retire before a large liberal majority in the next House of Commons. The Sweedish Polar expedition returned home after penetrating to the eighty-second degree of latitude.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The Public Debt—How the Decrease was Effected—The Actual Condition not to be Made Known till After the Election—Radical Assessments to Carry on the Canvass—Representatives of the Whisky Interest in the Capital.

Special to the Louisville Courier.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—It was stated in this correspondence some time since that the public debt was largely increased, notwithstanding the exhibit of Secretary McCulloch, which showed a decrease. The *Evening Express* to-day says on this subject that last week ten milltons were paid at the Treasury in one day. This looked like a large sum, but we learn that nearly ten million dollars in warrants were given at the Treasury in one day of this week. These heavy payments since the statement of the Secretary of the amount of public debt on the 30th of September must show an immense increase when the statement for October appears. The exhibit for September, instead of showing a considerable increase of the public debt, as was anticipated both here and in New York, showed a decrease. This may be explained when the fact is stated that all payments known as quarterages, due and payable on the 30th of September, were settled in this month. The increase of the public debt, which will astonish every one, will not be officially made known till the Presidential election is passed, and we give information now for the benefit of the bond holders, tax-payers and others whose votes are to exert a future influence one way or the other upon the finances of the country, which are involved in the election of a President for the next four years.

Radical officials carry on their electioneering assessment with a high hand, and threaten the employes in the departments with dismissal unless these demands are complied with.

It is reported that the Quartermaster General has issued a circular of instructions to officers in charge of cemeterial operations, in which he censures the extravagant outlay of money in decorating the cemeteries. The facts are as follows: On examining the reports of officers superintending the work at certain cemeteries, Gen. Meigs found that many things were being done which involved great expense and which appeared entirely unnecessary, such as constructing macadamized roads in cemeteries that from their location will be very little visited, and of making paved gutters where graveled would have answered quite as well. He therefore cautioned the officers to practice great economy in such portions of their work.

Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—It is said in Radical quarters that the application of Gov. Clayton, of Arkansas, for additional troops to aid in preserving the peace of the State, is to be responded to by the President, who will direct General Thomas to supply the requirite force.

The large numbers here in the interest of distilled spirits are growing quite formidable in their attacks on the Treasury Department. They have a variety of schemes on hand, and are bringing some influence to bear looking to a compromise in the matter of the appointment and confirmation of supervisors, and the appointments recently made are to a certain degree attributable to these arguments and representations. There are at present in the city influential representatives of large distilling interests in all the Western States, who, while laboring for certain immediate results, are also already agitating and discussing questions to be considered at the next session of Congress. Many of them are in favor of leaving the law just as it is, arguing that it has not yet had a fair chance to be fully tested, while others, and probably a more powerful element in both numbers and wealth, will make an effort to secure other certain modifications or a return to the law as it formerly stood. This interest will bring a pressure to bear to have Congress commence business in November, being fearful that otherwise the time will be too short to accomplish the legislation they desire. In his forthcoming annual report Secretary McCulloch will recommend some modifications of the law passed in July, in which it has been found to be defective, as some sections will bear half a dozen different constructions—a characteristic of Radical legislation.

Gen. Howard's annual report of the Freedmen's Bureau was made to the Secretary of War to-day as required by law. He does not think the Bureau ought to be abandoned on January 1st. Of course not. An army of Radical officials would be thrown out of employment.

At a Democratic meeting held in Alexandria, Virginia, last night, it was determined to vote for Presidential electors in the face of Congressional enactment, which declared that the vote of the State should not be counted in the Electoral College.

Secretary Seward and the President were yesterday in conference on a dispatch relative to the Alabama claims. It does not yet appear to be true that any negotiations have been perfected, cable telegrams to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mrs. Ann Stephens is said to be writing a life of Andrew Johnson.

Mr. H. A. Binckley, brother of Solicitor Binckley, who has for some time past been pardon clerk in the Attorney General's office, tendered his resignation last week, which was accepted. It is understood that Mr. Frank U. Stitt, who formerly held that position, will be reappointed.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A Mississippi lady recently shot and killed a truly loyal negro who attempted an outrage upon her.

Memphis has taken three hundred thousand dollars stock in the Memphis and Selma railroad.

John Savage is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the New York ninth district, in place of Fernando Wood.

Mr. Clifford Lanier, formerly of Macon, Georgia, has written a novel called "Two Hundred Bales." A comfortable subject.

A young woman in Illinois took corrosive sublimate in place of a lover whom her father wouldn't let her have.

The latest from San Francisco: A wedding in a theater, the knot being tied by a woman.

Professor Knapp, of Heidelberg, one of the three most distinguished oculists of Europe, is about to settle in New York.

Dickens opened his "farewell" readings in England with the Pickwick Trial and Dr. Marigold.

Horseback racing has been introduced into several New York institutions for the education of young ladies.

James Martin, of Abbeville, (S. C.,) was assassinated last Monday by an unknown person.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 24th states that Hon. George H. Pendleton is recovering from his late illness.

Two ex-Mayors, Booth and Wood, are Republican candidates for Congress in Brooklyn.

The election is to be contested in Philadelphia. Legal proceedings have been instituted.

At Cincinnati, on Thursday evening next, Mr. James E. Murdoch will deliver his lecture on the "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln."

The Bryan (Texas) *News Letter* says the cotton has not been greatly injured by the worms in Brazos county. A fair average crop will be made.

Hon. James Brooks has received the unanimous nomination of the Democratic organization in the eighth district of New York.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is announced as a candidate for the United States Senate in case the Radicals have a majority in the New York Legislature.

At Biarritz last summer, the Russian Princess Gallitzin was one of the boldest swimmers. She would go out a mile or more, attended only by a big black dog.

Two hundred factory girls, thrown out of employment at Roubiax, France, will sail from Havre for New Orleans, in November, to seek situations as house servants.

The largest shipment of shoes ever made from Boston at this season of the year was that of last week, amounting to thirty thousand cases.

The wood of the California laurel is coming into general use for cabinet and ornamental manufacture. It is very handsome and takes a very beautiful polish.

Watson Freeman, United States Marshal of the Boston District under Pierce and Buchanan, died at Sandwich, Massachusetts, on the 19th instant, aged seventy years.

C. L. Tucker, a St. Louis miller, suspended Thursday, with liabilities of $60,000. Alexander Smith & Co. went with him, with liabilities amounting to $470,000.

At Newark, New Jersey, on the 23d, the Presbyterian Synod of New York and New Jersey (N. S.) adopted resolutions in favor of a speedy reunion of the two branches of the Church.

The recent vote of the leading cities in Indiana is as follows: Indianapolis, 7879; Evansville, 4503; Lafayette, 3338; New Albany, 2963; Terre Haute, 2844; Madison, 2202.

Registration in St. Louis county, Missouri, has closed, and the Boards of Review adjourned. The number of qualified voters in the lists is 31,398, and the number rejected 697.

A. D. Patchin, of Troy, New York, has identified the body found in the lake at Painesville, Ohio, last Tuesday, as that of his sister, Miss Minnie Patchin, who was lost on the Morning Star, in June last.

An American student in Berlin unmercifully cowhided a Prussian officer who had first insulted and then challenged him. The American was not arrested, but the officer resigned his commission.

Mayor Hoffman says in his speech at Watkins, that the *World's* proposition to change nominees, was made without the knowledge of leading Democrats in New York, and without consulting the State Committee.

Mr. Mark Lemon, the editor of *Punch*, is "doing" Falstaff. The entertainment consists of readings from different plays in which Falstaff is introduced, and Mr. Mark Lemon is assisted by a professional company, tapestry being used on the stage instead of scenery.

There is a story of a man who got married because he inherited a four-posted bedstead, and of another man who got married because he had bought a piece of silk cheap at a sale, and wanted a wife to give it to.

The Princess Kozlosky, a beautiful Russian lady, has opened a cigar store in Moscow. Her father having lost her fortune, the nobles of Moscow offered her 2000 roubles a year, but she prefers to make her own living.

Henry W. Comstock, against whom twenty-three indictments for obtaining money under false pretenses are pending in Illinois, was arrested in Jeffersonville, Kentucky, on the 20th. The amount of his frauds is $50,000. He has been taken to Peoria, Illinois.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Observer and Reporter* says: "Of sixty-seven distilleries in operation last year in the Lexington district, but four are now running. The amount deposited in this district to the credit of the treasury of the United States, for the quarter ending September 30, 1868, was $201,658 82. Of this amount $163,482 was derived from tax on whisky."

Dispatches received in Louisville on the 24th instant state that the authorities of Sydney have positive proof that the shooting of Prince Alfred was the result of a deeply laid plot, the details of which will be given to the public in a few days.

A letter from Laramie, Wyoming Territory, says that on the night of the 18th and morning of the 19th, four notorious thieves and desperadoes were killed in that place by a vigilance committee, and several others of less notoriety ordered to leave town.

The statement published in several Eastern papers and the dispatches from Washington and New York, that Hon. Georgr H. Pendleton advised or desired a change of candidates on the Democratic ticket, or that he ever wrote or telegraphed on the subject, is authoritatively denied.

The St. Louis *Democrat* having announced that J. P. Kreiger, a prominent German citizen, had announced his determination to support Grant, that gentleman publishes a card indignantly denying the assertion, and stating that he supports no negro equality party.

A grand rally of the Boys in Blue was held at Utica, New York, Saturday night, and a torchlight procession took place. While on the march the Boys in Blue were assaulted by some rowdies with stones. Six men in the procession were more or less injured. As some delegations were about to take the cars on their return, they were set upon with clubs.

Advices from Cooper county, Missouri, say on the night of the 14th an old and respectable citizen named Mapes, living nine miles northwest from Otterville, was dragged from his bed and murdered. On the following day Mrs. Mapes and her brother, named McIntosh, Thomas Good and a boy named Bennett, were arrested as being implicated in the murder, and placed in charge of a Constable and a guard of ten men to be conveyed to Boonville. While en route to that place, the guard was overpowered by a party of men, and McIntosh and Good hung. Mrs. Mapes and the boy were then taken to jail.

A London dispatch of the 25th instant says: There is good reason to believe that the following is the substance of a protocol which has been agreed to by Mr. Johnson and Lord Stanley for the settlement of the Alabama dispute: A mixed commission consisting of eight persons, four appointed by Great Britain and four appointed by the United States, to sit in London and examine every claim presented, whether English or American; each case is to be argued by claimant, either in person or by counsel, and the commission will make final award. The question of international law is to be referred to the arbitration of the Emperor of Russia. The protocal awaits the approval of Secretary Seward.

LINCOLN COUNTY FAIR.

Fifth and Last Day.

The weather was very propitious, and the large and commodious amphitheater of the Society was crowded with citizens of both sexes from Lincoln and adjoining counties of Tennessee and Alabama—the number being variously estimated at from two to three thousand.

The day's exhibition was confined almost exclusively to saddle stock. The entries and awards were as follows:

Best aged stallion, two entries, premium $15, to Thos. Thompson, of Bedford county; certificate to Thos. Thompson, of Marshall.

Best three year old stallion, two entries, premium $10, to B B Ingle, of Lincoln; certificate to Cowdin & Jones, of Marshall.

Best two year old stallion, two entries, premium $8, to Stephen Johnson, of Lincoln; certificate to Jack Whittaker, of Lincoln.

Best one year old stallion, two entries, premium $5, to James Cashion, of Lincoln; certificate to R T Shafner, of Lincoln.

Best stallion colt, two entries, premium $5, to Jacob Bess, of Lincoln; certificate to W Leftwich, of Lincoln.

Best aged mare, six entries, premium $10, to Mrs R S C Lester, of Lincoln; certificate to W B Moore, of Lincoln.

Best two year old mare, four entries, premium $8, to H M Neild, of Marshall; certificate to D J Noblett, of Lincoln.

Best one year old mare, one entry, premium $5, to J B Luna, of Marshall.

Best sweepstake stallion of all ages, three entries, premium $10, to Jno Bess, of Lincoln; certificate to B B Ingle, of Lincoln.

Best sweepstake mare of all ages, four entries, premium $10, to J B Luna, of Marshall; certificate to W B Moore, of Lincoln.

Best saddle gelding, three years old, two entries, premium $15, to James Cathion, of Lincoln; certificate to D R Shull, of Lincoln.

Best sweepstakes gelding of all ages, four entries, premium $10, to Wm Hatcher, of Lincoln; certificate to James Cashion, of Lincoln.

Best aged gelding, nine entries, premium $10, to J H Cowan, of Bedford; certificate to Wm Hatcher, of Lincoln.

Best saddle brood mare, six entries, premium $10, to Isaac Moss, of Lincoln; certificate to Mrs R S C Lester, of Lincoln.

Best male horse, four entries, premium $6, to W C Luna, of Marshall; certificate to J S Alexander, of Lincoln.

Most graceful rider, thirteen entries, first premium $10, to H L W Little, of Lincoln; second premium $5, to Richard Allen, of Lincoln.

The exhibition closed with a comic *masquerade* on horseback, which created great merriment, especially with the little folks.

The exhibition was a complete success, not a single *accident* or *disturbance* of any kind occurred during the entire week. Let us hope for still better re-union next year. The managers are adding each year to the improvement of the grounds, and expect to have everything more commodious another year.

In closing our reports of this brilliant and highly interesting fair, we cannot well refrain from expressing our thanks to the many friends of the UNION AND AMERICAN who extended to our Agent and reporter their patronage. For personal favors and courtesies shown, to Messrs. Lamb & Tillman, General Jno. Bright, and James W. Newman, Esq., our reporter returns special acknowledgements; and to the latter gentleman, as the Secretary of the fair, for his kindness and hospitality, and to the other officers of the occasion he is particularly grateful.

A ROMANCE OF THE FAR WEST.

A Wealthy Merchant Marries a Chambermaid.

From the St. Louis Dispatch, Oct. 19.

Some twenty years ago a wealthy gentleman from New York City, arrived in St. Joseph, and after a short sojourn left for the West. He was about sixty years of age, an Englishman by birth, who had come to that city when young, fired with indomitable energy and industry, but with scanty means. After years of hard labor, he gained a very large fortune in the mercantile and stock business. While in St. Joseph he became acquainted with a young girl about seventeen years, of French descent, then employed as a waiter in one of the principal hotels. The girl was penniless, and possessed of but an ordinary education. She was the owner, however, of an exceedingly handsome face, and was gifted with great musical talent. The gentleman, on departing for the West, left with her a snug sum of money, to be devoted to the cultivation of her taste for music and her general education. The merchant passed two years in the West, mainly in Montana, and returned to St. Joseph several weeks ago. He found the young girl in Platte Town, officiating as chambermaid in a boarding-house. Being without a helpmate, possessed of ample means to support a wife, he proposed to the young lady, was accepted, and the two left for St. Louis, and are now in our city enjoying their honeymoon.

A MODERN BORGIA.

A Servant Poisons Her Employer's Family—The Entire Family Destroyed.

From the Auburn (N. Y.) News, Oct. 21.

We have to record a most fiendish, and from the circumstances attending it, deliberately planned murder, by which a whole family were destroyed.

Mr. C. Roach, his wife, and five children, are the victims. They had lately moved into the western part of the city. On Monday afternoon they were in usual health, and yesterday morning they were found cold in death, the usual signs of life not being apparent to the neighbors yesterday morning. Suspicion was aroused that all was not right, and at 12 M. the house was broken open—it was a tomb. In the dining-room in the basement was found Mr. and Mrs. Roach and their two youngest children, in the parlor two other children, and in the bath room the eldest daughter. Life was not extinct, but she was too near death to articulate, and died in a very few moments after she was first discovered. The corpses are blackened and swollen, the features convulsed, and the limbs drawn up as if they died suffering great pain.

Suspicion points towards the servant girl as the murderess, as she has been frequently heard to threaten the life of Mrs. Roach, saying she was mistress of the kitchen and would not be interfered with. Several times last week she chased the children from the kitchen, and on one occasion attempted to scald Miss R., who only escaped by running out of doors; but, as she was a good servant and attentive to all her duties, she was not discharged, and it was hoped that by kindness her dislike to the family might be overcome.

They were too trusting, and this is the result. The poison used is thought to be Paris green mingled with the food of the family, as large quantities of it were found in the pantries.

The girl is still at large.

The entire loss in San Francisco by the recent earthquakes will reach about five million dollers. Hardly a structure or building in the city but was more or less strained. Considerable damage was sustained in the interior.

The eldest daughter of Senator Morrill, of Maine, was married Friday, at her father's residence, in Augusta, to Major M. Dunn, of the United States Army, and a member of General Pope's staff.

TROUBLES IN LOUISIANA.

Incendiarism by Negroes at Gretna—Great Destruction of Property—Three Negroes Killed and Several Persons Wounded—Summary Execution of two Negroes at Jefferson.

THE FIRE AT GRETNA.

About 2 o'clock Friday night, a fire was discovered in Gretna in a grocery store occupied by Mrs. Brown. The house was a frame building, and was evidently kindled at the side. The fire run rapidly up the building, and extending to the roof, very soon the whole house was enveloped in flames. Adjoining the building was another frame house, occupied as a residence. The heat of the flames set this on fire, and the intense heat of the two burning houses ignited the roofing of a tenement house near by. The fire had by this time assumed a magnitude which threatened to consume the entire town. There were no engines on the ground, and the only struggle made against the flames were by the citizens and a detachment of the river police.

Under these circumstances, it was impossible to render any effectual aid in extinguishing the burning houses or prevent the fire from spreading to the adjoining tenement houses, and in less than an hour these were in flames. Every possible exertion was made to save the furniture and contents of these buildings, which were in a measure successful. The houses, however, were completely destroyed. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, and was instigated, no doubt, for purposes of robbery. For while the fire was at its height, several negroes were observed stealing and carrying away goods and any portable articles they could lay their hands on. This, of course, provoked the citizens, and in the melee which immediately followed, three of the negroes were killed. They were in the very act of robbery.

But the first hostile demonstration on the part of the whites showed that the negroes were fully armed and prepared for the conflict. About forty negroes rallied on the instant, armed with muskets and revolvers. Several shots were fired by both parties, and a number of persons wounded. The whites begun to rally, and then the negroes fled in every direction, seeking the swamps and every available place of concealment. It is said that the incendiarism and subsequent hostile encounter was agreed upon and fully planned the night before. The bearing of the negroes for a number of days has been such as to excite the fears of the people. They have been unusually insolent, and have displayed a purpose evidently tending towards disturbance of some sort. In the confusion incident to the fire the full particulars could not be obtained, but enough is given to show the character of the outbreak.

The property of the citizens taken from the burning houses and those endangered by the flames was scattered over the town. No guard could be placed over this, and in a moment of such prevalent distress, it is not surprising that the loss of the robbers were forfeited for the outrage they attempted to practice. At the present moment the town is quiet, but the blackened ruins of the burnt and burning houses of the poor people who have been made shelterless, looks grim and smouldering in the bright morning sunshine. The heart would indeed be callous not to feel for the women and children so suddenly reduced to poverty. It is not yet known to what extent the property was insured.

At a late hour yesterday evening the excitement had measurably subsided. Several negroes, instrumental in exciting the mob and believed to exercise a controlling influence over the rest, have been taken into custody. Among them is the notorious Sam. Perkins. The police and the military still hold possession of the town, but it was obvious that the trouble had ended. The destruction of property was even greater than at first supposed. It has, nevertheless, subserved the purpose of arousing the citizens to the true situation of affairs. These incendiary and turbulent manifestations of the negroes will have to be put down by the strong hand whenever exhibited. It would be well, too, to include in the suppression the miserable white men who urge them on, and incite them to such acts of violence and rapine.

We were informed last night that a detachment of Seymour Knights and Broom Rangers were dispatched to Gretna, who offered their services to assist in the preservation of the peace. As a first step in securing this result, the Metropolitan police were required to leave the place at five minute's notice. The requirement was obeyed without remonstrance.

The detachment also arrested four negroes, designated by the citizens as ringleaders of the incendiary mob, who were found at their homes.

At 11 o'clock the town was perfectly quiet, and all apprehension of a renewal of the disorders had passed away.

THE MOB AT JEFFERSON.

About the hour of half-past 2 o'clock Friday morning, the Parish Prison at Carrollton was the scene of swift and avenging justice, at the hands of some unknown persons. It appears from the jailor's account (Jacob Gerber) that he was awakened by some one calling out for him to get up, that he had a prisoner for him. Thinking that he recognized the voice of a Deputy Sheriff, he asked: "Is that you Gardner?" The individual replied: "Yes."

The moment he appeared at the door he was overpowered. Some thirty or forty persons rushed in and took possession instantly, killing one Dennis, a colored man, convicted of rape on the person of Mrs Regina Lauchbaum, on the 29th of September, 1866, tried twice before by jury and found guilty, to-wit: on the 19th of November, 1866, and on the 1st of May, 1867, and yet the law had not been enforced. At the same time they mortally wounded Samuel Milton, colored, who was only incarcerated yesterday, examined and committed for trial before the Second District Court, on the charge of violating and murdering Antonine Cardones, a white girl, eleven years of age.

It is believed that the incensed community particularly desired the death of the negro Milton. It was an outrage so horrible and sickening in its savage details that human nature felt appalled at its recital.

After a full, clear and explicit examination, it was established by fifty odd witnesses, white and black, with but one contradiction, R. S. Gardner, a negro member of the late Convention, who attempted to prove an alibi, that she had been violated and then strangled, put it in a sack and cast in the river.

Upon visiting the quarters of the said negro, there was found in his vest pocket her earrings, that had been torn from her ears, the handkerchief worn by the poor girl in the straw of his matress, and her tin bucket in which she carried her food. His vest, pants and shoes were found stained with blood.

He has thus atoned, so far as human justice can make him, for the dreadful crime he committed. No one can breathe a word of blame; if the vengeance visited on these wretches was summary, the awful crimes they perpetrated were horrible, and justice to the community demanded that they should cease to live—*New Orleans Picayune, Oct 24.*

At the banquet given to Reverdy Johnson at Liverpool on the 22d inst., Mr. Laird, the great Confederate ship-builder, was introduced to Mr. Johnson. They grasped hands firmly, shook them cordially, and held each other by the hand while exchanging some words. A special cable dispatch states that "loyal" American and English friends of the United States are galled at the recent proceedings of Minister Johnson in Liverpool, and think him anxious to go out of his way to make soft speeches, and that he went too far in allowing himself to be introduced to Laird, and greeting him in a friendly manner, and that he fraternizes too much with Rebels and English enemies, and misrepresents the sentiments of a majority of the American people, and places the United States in a humiliating attitude.

A drummer of Dayton, Ohio, named Thomas Helringle, has challenged R. H. Hendershatt, the drummer of the Rappahannock, to play for the championship of the United States and $500. The challenge has been accepted and the match will take place at the Cleveland Skating Rink, on Friday, November 6th.

THE FINANCES.

An Important Letter from President Johnson.

Where the Money Goes.

The Dangers that Menace the Country.

Our Safety in the Election of Seymour.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 24, 1868.—DEAR SIR: In a recent conversation upon the subject of our finances you expressed a desire to be furnished with some of the leading facts then mentioned, touching the national expenditures and public debt. I now comply with your request, regretting, however, that other and more pressing matters have prevented me from more closely illustrating the absolute necessity for immediate reform in the financial operations of the government.

In 1776 our national independence was proclaimed, and after an exhaustive and bloody struggle of seven years it was, in 1783, acknowledged by the parent government. In 1787 the Federal Constitution was framed, and in 1789 the government went into operation under its provisions, burdened with a debt of $75,000,000, created during the war of the revolution. Immediately upon the organization of Congress measures were devised for the payment of the national obligations and the restoration of the public credit, and when in 1812 war was declared against Great Britain, the debt had been reduced to $45,000,000. Then it was largely increased by the three years' struggle that ensued between the two nations, until in 1816 it had reached the sum of $127,000,000. Peace was again established, and provision was made for the liquidation of this indebtedness at the earliest practicable period, in order that it might not become a permanent incumbrance upon the people. Under wise and economical legislation the entire amount was paid in a period of twenty years. The extinguishment of the national debt filled the land with rejoicing, and was one of the great events of President Jackson's administration. Even after its payment a large fund remained in the treasury, which was deposited with the several States for safe keeping, on condition that it should be returned when required for the public wants.

In 1849, the year after an expensive war with Mexico, we found ourselves involved in a debt of $64,000,000. This was the amount owed by the government in 1860, just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion. In the spring of 1861 the war of the rebellion commenced. Each year of its continuance made an enormous addition to the debt, so that when, in the spring of 1865, the nation successfully emerged from the dreadful conflict the obligations of the government reached the vast amount of $2,600,000,000. They had not, however, attained their highest point; for when the army and navy had been paid, the volunteer forces disbanded and the navy largely reduced, it was found, in February, 1866, that our indebtedness exceeded $2,800,000,000.

Having thus referred to the indebtedness of the government at various periods of its existence, it may be well to call attention to a brief statement of facts connected with its expenditures. From the 4th day of March, 1789, to the 30th day of June, 1861, the entire public expenditeres were $1,700,000,000, although covering a period of seventy-two years. This amount seems small when compared with the expenses of the government during the recent war of four years' duration; for, from the 1st of July, 1861, to the 30th of June, 1865, they reached the enormous aggregate of $3,300,000,000. An investigation into the disbursements since the 1st of July, 1865, further shows that, adding to the expenditures of the last three years the estimated cost of the administration of the government for the year ending 30th June, 1868, we obtain the sum of $1,600,000,000 as the amount required for the four years immediately following the cessation of hostilities, or nearly as much as was expended during the seventy-two years that preceded the war. It will be seen that from 1791 to 1861 our public debt was at no time more than $167,000,000, while subsequently four years of civil war expanded it to $2,800,000,000. It will be perceived that, while prior to 1861, the largest annual disbursement was not quite $74,000,000 for the year 1858, the expenditures during the last three years of peace have successfully been $520,000,000, $3,460,000,000 and $393,000,000, $372,000,000 being the amount which, it is estimated, will be necessary for the year ending the