NASHVILLE UNION AND AMERICAN.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

THE CAMPAIGN

Speech of Seymour at Pittsburg.

An Appeal from Disfranchised Irishmen in the South.

Trotting at the Fashion Course.

Riot in Brooklyn, New York.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention.

Exchange of Compliments Between Generals Forrest and Kilpatrick.

The Hinds Assassination.

Foreign Powers Recognizing Spain.

Quiet Restored in New Orleans.

(Special by the Southern and Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.)

NEW YORK, November 28.—The contest between Fernando Wood and John Savage in the ninth Congressional district waxes warm and promises a great entertainment. The Tammany men are for Wood, and the Fenians are for Head Centre Savage.

It is reported that $2,000,000 more in greenbacks have been withdrawn from the banks, and that nearly a quarter of a million has been sent South, so that the indications are against any relief from the prevailing stringency. Bank officers are unwilling to encroach upon their reserve, in view of the approaching demand for currency to move the pork and cotton crops.

It is reported that Dr. Turner, President of the Connecticut Inebriate Asylum, will bring suit against the Atlantic Monthly on account of Parton's article on Binghampton Asylum, in which he denounces the Doctor as an imposter and swindler. The Doctor lays his damages at $50,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—The cotton operatives of the large establishments at Kensington are on a strike. About five hundred hands are out of employment.

The Conservatives soldiers and sailors are making preparations for the reception of Horatio Seymour, who will arrive here on Friday.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Efforts are being made by parties here, in connection with others in New York City, to take up Helmbold's proffered bet of a million dollars, on the election, which has been in the newspapers over the country.

Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, now here, says the prospects for carrying that State for Seymour and Blair in November, are very flattering. He insists that the Radicals cannot repeat the frauds which lost us the State in the October election.

Congressman Glossbrenner, of Pennsylvania, exposes the rascality of the Radicals who are using the franks of two Democrats, Judge Trimble, of Kentucky and Aldridge, of Wisconsin, to disseminate their vile doctrine.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—The election today in twenty wards for members of the first branch of the City Council, is passing off quietly. All groceries and bar rooms are closed.

Hon. William T. Hamilton, United States Senator elect from Maryland, addressed a Democratic association last evening.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 28.—Horatio Seymour arrived here at noon to-day, and was received at the depot by an immense crowd. A four horse carriage conveyed him to the St. Charles.

The Democrats are making preparations for a torchlight parade.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—The consolidation of the American Express Company and the Merchants Union Express under the name of the American Merchants Union Express Company, has at length been accomplished. The general terms are fully agreed upon, and the directors met a few days ago to perfect the details.

PITTSBURG.

Arrival and Speech of Gov. Seymour.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 28.—Ex-Gov. Seymour arrived in this city at noon to-day by the Pan-Handle railroad, and was met at the Union Depot by a large number of people, and was welcomed to the city by a committee of reception. This evening he delivered an eloquent address to an immense concourse of people in Allegheny. He was escorted to the place of speaking by a torch-light procession, consisting of various Democratic organizations of the city and vicinity. The procession every where were greeted with great enthusiasm. Many principal buildings along the route was brilliantly illuminated. The St. Charles Hotel and daily Post were handsomely decorated with Chinese lanterns, flags, mottoes, etc. Governor Seymour leaves at 6:40 this morning en route East.

Gov. Seymour addressed an immense audience this evening. Senator Cowan presided. He commenced by referring to the manufacturing prosperity of Pittsburg and to the perplexities of business men on account in the legislation of the party in power, and the burdens falling on labor from taxation. He had been speaking but a short time, when his voice gave way and he was unable to proceed for some time, Hon. Francis Kerman occupied the time.

Mr. Seymour then proceeded again and spoke for a considerable time. He argued that the taxation resulting from maladministration by our rulers made the difference to the laborer between six and ten hours of labor. If there was no such thing as taxation direct or indirect, six hours of toil would give to a man as good support as he now obtains from ten hours toil; remember that before you give your family their food, and before you give them their clothing you are heavily taxed in the price which you pay for these articles, do not forget this, in considering the effects of heavy taxation upon you. Now suppose the mechanics of Pittsburg paid no taxation; suppose they bought all things at first cost, relieved from any kind of taxation on the part of your government, when you had worked six hours you could throw down your sledge, your hammer, your saw and say now I will go home, or if we wish to probing our toil, we will lay up the accumulation of what we earn for a future day. But when you are ready to go, a man lays his hand on your shoulders and says, "Stop, you are bound to support your government."

That is true; you stay there and work one hour to pay your share of taxation. You then propose to leave the workshop again, but you are called back and told that you ought to pay your share of the public debt. That's true; you go back to work cheerfully two hours beyond the time it is necessary to work to support yourselves for those objects. You then say having toiled for eight hours I will go home to my family. I will improve my mind, I will pass my time as my interest or my pleasure dictates.

But the official again returns and says you must work two hours a day more, because under this government there are sixty thousand officials to be supported; because those who control affairs at Washington had seen fit to give the South, not their ancient government, but a government of armies, which you must support. But I tell you it is this unwise, unjust and unreasonable taxation which is the result of the policy of our leaders that lengthen out your hours of toil.

Many buildings were illuminated, and a large procession passed through the city.

ARKANSAS.

Particulars of the Hinds Assassination

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—A special from Little Rock to the Democrat says the body of Hon. James Hinds, who was assassinated on the 22d, arrived there yesterday, and was escorted to the State House, where it lay in state for several hours, and was visited by a large number of people. At 3 P. M. the remains were taken to the depot, to be forwarded to Salem, N. Y. The funeral procession was very long, consisting of military, State, Federal, county and city officers, fire companies, colored schools and citizens generally. All the business houses were closed. Hinds and Brooks were shot by Geo. A. Clarke, Secretary of the Democratic Committee of Monroe county, who was drunk at the time. This is corroborated by a dispatch from Memphis, which further states that Clarke, armed with a double-barreled shot gun, joined Brooks and Hinds a short distance from Virgin Bay, announced his purpose to kill them both, and immediately fired, wounding Brooks. Hinds then attempted to escape, and was shot in the back. Clarke was subsequently arrested and lodged in jail. He is said to have borne the reputation of a peaceable citizen, but at the time of the shooting was in a state bordering on delirium tremens.

MEMPHIS.

Forrest Challenges Kilpatrick.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 28.—Gen. Forrest, in a letter to E. H. Shackleford, of New Haven, Connecticut, which appears in the city, papers denounces Gen. Judson Kilpatrick in unmeasured terms, and refers him to Gen. Basil Duke, of Louisville, who will receive any communication which he, Kilpatrick, may deem proper. The letter refers to some remarks made by Gen. Kilpatrick.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Radicals Persist in Claiming a Triumph.

WHEELING, VA., Oct. 28.—The Intelligencer publishes returns from additional counties, swelling the Republican majority to 4610. The remaining thirteen counties it says cast an aggregate vote of 2594 in 1866, and gave a Republican majority of 609. The Republicans claim their majority will reach 5000. General Witcher, Republican candidate for Congress from Kanawha Valley, telegraphs that his majority will be 1500.

SOUTHERN IRISHMEN.

An Appeal to their Countrymen.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—An appeal to their fellow-countrymen at the North, is published from a number of Irishmen hailing from New Orleans, Mobile and Savannah, whose names are appended, in behalf of the disfranchised Irishmen of the Southern States. They say that they are no longer citizens; that they have been deprived of the right to vote, and in many places have been driven from the Registrar's hall; that the Radical Registar's have refused to enter their names on the registration lists; and that thousands, and tens of thousands of their fellow-countrymen in the Southern States have thus been disfranchised, while every negro who presents himself is admitted to the rights of citizenship; that they are regarded by the Radical party as inferior to negroes, and have no rights, political or otherwise, which they are bound to respect; that hundreds, yes, thousands of Irishmen have been deprived of official positions to which they were elected, or appointed in different cities throughout the South, and that in Mobile and New Orleans those offices were afterwards conferred on negroes.

They say to the Irishmen of the Northern States that Radicalism is proscription, and if that party gets into power for another four years, they will disfranchise you as they have us, and make a strong appeal to be saved by their votes from negro supremacy and rule of the bayonet. That their northern brethren be not misled by traitors who have sold out to our political enemies, and your renegades who have accepted the ever ready bribe for the advocacy of a policy that has made us aliens in the land of our adoption and subjected us in this country to all the injustice and outrages inflicted upon us in the land of our birth, down trodden and oppressed Ireland, and concludes by saying they are looking to the success of the Democratic candidates, Seymour and Blair, to free us from political bondage and the curse of Radical rule.

SPAIN.

Recognition of Other Governments.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—It is fully confirmed that Prussia, Italy, Portugal, France and Great Britain have opened full relations with the new government of Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 28.—The Progrigista clubs of this city have formed a union for political purposes. At a recent meeting of the united clubs Senator Olazagra informed them that Queen Isabel would abdicate in favor of Don Carlos. The elections for members of the constituent Cortes will take place on the 29th of November.

Senator Aoyla, Colonial Minister, has issued a circular announcing that the colonies will be placed upon the same electoral basis as the rest of Spain.

STANTON.

STANTON, VA., Oct. 28.—Commodore Mathew F. Maury, delivered an address to-day, before the Valley Agricultural Society, to an immense audience. He warmly urged the immediate establishment of a line of steamers between Norfolk and Holland, in order that the South might reap the advantage of direct emigration which would spring up by this connection.

Ten thousand people visited the grounds to-day, when General Lee also made his appearance at the fair. He was enthusiastically cheered.

CUBAN INSURRECTION.

A Strike for a Republic—Aid Expected from the United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Some interesting facts concerning the insurrection, which has just been frustrated in Cuba, have been made public here. It was not a demonstration of loyalty toward the Spanish Queen, or toward a Republican form of government under Spanish rule, but a strike for the independence of Cuba. The conspiracy was concected with the view of the conspirators availing themselves of the advantage of the troubles in the mother county, which it was argued would so engage and embarrass the opposing force that no force could be spared therefrom to reduce the Cubans. The conspiracy was concocted months ago, and negotiations had been made in this country for iron-clads and small arms, and a portion of the latter have already been furnished to the insurgents. A Creole, who had served with distinction in the Spanish army, was the leader.

PANAMA.

Closing of the Ports.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Advices from Panama of the 19th states that the Provisional President of the State of Panama has issued a decree closing all ports in that State on the Pacific coast, except that of the capital, owing to the failure of crops in Gautamala. The President of that State has also issued a decree abolishing import duty on all cereals, vegetables etc., till 1870.

The force organized in Havana to suppress insurrection had been disbanded. A number of the insurgents were killed—among them their leader.

SPORTING.

Trotting on the Fashion Course.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The trot on the Fashion Course yesterday for a purse of one thousand dollars, eight hundred to the first and two hundred to the second, was won by the American Girl against Rhode Island and Geo. Wilkes. Time of the winner: 2:25, 2:23½, 2:24, 2:25¼, 2:27¼.

BROOKLYN.

Riot Between Revenue Officers and Distillers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Yesterday three Deputy Collectors, while searching for ellicit distillers in Brooklyn, were set upon by a crowd and one of the Collectors named Fredrick B. Lawrence, fired into the crowd and severely wounded a woman named Kelly, who was just coming out of house No. 42, John street. Lawrence was arrested and held to answer.

RELIGIOUS.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The expected debate on ritualism began yesterday afternoon in the session of the Protestant Episcopal canon. It was very animated and interesting, but not concluded at the hour of adjournment in the evening. It will be continued this morning. Many other matters of interest to the church were disposed of. The canon will adjourn to-morrow night.

INCIDENT AND ACCIDENT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The examination into the Treasury bond robbery, was continued yesterday before Justice Hogan at the Tombs. Four witnesses testified against the prisoner John Spicer.

Fourteen trunks containg $60,000 worth of property, were recently stolen from in front of Ball & Black's, where they had been sent in a car by Mrs. Black on her return from the country. Six of them were afterwards recovered.

The Coroner's jury yesterday found that John Congdon, a lad of fourteen, who was shot on pier 52 East river, came to his death at the hands of Mrr. Annie Zenner. One of the witnesses testified that Mrs. Zenner remonstrated with the boys for throwing mud at her, and said she had orders from policemen to shoot them if they did it again.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—It is reported that a prize fight between O'Baldwin and Wormold, will take place to-morrow morning.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Mr. C. W. Wolley was robbed by a sneak thief in a real estate office, on Cedar street to-day, of $100,000 worth of 5-20s railroad stock and currency, which he had just drawn from the Safe Deposit Company. The thief escaped with his booty, but the police expected to secure him.

NEW ORLEANS.

Quiet Restored—An Order from Gen. Rousseau.

NEW ORLEANS, October 28.—The city has been quiet to-day, and so far as heard from there has been no further trouble in St. Bernard's Parish.

The following proclamation was issued this evening by General Rosseau:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT LOUISIANA AND ARAKANSAS.—NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—Fellow-citizens—I have received instructions from the authorities at Washington to take such action as may be necessary to preserve peace and good order, and to protect the lives and property of citizens, and as the city is quiet to-day, I think it a proper time to make the above announcement and to call upon the law-abiding citizens to aid me hereafter in carrying out these instructions, and to that end they are earnestly requested to refrain from assembling in large bodies in the streets, to avoid exciting conversations and other causes of irritation and excitement, and to pursue their ordinary vocations as usual. The police force of the city has been reorganized and the inefficient members have been dropped from the rolls and others appointed in their places, and Gen. J. B. Steadman appointed Chief of Police *pro tem* by the Board of Police Commissioners. Gen. Steadman and his police force will be supported by the military, and assurance is given alike to the peaceful and the lawless, that everything at my command, and to the best of my ability, will be used in the endeavor to obey these instructions for the present. Political processions, patrolling the streets by armed men, are prohibited.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Commanding.

The Metropolitan Police Board desires to suspend Chief Williamson, temporarily, but he refused to be suspended. He was accordingly tried for an infraction of the Metropolitan Police law, in dismissing the negro men without consulting the Police Board. He plead guilty to charge and was dismissed. The Board had previously endorsed Chief Williamson in the case for which he was dismissed. General Steadman, at General Rosseau's request, accepted the appointment pro tem, upon condition of being allowed to choose his own subordinates.

The Common Council this evening passed a resolution setting forth the Constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police law, and authorizing the Mayor to organize a Muncipal Police, under the charter of the city. Mayor Conway immediately appointed General Steadman, Chief of Police, although he had already accepted that appointment from the Metropolitan Board, and had been sworn in.

The Washington Star's article in reference to the first United States infantry, telegraphed here, excites the indignation of the officers of that regiment, who denounce the letter alluded to as malicious falsehood. So far as known, not a single man in the entire regiment served in the Confederate army. The regiment is composed almost entirely of re-enlisted men and those who presented honorable discharges and other United States recruits. The entire new recruits do not exceed five per cent of the enlisted men, and these were sent from Northern recruiting stations. The Star's article, though speaking only as to the enlisted men, is regarded as insulting to the officers and as reflecting on the discipline of the regiment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A General Fenian Congress is to assemble at Philadelphia on November 21.

Thursdy the 26th day of November, is Thanksgiving Day in Ohio this year according to the proclamation of the Governor.

The wood-work of the new suspension bridge, Niagara Falls, is complete, and passengers are able to pass over.

Miss Charlotte Cushman has returned to New York from her Western tour, and will sail for Europe on the 25th of November.

Yankee Locke, the actor, fell down stairs at Gloucester, Massachusetts, a few days ago and broke his jaw.

The forthcoming annual report of the Commissioner of Patents will show that over ten thousand patents have been granted during 1868.

Queen Isabella is growing bald, and they say the loss of her hair occasions her as much solicitude as the loss of her throne.

Mary J. Bliss has obtained a divorce from Frank Bliss, in New Haven, for abandoning his wedded Bliss in quest of illegal Bliss.

Dr. Jones the Superintendent of the Mint at Charlotte, thinks the gold mines of North Carolina are now yielding about $500,000 annually. Gold is found in twenty-five counties of the State.

Wm. G. Kirkland, Freedmen's Bureau Agent at Boston, Bowle county, Texas, who was assassinated on the 7th instant, was from Chicago. He served as a private during the war.

The agent of the American Express Company at Wabasha, Wisconsin, was robbed on Saturday night of $2000. Three men entered his office and bound him, and made off with the money.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, in an editorial, says that the election of Gov. Baker will be contested, and calls for all frauds that have been committed within the knowledge of the Democracy. The Democrats are paying no bets.

Col. James B. Eads died at St. Louis Sunday, aged seventy-three. He was the father of Mr. Eads, who is the chief stockholder and manager of the enterprise for bridging the Mississippi river in that city.

Bishop Duggan has prohibited dancing of any kind, in the Catholic diocese of Chicago, during fairs or bazaars held for charitable purposes, on account of the many abuses reported on such occasions.

Miss Ann McCandless, of Franklin, Pennsylvania, was shot and instantly killed, while at tea, Saturday evening, and Zachary Taylor Hackenberry, a rejected suitor, has been arrested on suspicion.

The New York *Sun* has private trustworthy accounts that Queen Victoria continues to suffer from great nervous irritation, and has fits of alternate excitement and depression that are very painful to witness.

Mr. Curtis, the proprietor of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," is said to be a man of great wealth, and daily getting richer. His office in Fulton street is elegantly fitted up, and he does a large business.

The cargo of the bark Cotton, bound from Cleveland, Ohio, for Liverpool, with two thousand barrels petroleum, which burned at Cleveland on Sunday night, was insured in Cincinnati offices for $25,000.

On Wednesday night last, Mr. Joseph Harmon, a tailor, who has lived in Henderson, Kentucky, for several years past, fell from the back porch of a house in the Bellevue Garden, near that city, and broke his neck.

The Fenian organization of Philadelphia are making arrangements for the reception of delegates to the General Congress of the Brotherhood, on November 21. Over 1000 delegates are expected, from all parts of the world

A meeting of business men was held in Louisville on Saturday, in the interest of the project to make the Kentucky river, by means of locks and dams, navigable to the Three Forks, two hundred and fifty miles from its mouth.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court has decided that the State law for the collection of a license fee of $25 from each person selling goods by sample in Wisconsin for merchants doing business in other States is unconstitutional.

General Foster was elected to Congress from Westmoreland district of Pennsylvania, at the late election; but, yielding to personal appeals from the Republican candidate, Wade and Simon Cameron, Governor Geary protests that Foster shall not get a certificate of election "till hell freezes over."

In the United States Court the other day, the jury, under instruction from Judge Treat, found that petroleum fluid did not come under the classification of petroleum oils, and was not, therefore, required to stand a fire test of 110 degrees. Experts testified that the compound was inflammable at 65 degrees heat.

A fire occured in Paris, Ky., on Sunday night last, which destroyed the Post-office and several other buildings in that neighborhood. The fire originated in a defective flue between the Postoffice and Geary's store. The entire loss is about $25,000, on which there was insurance of only $3500.

Of seven Governors in as many "reconstructed" Southern States, only two have resided South more than three years. Of ten U. S. Senators elected in five Southern States eight are recent emigrants. Of thirty three Representatives elect to Congress from seven Southern States, twenty-two are recent emigrants.

The principal of the Tracey Female Seminary at Rochester, New York, has taken a step in the right direction, by making arrangements to have the elements of gardening taught as one of the branches of that institution, and a greenhouse for plant culture and propagation is now being built there.

Mrs. William Duke of Macon county, Alabama, hung herself last week, on account of discord with her husband. They were married last year, at the ages respectively of eighteen and sixteen. The unfortunate woman suspended herself from one of the joists in the house, and when she was cut down, her little babe lay tranquilly sleeping in a cradle near her feet.

Kilpatrick is still allowed by his managers to make speeches in districts rural and rude enough to hail him as a "great cavalry leader." He invariably states his anxiety to "make a charge," upon imaginary foes, and a contemporary suggests that he has already made several for imaginary services assumed to have been rendered by him to the government for representing us at Chili.

The Cattle Commissioners of New York have issued a circular recommending that a convention of the Commissioners of the several States and Canada be held in the city of Springfield on the first day of December next. The object of the convention is to consider the history of the Texas cattle fever and infections and contagious diseases to which cattle and stock are subject, and the best methods of preventing the spread at such diseases.

The heavy brake in Erie is attributed to the bad financial condition of the company, which has necessitated the issue of convertible bonds, which in turn have been converted into new stock, and now being thrown upon the market. At the same time it is rumored that English holders are selling out in disgust with their investment, as there is about $60,000,000 of stock outstanding. The magnitude of the sensation created by its rapid decline to a lower point than it has ever been quoted at for years, may be imagined. Many stockholders think the only salvation of Erie is to place it in the hands of a receiver. It is believed that present troubles will result in the election of Vanderbilt as President.

GENERAL ROSECRANS is in New York city attending to some necessary preliminary business before his departure for Mexico. A dispatch from Washington to a Radical paper in New York, to the effect that Gen. Longstreet, who intends to accompany Gen. Rosecrans to Mexico, had left New York in the belief that the General is not going to Mexico at all, is only a small specamen of Radical spleen. Gen. Longstreet furnished no foundation for the dispatch.

ON Sunday last as the mail train bound East, approached Van Wert station, Ohio, the engineer, Israel Adams, noticed a small child on the track. To stop in time in time to save it, he saw was impossible, and running out on the cow-catcher, and reaching down he caught up the child and lifted it upon the engine without injuring a hair of its head, although he was in great danger of losing his own life.

GEN. BROWN, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Virginia, has made his report for the year ending September 30, 1868. He says that the number of military officers now on bureau duty in that State is but nine; the number of civilian officers, twenty-nine; the number of acting surgeons, seven; the whole number of persons connected with the bureau being less than at the close of last year.

GEORGE TINSLEY, *alias* Wash. Stewart, of Walker county, Texas, has confessed that he murdered, on the night of the 13th of September, at Calhoun's Ferry, Texas, Charles Hall, ferryman, his wife, a stranger named Murray, and a little girl, sister to Mr. Hall's wife. He perpetrated the deed for money, and got $32.

ISAAC BALLARD, who murdered and robbed his father at Ironton, two weeks ago, was arrested at Crackers Neck, Ky. He confessed to the crime of robbery, but disclaimed any attention of attacking or injurying his father. He had $565 remaining of the share allotted to him.

THE *National Intelligencer* of the 27th publishes Governor Seymour's speech at Chicago with approving editorial comments, and thinks his efforts will bring good results on election day.

A FILE-MAKER in Dayton, by the name of Harrison, has had authentic notification from the authorities of Sheffield, England, that a relative had died and left him a fortune of twenty-five thousand pounds sterling.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The State Democratic by a Handsome Majority.

From the Wheeling Register, Oct. 25.

Although the returns from the late election in this State come in with provoking slowness, they indicate results of the most satisfactory character. Tolerably complete reports are in from about eighteen counties out of the fifty-three composing this State. They show a net Democratic gain of about twenty-five hundred, and the same ratio of gain throughout the State, which ratio certainly exists, gives us West Virginia by a handsome majority.

All the Radical strongholds, or nearly all, have been heard from. In no other quarter could the Radicals expect any gains on the majority of two years ago. They have failed to receive them, even there, and of course can expect nothing but greater losses in the Democratic regions from which we are now beginning to hear.

We look for Democratic gains in the remaining counties, much larger than those that have been heard from. It is true that their vote in the past has not been very heavy, but this fall the registration has been immense, and in some sections unanimously Democratic. The changes, too, from Radicalism to Democracy have been very great, and these alone would almost give us the State. Taking the new votes into the count, we are satisfied that the thirty-two counties whose returns are not yet in will give us amply sufficient gains to show a Democratic majority in the State of from twenty-five hundred to three thousand.

In the Legislature we have gained handsomely. We have gained one delegate in Jefferson, one in Hampshire, one in Mineral, probably one in the Grant and Hardy district, two in the Pleasants and Wood district, and we hope two in Harrison county, although it is claimed that Davis and Wilson are beaten in the latter county by about 13. Henry G. Davis, Esq., is undoubtedly elected to the Senate from the Hampshire district and Peterson, we learn, has beaten Farnsworth in the Upshur county district. These are both gains. In the Greenbrier region, and other distant portions of the State, we shall certainly increase largely our strength in the Legislature. There is every reason to believe that we shall have a majority on joint ballot, and thus be able to send a Democrat to the United States Senate as the successor of Mr. Van Winkle. Two out of the three members of Congress from this State seem to be ours, and the case of the third is by no means hopeless.

With such results as these already assured, how thoroughly inspired for the work of November 3d, should be every Democratic heart. The glorious deeds of last Thursday thrilled the nation from one end to the other. If we do not falter in the work we can give the State to Seymour and Blair by an increase 1 majority, and will make permanent and secure the fruits of Democratic victory for which we have so earnestly longed and so diligently labored.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Disorders in the State—A Stirring Appeal from the Democratic Central Committee.

TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: As members of your State Executive Committee—a body which represents nearly every white citizen in South Carolina—we feel it our duty to invoke your earnest efforts in the cause of peace and the preservation of order. We beg you to unite with us in reprobating those recent acts of violence, resulting in the death of Martin, Randolph and Nance, by which a few lawless and reckless men have brought discredit on the character of our people, though provocation in these cases may have been given. "The idea of assassination," said George McDuffie, "is so absolutely abhorrent to all the feelings, the christian feelings of modern times, and of such pernicious tendency, that I feel it to be my duty thus unequivocally to express my utter abhorrence of any proceedings that may have the remotest tendency to suggest it. Such a course is not only obnoxious to the abhorrence of every honorable man, from its moral atrocity, but from its political tendency."

Listen to the words of that patriot, which seem to come from his grave, to warn the people whom he loved so devotedly. We can add nothing to the weight of this great authority. We can only appeal to you, to support the laws, to preserve the peace and to denounce those crimes which have so recently been committed in some portions of our State. We speak in behalf of the conservative and law-abiding portion of the people, who constitute, we feel assured, nearly our entire white population, and in their name we express emphatically our abhorrence of such acts; and we pledge ourselves to give all the assistance in our power to suppress them. We adjure all who love their State, of all classes, white and black, to be peaceable and quiet, to lend their efforts to promote harmony and to quell dissension. We ask those who are opposed to us, politically, to unite with us to check and discountenance all incendiary language, whether uttered in public or private, and to join us in the efforts we are making for the preservation of peace, the supremacy of law and the maintenance of order. Lawlessness will endanger the peace of the whole State, and will surely bring disaster to all classes. Let us all then, however we may differ in politics, devote all our energies to maintain the good character of our State and to promote a better feeling among our whole people.

WADE HAMPTON, Chairman.
JOSEPH DANIEL POPE.
J. P. THOMAS.
W. B. STANLEY.
WM. M. SHANNON.
W. D. PORTER.
THEO. G. BARBER.

LYNCH LAW IN LARAMIE.

The Vigilanters at Work—Summary Execution of Desperadoes.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

LARAMIE, WYOMING TERRITORY, Oct. 19.—The terrible doings of last night and this morning may be of interest to your readers. Last night about half past 10 o'clock, the honest portion of the citizens of Laramie were aroused by a terrific firing in the direction of the "Belle of the West," a low dance-house on Front street. Soon the town was in a terrible state of excitement, and it was soon known that the vigilanters were out in full force. They first visited the above dance-house, where they found Asa Moore, who drew his revolver and was about to fire, when he was immediately shot down. They then arrested Con. Wagor, who has been harboring thieves and garroters, and dividing the spoils with them. These two were taken out and immediately hung.

The next victim was a man they call "Big Ned," a noted thief and garroter. He was taken over, and soon bore the others company, dangling in the air. The vigilants then divided themselves in squads, and scoured the town for other victims, but most of them had left town. They found some few of less notoriety, and gave them notice to leave the town in so many hours. They all took the hint, with the exception of a hard-headed garroter named Steve Young, *alias* "Big Steve," who defied them to do their worst. This morning he was arrested, and in a few moments was dangling to a telegraph pole.

For the past three months these fellows have been a terror to Laramie, seldom a night passing but some poor fellow was robbed of his earnings, until men were afraid to enter the town. The work of last night and to-day, it is supposed, will drive out all these thieves and desperadoes, and make Laramie a quiet place.

During the first firing two railroad men, names unknown, and a fiddler named Charles Barton, were shot, the latter fatally.

Rev. Mr. Charles Robertson, Bishop elect of Missouri, was consecrated, with impressive ceremonies, at Grace Church, New York, on Sunday.

SEYMOUR ON THE STUMP.

His Appearance at Indianapolis Monday Night.

How He Looks and What He Says of the Situation.

The Prospect In Indiana.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 27, 1868.—Seymour has come and gone; and, I suppose, an off-hand word or so about the man and his visit, how he looks and what he said, and all about him, may not be uninteresting at this time.

"Gov'nor," said a rough old Hoosier, who had gathered with the rest in the Union depot, to see the Democratic nominee, "ef ye'd jest a'came a month sooner we'd a'put Hendricks through." "Well," said Seymour good humoredly, "if you'll put the balance of the ticket through, I'll take care of Hendricks." A gentleman said to him at the Palmer House, "You are not too late, but we would have been delighted to have had you earlier." To which Seymour replied, "I did not intend originally to make any speeches at all. I do so now to let the people know that the party is still intact, and that the rumored change of front has no foundation to it." He also said to a party of leading Indiana Democrats, "If I am beaten in November, it will be for want of that old-fashioned go ahead Democratic spirit and concert of action which could turn the worst repulse into a victory. The October elections should encourage every Democrat. We shall carry New York and Pennsylvania in November. If the West will only stand by the ticket it is safe." He is perfectly confident and self possessed. I do not doubt that he is perfectly sincere.

Seymour's manner of speaking is very like his appearance. He is rather more massy than ornate. His arms are long and thick, and he uses them freely; but there is little or no effort to be graceful or declamatory in his gestures. He stands flat and square upon the platform, looks his audience full in the face, and good, strong, wholesome English comes from him as if it were just a matter of course. No straining for effects nor attempts at rhetorical display disfigures the even tenor of his speech. It is eminently plain and simple and homely. But he is prudent in his phraseology. "I look around me," said he, "and I see everywhere an unequal system of legislation, and that which is unequal is"—he was about to say "unjust," but he paused and qualified it—"that which is unequal is *generally* unjust." A greater contrast could not be suggested than exists between the oratory of Voorhees and Seymour, or Etheridge and Seymour, or between Seymour and any of the popular speakers of the day. He is not unlike John C. Breckinridge in his carriage and tone of voice, and in appearance he resembles the Ewings. He is quite as imposing as Mr. Buchanan. His face, how ever expresses a kindness and frankness which inspires regard and confidence. Old Buck never did that.

He came down to Indianapolis on the four o'clock train from Lafayette, where the Democratic Executive Committee met him Monday afternoon. All along the route crowds gathered at the stations to catch a glimpse of him. During the day he made half a dozen short, telling talks, always leaving an idea behind him. When he reached this city he was made welcome by a reception which was never surpassed in the State—processions, bands of music, waving plumes and flags, bonfires and fireworks and illuminations. The weather was very fine. Thousands came in from the immediate vicinity, and a dozen or more special trains brought in curious and eager strangers from distant points. The rink overflowed before 7 o'clock.

When Seymour made his appearance, he did not wear the air of a man who is jaded or travel-worn. His voice was a little husky when he began, but he soon succeeded in making himself heard throughout the place, and he never lost a moment or missed a point, nor dropped a word from the first to the last of it. It was an earnest, thoughtful, able, kind and manly speech. Contrasted with the vulgarisms and platitudes of Colfax, or the stupid reticence of Grant, it must have impressed every intelligent Republican who heard it with a sense of shame. It was the speech of a statesman and a patriot; it was an honest appeal to the good sense and magnanimity of the Northern people. No man could listen to it without a feeling of respect for the speaker and his cause. He spoke to the purpose. He evaded nothing. He gave reasons, too, for all he said. Colfax, who came sneaking along after him in the midnight train, poked his head out of the car window, and asked an Irishman what sort of a crowd there was to hear Seymour. "Bedad," says Pat, "ef ould Grant was here, it'd make him beller like a steer."

What a commentary it is on popular government that any great body of voters could walk deliberately up to the ballot-box and vote for such a man as Grant and the perpetuation of the present wretched condition of affairs, as against such a man as Seymour, and peace and law, and a fair and economical administration of the government! We certainly need a just and good man at the head of affairs. Grant may be a brave man and an efficient soldier; but he is a weak, ignorant and loose man. Seymour is a man who, more than any living American politician, possesses an equal balance of powers, mental and moral. He is upright, high-minded, experienced, conscientious, generous, a gentleman and Christian, who will grace the Presidential office. Grant is simply a low fellow exalted; having fair impulses no doubt, but after all a tool in the hands of plotters and the representative of a den of thieves.

Sanford E. Church is traveling with Mr. Seymour. He is a large man, looks like Humphrey Marshall, and speaks like Governor Bramlette. The party numbers also several friends of less note.

Hendricks was not present. He spoke at Buffalo last night. Voorhees was here, however, and looks uncommon well. Kerr, of the New Albany district, and Niblack were also on the stand. The result of the reunion is renewed spirit on the part of the Democratic managers. There is a resolute purpose of rolling up a majority for Seymour in November. Several local causes that existed in our State canvass and marred our strength, are now removed. The Jews are beginning to come out actively. The Catholic vote will be polled solid against Colfax. Bets are now going even. In fact, the clouds are drifting away from the sun.

A dispatch from Little Rock, Arkansas, says the report of the assassination of Congressman Hinds and J. R. Brooks is distrusted. The dispatch further says that if they were killed, it is reasonable to suppose the killing was done by the Radicals, as both Hinds and Brooks were aspirants to nominations for Congress by the Radical convention, but were tricked out of it, and were making a canvass arraying the negroes against the Radical central committee, and were doing the Radicals great injury. The Democrats had everything to hope from the defection of Hinds and Brooks, and the Radicals everything to fear.

The New York home for incurables treated fifty-four patients last year, of whom twelve died and fourteen were discharged or cured. Donations of $25,000 were received from Chauncey and Henry Rose, and $2500 from the estate of the late Peter Lorillard.

LAPSING INTO BARBARISM.

The Crimes of Negro Squatters—A Fearful Condition of Affairs in the Suburbs of Mobile.

From the Mobile Times, Oct. 25.

The following letter of Coroner Delchamps, which was yesterday forwarded to Gov. Smith, now in this city, gives a truthful account of the lawlessness of the negroes on the outskirts of the city. Life and property on the outskirts are insecure, and unless active and speedy means are taken by the proper authorities to check the evil, trouble will undoubtedly ensue. There is a time when patience and forbearance cease to be virtues, and that time has at length nearly arrived. Depredations upon the property of whites, murders, rapes and every conceivable species of crime on the part of the negroes, cannot be longer tolerated. Let the Governor look to it, and look well if he wishes to preserve peace in this community, who, though law abiding and ardently desiring peace, are firmly determined not to be overrun by barbarous negroes, urged on by carpet-baggers, scalawags and renegades:

MOBILE, October 23, 1868.—To His Excellency, R. H. Smith, Governor of Alabama: I herewith forward to your Excellency a copy of the testimony adduced at the inquest held yesterday afternoon on the body of Archie McLaughlin. Other testimony was offered, but being merely cumulative, was not reduced to writing.

In bringing this murder most foul to your official knowledge, I cannot refrain from representing to your Excellency the terrible state of insecurity, both as to person and property, existing at present in this county, but more particularly in and near the surburbs of this city. A few facts plainly stated will enable your Excellency to appreciate, to some extent the condition of our people.

Crowds of negroes, armed with guns or pistols of all sizes, classes and character, pour out daily from the city and spread themselves over the suburban districts, game being their avowed object. I respectfully represent to your Excellency that the only game which is to be found in the open fields and thickly settled districts hunted over by these game-stalkers, consists solely of cattle, pigs and poultry, and even these have now become scarce.

The farms and gardens of our market-men and others are daily ravaged, and it is almost impossible for them to carry on their business. A few days ago a negro truncled a wheelbarrow to the vicinity of the city cemetery, killed a cow, skinned and cut off a hind quarter, and with this load, trundled back to town, leaving the balance as prey for vultures. So much for property.

On the 21st inst., a poor widow, returning home with a small quantity of meal and bacon, purchased with money obtained from the sale of shingles she had made, in open daylight, yes, at mid-day, on the highway and in full view and in close proximity to houses inhabited by negroes, was robbed and brutally ravished by a gang of several colored men, in the presence of her little son, whom one held. This most shameful outrage took place just outside the city limits, and about a mile east of Eslava's bridge, the scene of the murder of young McLaughlin on the next day.

These and frequent similar outrages have excited the people residing in the vicinity of the place where they were committed to an intense degree. And as a great part of the people living in the southern and southwestern portions of Mobile county are compelled to pass by or near Eslava's bridge on their way to and from Mobile, the dread which these deeds have caused is widespread.

It is true that the greater number of the colored people in this county are orderly and well disposed. But there remain hundre