

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT: HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: FRANK P. BLAIR, OF MISSOURI.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS: S. F. CHADWICK, of Douglas county, JOHN BURNETT, of Benton county, JAS. H. SLATER, of Union county.

Words with the Bark On.

If the President elected by the Democracy enters or permits others to enforce those Reconstruction Acts, the Radicals, by the accession of twenty despotic Senators and fifty Representatives, will control both branches of Congress, and his administration will be as powerless as the present one of Mr. Johnson's.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

SALEM, Sept. 24, 1868.

The members of the House had an interesting discussion this afternoon on the question of the reduction of the fees of sundry county officers. The discussion took a wide range, and many facts of interest were elicited. The views of members were quite diverse. A scale of prices, perfectly satisfactory to one, would be too low for another.

SALEM, Sept. 30, 1868.

Mr. Cox offered a Resolution this morning in substance instructing the Committee on Railroads to give all the information to the House relative to Railroads which they may be able to obtain. A very animated debate sprang up between sundry members—prominent among whom are Messrs. Cox and Chapman, and the discussion is noteworthy, not so much for the facts elicited, as for the feeling manifested in regard to Railroad questions.

STATE ELECTIONS THIS FALL.

On next Tuesday, the 6th inst., a State election will occur in Nebraska; and on the second Tuesday, the 13th day of October, elections will be held for State officers in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa. The contest in all of these, excepting Iowa, will probably be very close, though the Democracy are making great exertions and are confident of carrying them by creditable majorities.

SALEM, Sept. 25, 1868.

An interesting debate sprang up to-day on a motion to repeal sundry iron-clad oaths passed by the Radical party—in which debate Messrs. Gazley, Cox, White, Smith, Minto, Davenport, Loudon and Wayne participated.

SALEM, Sept. 29, 1868.

To-day the following Preamble and Resolutions were introduced by Mr. Gilroy, of Lane county; which, after being quite fully and warmly discussed, were adopted: Whereas, George H. Williams and Henry W. Corbett, now holding seats in the Senate of the United States from the State of Oregon, have misrepresented the people thereof, in this: That amongst many other grievous wrongs, they have supported and voted for measures in the Senate which were in plain and palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States—among which measures were those known as the Reconstruction Acts of Congress;—which acts, in their enforcement, have overthrown and subverted Civil Liberty and free government within eleven States of this Union, and consigned the citizens thereof to those States, without trial or conviction, of the sacred rights of trial by jury and the elective franchise—consigning their lives, their liberties and their property to the mercies of those who are without responsibility to the people over whom they exercise authority, and obedient only to those who hold the power to command them for their oppressive acts; said pretended Reconstruction Acts give the people of those States the alternative of a perpetual wearing of the galling yoke of military power and oppression, or submission to the more dreaded fate of being governed by hordes of ignorant, deluded negroes.

betrayed and misrepresented the people of this State in the support of measures calculated to destroy the Constitutional powers and prerogatives of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to usurp the Constitutional functions of the Executive.

Whereas, they have been actuated by unworthy partisan motives in their efforts to impeach and remove the President of the United States for pretended high crimes and misdemeanors.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions, signed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, be forwarded by the President of the Senate to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America, at as early a date as practicable.

These Resolutions, as we have already said, were adopted by a large majority. The radicals fought against them energetically and persistently; but all without avail. They were compelled to swallow the bitter dose, notwithstanding their earnest protestations and wry faces; and Senators Corbett and Williams are thus compelled to choose between two alternatives, viz: Either to resign and thus vacate their seats; or else, by refusing to do so, trample upon and ignore the old Democratic doctrine of the Right of Instruction. No one here believes that they will resign. One of the radical speakers boldly stated that they would not; and gave that as one reason why it was useless and worse than folly to adopt the Resolution.

The State Fair is progressing very well. The receipts, to-day and yesterday, were \$4,098—an advance on the first two days of the last State Fair. Linn county is well represented. James Morgan's Oregon bred colt won the prize to-day in 1:56; and Wm. Gil's trotter, "Slim Jim," won the second heat in 2:25; and lacked only a few seconds of winning the third heat.

I deem it due to Gov. Whiteaker, Speaker of the House, to say that he discharges the duties of his office in a manner creditable alike to himself and the Democratic party of which he is an able and honored member. I have heard several Radical members even award him praise for the just and equitable manner in which he discharges the delicate duties of his position.

The town is full of strangers; all the hotels are full, and many members and others are boarding at private houses.

GRAND MEETING AT SCIO!

OLD LINN ON THE RAMPAGE!

Fifteen Hundred Democrats in Council!

BRILLIANT SPEECHES BY SMITH AND HELM!

LUDICROUS & COMIC BURLESQUE!

GRAND TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION IN THE EVENING!

At an early hour on last Saturday morning the people began flocking into Scio, for the purpose of participating in the Democratic barbecue which was announced to occur on that day; and by eleven o'clock the town presented the most animated appearance, so the "oldest inhabitant" informed us, that was ever known in that place—something near fifteen hundred people being present. At 12 o'clock the procession formed, headed by Lee & Ryland's circus band, and marched through the streets of that beautiful and thriving town; after which the people repaired to the grove, a short distance from town, where seats had been prepared and a speaker's stand erected. The orators present were Hon. J. F. Smith, Congressman elect, and Hon. Geo. R. Helm, of Linn. By arrangement between these gentlemen, Mr. Helm "opened the ball" in an eloquent and stirring address of about one hour, dealing sturdily and unrelenting blows on the head of Jacobinism, and scattering the sophistry of the Radicals as chaff before the wind. We were never prouder of the young champion of the Democracy of Linn than when sitting under the sound of his voice on last Saturday; and it is the universal opinion of those who have heard him on the rostrum "many a time and oft," that he seldom, if ever, did better than on this occasion; and if those persons who last spring predicted that his nomination for County Clerk would "politically kill him," had heard the welcoming shouts that rent the air upon his appearance on the stand, and the approving and endorsing words from all quarters during his address, they would certainly acknowledge that it was a strange way to kill a man. Any man could stand such a "death," and thousands are seeking it all the time. If Helm is dead now, his ghost is good for any amount of Radical "meat" hereafter.

At the conclusion of Mr. Helm's address Mr. Smith was introduced by the President, amid wild and vociferous cheers of welcome. After thanking the Democracy of Linn county for the overwhelming majority which they gave him in June last, he proceeded to draw a striking comparison between the nominees of the respective parties for President, and it was so truthful and patent to every eye, and at the same time so damaging and detrimental to the Radical candidate, that human understanding cannot conceive how a patriot and lover of his country can cast a vote for him. Nothing but the most innate bigotry and prejudice could ever induce any considerable number of people to do so. The greater portion of Mr. Smith's speech was devoted to that stupendous curse and stain on the country, the reconstruction policy of the Rump; and he showed it to his auditors in all its deformity, and vice, and inconsistency, dealing in language so plain and simple, yet at the same time so convincing, that it was impossible for any one to misunderstand or fail to appreciate the full force of his remarks. He was listened to with the closest attention throughout, and at the close of his address the people manifested their approbation in wild and enthusiastic acclamations of delight.

At the close of the address the people repaired to the tables, a short distance away, and partook of a bountiful and well served repast which had been prepared by the hospitable people of that locality. There were the fatted ox, hog, and sheep, all roasted in the most savory and palatable manner; and chickens, and butter, and great stacks of beautiful white bread, piled up until the earth seemed to groan with its burden of good things; and the people did ample justice to the preparations of the committee on " grub," for two very potent reasons—they were hungry, and it was good.

After dinner there was a burlesque demonstration in front of the Scio Hotel, which naturally "knocked the socks" off of anything in that line that we ever before saw, both as regarded ludicrousness and aptitude. It is useless for us to attempt to describe it, for we could not do justice to the persons who managed it nor to the effect upon those who witnessed it. It would require to be seen to be appreciated. There were the Freedmen's Bureau, and about a dozen "wards of the nation," and a couple of long-tailed, rat-eating, almond-eyed Chinamen, all commanded by the "spoonist," Ben-Best-Brute-Butler, on the one hand, representing "reconstruction" in all its hideousness and brutality; and on the other hand were a detachment of neat, good-looking white men, dressed in uniform and mounted on splendid horses, and with their ensign bearing the American flag at their head, and we supposed they represented the bloody and ferocious Klu Kluxes by the manner in which the niggers "skedaddled" at their approach. We understand that a Democratic meeting will be held in Lebanon in a short time—of which due notice will be given—and that the "boys of Canada" intend reproducing their burlesque on that occasion, when all who desire can have an opportunity of enjoying the scene for themselves.

We were forced to leave for home after the performance of the above scene, and were not present at the torch-light procession in the evening; but we are informed by those who witnessed it that the display was beautiful and grand, and that portion of the exercises of the day as great a success as any other of the preceding.

This meeting, though not the largest, was the best conducted and most interesting political gathering that it has ever been our pleasure to attend on the coast; and it is the verdict of old settlers that it was the largest political gathering ever assembled in Linn county. The enthusiasm and good feeling during the day was extraordinary, and the effect of the meeting is sure to be felt in the coming contest. It is fitting that the campaign should be opened thus; and we hope that the Democracy of every part

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of the county and State will follow in the wake of the invincible and untiered hosts of the Forks of the Santiam. The Democracy of old Linn need only to keep the ball in motion which was started with such force and celerity at Scio, on last Saturday, and the long-roll will hardly be able to summon a corporal's guard of Radicals to the polls in our county on the morning of the 3rd of November next.

All honor to the gallant white men of Scio. Three cheers and a tiger for "Old Canada!"

WILL VOTE THE WAY THEY SHOT.

Radical papers and stumpers take special pains to eulogize the soldiers of the late war, metaphorically patting them on the back; and, by cajolery and flattery, are attempting to induce them to vote for the Radical candidate for President, telling them that if they do otherwise they are aiding and encouraging treason; and that if they vote for Grant and Radicalism they will "vote the way they shot" during the war. Can any soldier be led to believe that he shot for Radicalism? That he shot to engender hate and foster iniquity? to blight the prosperity of one-third and cripple the industry of the remaining two-thirds of the country? to reverse the true rule of Government in the South, subjecting intelligence to ignorance, and mind to brute force? to sow the seeds of everlasting discord between the two sections of the Union? to squander One Thousand Millions of money during three years of peace, and to prepare the grave for untold millions of the people's treasure? Thousands of soldiers have answered no, to this charge, and have declared that they shot for a different object, and they will "vote the way they shot;" for the Union, and not to keep it divided; to restore harmony and prosperity to every part of the country, to review the ties of patriotism and affection which bound together the union of our fathers; to husband the resources of our Government for the payment of its obligations; to curtail the expenses of the nation, and bring relief from taxation and debt; for the supremacy of their own race, and not to give the control of ten sovereign States to barbarian negroes;—for equal taxation, and not to keep up a monopoly of bond-holders; for one currency for the rich and the poor, for the pensioner and the bondholder, the capitalist and the working man, the maimed and crippled soldier and the rich banker; for an economical administration of the Government, and not to keep in power a set of public thieves and plunderers; for a speedy return of substantial peace; and not to keep up a costly military despotism in one-third of the country—for these, and for other good reasons, the majority of the soldiers vote for that spotless and true statesman, Horatio Seymour, and not for the dumb, no-policy tool of the Radicals.

A FEW FACTS FOR DEMOCRATS.

At the presidential election of 1864, Mr. Lincoln, by suppressing the soldiers' vote cast for Gen. McClellan, and by throwing into the Western States several thousand New England soldiers who voted for him (most of them voting five or six times,) managed to obtain a majority on the popular vote of 411,281.

At the last general elections in the same States the Republican majority was only 46,910, including Illinois and Indiana, which have not held a general election since the fall of 1860, and crediting Ohio with a Republican majority of 2,983, which was obtained by the Republican candidate for Governor, though at the same election the Democrats defeated negro suffrage by over 50,000 majority and elected a majority of the legislature.

In 1864, the change of 205,641 votes would have elected Gen. McClellan over Mr. Lincoln; in 1868 it requires the change of but 23,456 votes to give Horatio Seymour the electoral votes of the States which were carried by Mr. Lincoln.

In the face of these figures is not the election of Seymour and Blair as certain as is to-morrow's sun to rise! Democrats will please bear these figures in mind.

THE BLACK TEST.

This is the oath which must be taken by those who desire to vote in a number of the Southern States: "I do solemnly swear that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons, on account of race, color, or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege, or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men. So help me God."

White men of Oregon, remember that neither you nor any of your descendants can ever become citizens of those fair Southern States without subscribing to that disgusting oath. If you have no regard for men of your own race in the South, will you not protect your own right to emigrate there, and the rights of your descendants?

A lady who was looking at the procession of soldiers and sailors at New York, was heard to say that she saw the soldier's and sailor's procession at Chicago, and she thought the republican made altogether a better show, for although the Chicago procession was smaller, it presented a great deal better appearance, because the New York procession "had so many one-legged and one-armed fellows in it, that it was perfectly disgusting." Poor woman!

RADICAL CANDIDATES.

There are more disreputable, unscrupulous and bad men who are nominees for office in the Radical party in the Eastern and Northern States, and even in our sister State of California, than was ever before known in any party. This party being in the ascendancy during the last seven years, all the scallawags and thieves of all parties have joined it, and things have been run on the thieving line by that class of politicians to such an extent that in the majority of instances, reliable and honest men in the radical ranks cannot secure the nomination for place. The sharpers are too sharp for them, and the people are called upon to support men of no character for office, simply because they are dishonest enough to secure nominations by tricky and fraud. Let every one examine their own experience in this matter and see if what we say is not true. Take their carpet-bag State officers, members of Congress and United States Senators of the Southern States. They are men of no character or ability at all. Many of them are thieves, and had to leave some Northern State a few months since to keep out of some penitentiary; while all have so little ability, and are so absolutely worthless, that they can not hold the office of town constable by the votes of those who know them best. And yet such cattle—for they are nothing more or less—are placed in the highest and most responsible positions in the gift of the American people in consequence of Radical congressional legislation. Think of a man who had to leave Missouri or Illinois to keep out of the state's prison, turning up at Washington as a member of the "grave and dignified senate of the United States," representing a Southern State, to make laws for six years to come to govern honest people! Is it not monstrous? How long can any nation live when its destinies are committed to the keeping of its penitentiary birds? The remedy for this great evil is in the hands of the people; time will determine whether they will apply it or not.

Live Issues for 1868.

The Democrats present the live issues of to-day. The Jacobin party appeal to the passions of the people, issues which are irrevocably decided. There is not a charge made in the Democratic platform but can be substantiated by prominent Jacobin newspapers. They admit that Congress is accessible to bribery, and that the Government is plundered in every direction by office-holders of the ruling party, and that the reconstruction infamy is unconstitutional; that the ordinary expenses of the Government are double what they ought to be; and that, in State as well as in National legislation, corruption is the rule and not the exception.

The Democratic party charges that Jacobin corruption has endangered the safety of the government, and the newspapers of the ruling party admit this charge to be true. Not long ago, Gov. Seymour made a speech in the Cooper Institute, in which he made a terrible arraignment of the party in power. The Springfield (Mass.) Republican said the Governor told the truth; and that the abuses and corruptions of which he complained must go down.

The Democratic party is resolved to carry out retrenchment in the expenditures of the government, and reform in the collection of its revenue. With a proper reduction of the army and navy, the abolition of the freedmen's bureau, the dismissal of a legion of superfluous military and civil office-holders, and other economical measures that the good of the country demands, the expenses of administration the laws can be easily reduced to \$100,000,000 a year at the start. To this add \$130,000,000—a saving of \$170,000,000 a year from the proceeds of taxation, direct and indirect.

MUST IT BE FOREVER?—Are we to keep huge standing armies in the South forever to prop up the negro governments, and to enable carpet-bag adventurers to hold on to offices which they are unfit to fill? The Radicals admit that the governments they have expended so much money to create, cannot stand a day longer than they are propped up by federal bayonets. Are we to be taxed eternally to keep men of our own race in subordination to negro barbarians? These are questions the people are asking, questions they intend to answer at the polls.

THE "NATIONAL BLESSING."—According to an official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, made on the first day of August, 1868, the national debt amounts to the stupendous sum of Two Billions Six Hundred and Thirty-three Millions Five Hundred and Eighty-eight Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-six Dollars and Eighty-one Cents!! (\$2,633,588,756 81.)

Grant's friends claim that he is for paying off the bonds in gold. He was, perhaps, making provision for coin when he went to California and established a little "digger."

PROGRESS.—At Ellsworth, out on the Pacific Railroad, buffalo are killed within two miles of a printing press, a telegraph office and a locomotive engine house.

A MODEL CARPET-BAGGER.

The Columbus Crisis says that the number and character of the carpet-baggers contributed by Ohio to the South, and from thence injected into Congressional and other offices, must be a source of pride to every loyal citizen, and of shame to everybody else. Every loyal loafer and bankrupt politician repudiated by his neighbors finds his promised land and other property among the negroes of our Poland. The honorable WILLARD WARNER, of Newark, Ohio, who was only for a time credited with brains enough to run a small machine company, which he succeeded in bursting, and who was defeated for a re-nomination by his own party for an insignificant office, because of his unfitness, in pursuance of this loyal custom, packed his carpet-bag last fall, dwelt with the niggers of Alabama for six months, turns up United States Senator, and was sworn into that august body between drinks on Sunday, the last day of the session, in order that he might draw his salary and stealings during recess! He is now about to revisit Ohio, we understand, to exhibit himself as a full blown, rotten-ripe carbuncle on the body politic, for the admiration of the rising generation of loyal political dead beats. By what right he perpetrates this lumbag, cheats the Treasury and defrauds the people of Alabama of their proper representation, it would be useless to inquire, as the right is based upon the same foundation as is that of the swindler to retain the property he has secured by fraud.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—A delegation of the Alabama Legislature have arrived. They neglected to bring an authorized copy of the resolution under which they act, and will await its arrival before officially visiting the President. Governor Smith accompanies the delegation by request of the Legislature. He does not fully sympathize with the Legislature in its course, and expresses confidence in his own ability to maintain the peace of the State. The people desire peace. He has the assurance of many of both parties of support in his efforts. Except in one or two localities, there are no indications of a disposition to resist any officer in the discharge of his duty. The Governor is apprehensive that during the excitement of the coming election independent parties may commit acts which will lead to serious disturbances unless restrained by some assurance from the President that they will be not down by the Federal authorities. Beyond this assurance, Governor Smith is inclined to think that no Federal interference is necessary at present.

WHEELING, Sept. 27.—A disastrous fire occurred at an early hour this morning in Calverton, Star Foundry. Four persons were killed and eight severely injured by the falling walls. Chief of Police, Chanley, had both his thighs broken and was otherwise badly injured. Assistant policeman Brady was killed instantly while endeavoring to enter the building through a window. Parties have been engaged all day in searching among the ruins for others supposed to have been lost.

HELENA, Sept. 27.—S. W. Bealer, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, was shot yesterday by George M. Penny, ex-U. S. Marshal, and died this morning. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict that the act of killing the deceased was self-defence.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—Delegates to the Republican Congressional Convention favorable to the nomination of Ben. Butler have been chosen from Salem and Newburyport.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—A peace treaty has been concluded with the Shoshones, Bannocks and Spentwater Indians. They are to be located in Idaho and Montana.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The national Labor Congress voted a salary to the President. The resolutions relative to the immigration were explained and approved by the delegates, but against the Immigration Aid Society, which monopoly, practically embodying white slavery into the country. Mrs. Cady Stanton made a speech favoring immigrants. The President made a valdictory address, expressing the hope that the National Labor party will elect a President of the United States. The Congress then adjourned sine die.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows adjourned this morning to meet next year at San Francisco.

CONCORD, Sept. 26.—Ex-President Pierce is very feeble, his nerves are very much shattered, and it is very doubtful whether he will ever get about again.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Alabama delegation, with Governor Smith, had an interview of several hours duration with the President to-day, being introduced by Senator Fowler. The situation of affairs was freely discussed, and the delegation was satisfied with the President's course. A military aid in the case of its necessity. They will have another interview with the President and Secretary of War to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The regular infantry which has been on duty here for a year past, has been sent to Tennessee, to be distributed at various points throughout the State.

It is understood that Gen. Sherman has determined to issue arms and ammunition to the citizens along the Indian frontier for protection.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—The Republicans of the Fifth District of Massachusetts, to-day nominated B. F. Butler for Congress. He received 175 votes, 4 scattering. The nomination was subsequently made unanimous.

SALEM, Sept. 28.—B. F. Butler made a speech at the Republican Convention to-day accepting the nomination and, referred to those who opposed his nomination classing them with Lee, Forrest, Beauregard and Booth, charging them with raising \$40,000 to defeat his nomination, which he considered equivalent to his election. He recommended the malcontents to send their money into some doubtful State. He considered those who opposed him deserters from the republican party, and said that party should be managed as the army—welcome recruits, but shoot deserters. He denied the rumor that Grant opposed his election, and spoke at length on the financial question.

FOR WALLACE, Sept. 28.—A scout from Col. Forsyth's camp reports that Col. Carpenter reached Forsyth on the morning of the 25th, Col. Bankhead's command, which left here with provisions, etc., arrived soon after Col. Carpenter. Col. Forsyth lost five killed and twelve wounded, and all his horses. The Indians' loss was not far from 80 killed and wounded. The Indians are the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes. They numbered between 600 and 700. It is estimated that they fired not less than 10,000 rounds, besides a quantity of arrows. The ground was thickly strewn with the latter. Col. Forsyth's wounds are doing well. The terror that has ever taken place on the frontier has never been so great as this charge, sometimes coming within fifty feet of our men. The Island on which they were had a few bushes and a small amount of grass. Our men were almost entirely exposed; their only defence was small sand breastworks, which were thrown up with no tools and by working through the attacks of the Indians, who rode around and charged down on them at some points. One party of men were digging while the rest fought.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 28.—An immense Democratic mass meeting is being held to-day. Frank Blair is addressing the masses. German speakers are also addressing the people. Great enthusiasm, fireworks, etc.

Gen. J. C. Hindman, formerly of the Confederate army, was associated while sitting in his house amidst his family in Helena last evening. He was smoking his pipe. The left hand which was holding the pipe was carried away by a charge of buckshot. A man who formerly served under Hindman has been arrested upon suspicion.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A procession of five hundred shoemakers to-day paraded and banqueted in honor of St. Crispin.

Only four members of the Chamber of Commerce assembled to-day, on account of a meeting to devise means for the relief of the South American sufferers.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. Sept. 28.—Abner Greenleaf, formerly editor of the New Hampshire Gazette, died to-day, aged 83 years.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The Steamer Albatross, with California passengers, has arrived.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—The Montaur has the following from Spain: Alicante, a city of 20,000 people, in the province of Alicante, has revolted. Three ships appeared on Sunday off Cartagena, supposed to be part of Gen. Prim's fleet.—Marshal Pavia, of the Royal Army, is still retreating. It is reported that the town of Leon has pronounced for the revolution. It is also reported that Saragossa has rebelled. Gen. Jean Pessault, Count Risten, was killed.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Evening.—Official dispatches from Madrid to-night, contain the following intelligence: The rebel forces under General Zarano, and the royal army under the Marquis Novallas, are gradually approaching each other. It is probable that a decisive battle will soon take place. The Marquis asks for reinforcements. Gen. Prim is not well received by the other rebel Generals, and is carrying out his own plans without their cooperation. The Spanish Government has received reports that the rebels have been driven from the province of Alicante. Madrid remains quiet. No revolutionary move has been made in the northeastern provinces. The official journals of Paris, reflecting the feeling of the Emperor Napoleon, are approving of the effects of a great revolution so near France, and are seeking in leading editorials to discourage the movement, but it is generally believed that the result in the expulsion of the Bourbons and probably in the accession of the Duke de Mouches to the Spanish throne. A dispatch from Paris says that Gen. Prim, with a large fleet of iron-clads, was expected at Barcelona yesterday.

MADRID, Sept. 26.—The insurgents have torn up the railroad in the Sierra Morena. Count Gorgenti, with his troops, is compelled to remain in the mountain defiles. Gen. Prim is expected at Barcelona to-day, where the people are only waiting his arrival to rise. Madrid and Saragosa are also ripe for revolt. The vanguard of the army under Gen. Novallas, some three thousand, has joined the insurgents. He has in consequence been obliged to wait for reinforcement. The French squadron has arrived at Barcelona.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A battle is hourly expected between Novallas and Serrano, near Cordova. The royalists lost nearly 600 men in the fight at Santander, but succeeded in retaining possession of the city. Gen. Colgar marches to-morrow on San Antonio. He has resolved to burn the place if resisted.

AND STILL THEY COME.—The Philadelphia Age has the following communication: "We feel proud to learn that one hundred German citizens in one of the upper wards of this city, who have hitherto voted the Radical ticket, have declared their intention to support SEYMOUR and BLAIR. The German citizens of the Sixth ward are also flocking to the support of the Democratic ticket, being unwilling to belong any longer to such a corrupt Radical, and revolutionary party as that in power."

WHY THEY LIKE HIM.—The Radical admiration for Grant as a candidate is excited by the fact that he don't say anything and has no policy. They are right in the notion they have of their own best game. It is far better for them that their candidate should hold his tongue, because if he should honestly open his mouth and let out the real Radical purposes he would ruin his party; and if he speaks dishonestly, the people will discover it, and ruin will follow all the same. As to policy, the Radical party has none, and as the "constituency is superior to the representative," Grant would insult his masters if he had a policy.

JOHN H. SURRATT.—The dispatches of last Saturday announced that John H. Surritt had been discharged from custody; but subsequent dispatches state that the prosecution have appealed from the decision of Judge Wylie, to the Court of errors, and that a new indictment will be submitted to the Grand Jury.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—The wrath of the negroes at Gov. Warmouth's veto of the negro equality bill is unbounded, and threats against his person are reported. In the House, Mr. Isabel, the colored author of the bill, said that if Gov. Warmouth had been elected on the Democratic ticket, he should not have been surprised at the veto, but was surprised that such a document should come from a man elected on the Radical Republican ticket. He thought the message a very weak document and carried out certain principals of the Chicago platform, which he did not approve. He said that when he