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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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Bishop WILLIAM BUDGE is authorized to act as GENERAL AGENT for the *DESERET NEWS* throughout Cache County.

AGENTS of the *DESERET NEWS* will please endeavor to collect what Cotton and Linen Bags they can, and forward at their earliest convenience.

Special to the *Deseret Evening News*, its contents are not to be published elsewhere.

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

Chicago, 29.—The Republican's New York special says the Republican State Committee estimate the Republican majorities in the State at 80,000 to the Hudson River; the Democratic majorities are estimated at 72,000, giving the Republicans a majority in the State of 8,000.

New Orleans, 29.—The Central Committee of all the Democratic clubs in the city have issued an address, denying the allegations that they intend to carry election by fraud, violence and intimidation, and stating that they have adopted resolutions guaranteeing to every voter in the parish, without reference to race, color or politics, full protection in the exercise of the suffrage, also guaranteeing them against all intimidation or fraud, and calling upon every voter in the city to exercise the right of the suffrage. They invite all persons of whatever political complexion to join in the efforts to secure peace and harmony at the polls, to the end that the most timid member of any party may feel aroused under a sense of safety, and protection against danger or undue influence in the exercise of the suffrage.

Washington.—General Sheridan telegraphs that Gen. Carr with seven companies of cavalry struck the Indians of Shotton's Creek, on the 25th inst., and killed ten. The next day he pursued them.

San Francisco, 31.—The Democratic torchlight procession to-night was a fine affair, there being about six thousand people in line, who kept up a constant cheering, but little enthusiasm was manifested by the spectators. The streets along the route were generally dark, only here and there a building being illuminated. The procession was an hour passing the corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets. Everything was quiet. The civil authorities have adopted vigorous measures to prevent riotous proceedings, either before or on election day. A large number of deputy sheriffs have been appointed and the police force is greatly augmented; the fears of serious disturbances have considerably lessened. The Democratic committee and leading Democratic citizens publish cards in the morning papers, disavowing the disgraceful proceedings on Tuesday night, when the attack was made on the Republican procession, and promise to assist in preventing outrages in future.

St. Louis.—The Democrat's Little Rock special says that Captain Willis, bureau agent, and Captain Andrews, the assistant assessor, were assassinated by the Ku Klux in Little County on the 25th. A dispatch from Memphis to the district headquarters here, asks Gen. Smith to send twenty men to Marion, Arkansas, immediately; and adds that if this is not done there will hardly be a loyal man left in the county. Six men have been murdered in Crittenden, in two nights; several others have been shot for attempting to bury them.

Albany.—David Allen, chairman of the Democratic naturalization committee at Troy, was brought before United States Commissioner Frothingham, to-day, on a warrant charging him with forgery in altering a certificate, declaring of intention; after examination he was held in three thousand dollars' bail to appear at the November term of the court.

Washington.—Justice Chase, in conversation with prominent gentlemen on Thursday last, said he should not vote at the Presidential election, but in the present condition of affairs he consid-

ered it his duty to remain neutral. It was his firm belief that General Grant would be elected. The vital question at issue in this campaign was that of the reconstruction of the Southern States; upon this his sympathies were with the Republican party. Upon the question of the tariff he believed the Democratic theory was correct, and in time would prove so. He prophesied that General Grant's election would inevitably result in the disruption and disorganization of the Republican party, out of which would spring a party that would meet the living issues squarely. Before Grant had been President one year he, Chase, expected to see one half of the House of Representatives arrayed against him, whatever Grant's policy may be.

Cincinnati.—A freight locomotive while working at Gravel Pit, Ohio, on the Mississippi Railroad eighteen miles from this city, exploded last night, killing the conductor, the fireman, three boys standing near, and wounding the engineer and brakeman.

Washington.—The Department of Agriculture has issued a report for October, upon the condition of the crops. It says the full promise of early summer has not been realized in the wheat harvest. The increase of area over that of last year, in the effect upon the aggregate production, is nearly neutralized by the small diminution in some of the principal wheat growing states, in the yield per acre, so that the increase in the total quantity, as shown by the October returns is scarcely more than three per cent, and that is obtained mainly, from the Pacific coast. The averages for October appear to show a decrease in production in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Texas, the latter only having half a crop. The returns indicate an increase in most of the states east of the Mississippi.

New York.—Commissioner Osborn, to-day, held that the evidence warranted the holding of Rosenberg in ten thousand dollars' bail, on the charge of issuing fraudulent naturalization papers. The bail was procured, but he was immediately re-arrested on a similar charge. Bail was again procured, when he was again arrested on a bench warrant and taken before Judge Blatchford. It being found that there were nine fraudulent certificates of naturalization, a bail of \$1,500 was required on each of the nine charges.

Some dozen arrests were made to-day, for fraudulent registration. Two were discharged, two were held in \$300 bail, and two in \$5,000 for trial.

Auburn, 31.—Secretary Seward addressed an immense audience in Corning Hall, to-day. After a lengthy review of the situation, down to the assassination of President Lincoln, he said Johnson had adopted his predecessor's plan of reconstruction, which seemed, to him, as it seemed to the whole country, to be practicable and easy. Seward proceeded to advert to the antagonism between Congress and the President, and vindicated the policy and patriotism of the latter, and said the country now needed nothing more than the admission of loyal representatives from the late rebel States into Congress. He said, as he thought the situation which existed in '65 ought to have been accepted by a reasonable, patriotic and humane administration, so he thinks the situation now existing, after the best efforts which have been made to secure the latter, ought to be accepted.

Seward proceeded to say "The attitude of each of the political parties in this canvass, is in some respects different from what I, myself, could have desired or advised. Very great crimes have been committed in the name of liberty by the Republicans of the United States, as great as the crimes that were committed in the same holy name by the French Republicans in the revolution of '89; nevertheless the Republican party neither rests under any suspicions of its loyalty, or its devotion to human freedom, nor can it fall under any such suspicion. It is said, I do not propose to say with how much justice, that the Democratic party has not so conducted itself in its corporate and responsible election, as to secure the en-

tire confidence of a loyal and expecting people, in its unconditional and uncompromising adherence to the Union, or in its acceptance and approval of the effective abolition of slavery. I entertain no jealousy of the Democratic party or its leaders, no unfriendly or uncharitable feelings towards that great constituency; but on the other hand I cherish a grateful appreciation of the patriotism, magnanimity and heroism of many of my fellow citizens, with whom I have cheerfully labored and co-operated, while they still retain their adherence to the Democratic party."

He then went on to eulogize the loyalty and virtue of Andrew Johnson, Hancock, McClellan, and Senators Hendricks, Buckalew, Niblack, Cox and other Democrats. He said he had regarded with sincere and patriotic solicitude the efforts of the Democratic leaders, made in 1854 at Chicago, and the greater ones made at New York in 1868, to lift the Democratic party up to a certain plane, upon the attaining of which all the errors and short-comings of its members during the civil war could at once drop off from the Democratic party's back, as the burden of Christian fell off his back when he came up to the cross. "If the Democratic party had only reached that point," said he, "I should have felt that any further concern on my part, about the work of reconstruction and restoration, might be dismissed. In that case we should have had the two great parties of the country substantially agreed in the right, as the two great parties of the country, in my judgment, in 1856, were agreed in the wrong."

In '56 both parties agreed in the compromise of '50, which accepted the fugitive slave law, allowed the extension of African slavery and prohibited discussion upon it in the National Congress for ever. If the Democratic party in '68 had lifted themselves to the position I have supposed, we should have had both parties of the country practically agreeing in the justice, wisdom, and humanity of the Government in the civil war, in the abolition of slavery, and at the same time agreeing upon the ripeness of the time and the necessity of peace and fraternal affection. The Democratic party having failed to do so, their preparation to assume the responsibilities of a rescued and regenerated nation must be delayed four years; for to confide these responsibilities to that party in its present condition would be to continue and perhaps increase, the lamentable, political excitement which alone has delayed to the present time the complete restoration of the Union."

St. Louis.—Five men attempted to rob the first National Bank at Alton, Illinois, early this morning. While trying to drill the vault, the private watchman arrested one of the parties, when the rest attacked him and shot him through the heart. The robbers escaped.

Philadelphia.—Secretary Stanton addressed an immense audience at the Academy of Music. His address was a better review of Seymour's late speech. He said Seymour had three speeches to suit different localities: one for the Ohio farmer or the high price of flour; the second for Pittsburg, to the working men, about the high rate of taxes, and the third to the Berks county Democrats, on the vast expenses incurred during the war.

New York.—Mayor Hoffman, yesterday issued a proclamation, setting forth that unscrupulous, designing and dangerous men had conspired to prevent naturalized citizens voting, under pretence that their papers had been fraudulently obtained. He says the U. S. marshal is declared to have appointed swarms of special deputies to take their places at the polls, for the purpose of overawing voters, and to otherwise interfere to prevent a fair election. Evidence is said to be accumulating which shows a determination on the part of certain men to excite the masses of the people in the city, opposed to them to acts of disorder and violent resistance. The Mayor calls upon them to keep quiet under the most aggravating circumstances, and offers a reward of one hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person charged with the violation of the elec-

tion laws of the State, or who may be convicted of having obstructed or intimidated any voter in the exercise of his rights as an elector.

New York, 2.—The Tribune's special from Selma, Ala., says a Grant and Colfax meeting was broken up at Eutaw, Greene Co., in this State on the 23d. The speakers were prevented from speaking by an armed mob, headed by Hardway, ex-sheriff, and Col. Jolly, a Seymour elector, who swore that no northern man should speak in Greene Co. A threat was also publicly made that if United States troops were sent there they would butcher them.

At Tuscola, in this State, a Grant and Colfax meeting was dispersed by a mob, headed by Ryland Randolph, of Monticor fame, who with cocked revolvers drove the State Senator, Charles Hays, from the stand. Mr. Hays is a native of Alabama, and was in the Confederate army, though always a Union man. He owns 12,000 acres of the best land in Alabama, and is a man of education and high moral character. His only offense consists in being a Republican.

Marshall Murray, arrested the clerk of the Supreme Court of Orange County, and two deputies and two lawyers at Newberry, for being concerned in the issue of false certificates of naturalization. Two persons at Peekskill, were arrested for the same offence.

Sixty pupils of Busbie's military school at Poughkeepsie, were taken suddenly sick on Saturday afternoon. A panic prevailed for some time; prompt measures were taken, however, and most of them are now convalescent. It is thought that something was wrong with one of the dishes at dinner, which will be thoroughly examined.

FOREIGN.

Madrid, 30.—General Escatata has resigned his office under the Provisional Government. Gen. Dulce has finally accepted the appointment of Captain General of Cuba, and will soon sail for Havana.

London.—The South American mail steamer, from Rio on the 9th has arrived. Latest advices from Paraguay state that Gen. Lopez is entrenched at Violetta with all his forces; the allied army was near at hand, and news of a battle was daily expected.

The Portuguese consul had been forcibly taken from the American legation, at Assumption, and shot. United States war steamers had started up the Paraguay river, and a peremptory demand would be made by the American commander for redress. The recent conduct of Mr. Washburne, United States Minister to Paraguay, is much censured at Buenos Ayres.

London, 1.—It is reported that light shocks of earthquake have been felt at Leamington, Warwick Co.

The formal dissolution of Parliament will probably take place this week; writs for the elections will be issued immediately thereafter. The elections will commence three days from the date of the writs.

Madrid.—The Provisional Government is about to send reinforcements to Cuba. The city of Havana has been authorized to borrow ten million crowns for the completion of the Isabel canal.

Belgium has recognized the Spanish Provisional Government.

London, 1.—Serious riots took place at Rotterdam yesterday; the troops were called out and were obliged to fire upon the rioters. It is reported that several persons were killed and many wounded; a large number of arrests was made.

New York, 2.—A Barcelona special of yesterday, says that all the workshops and manufactories of the city have been closed; and that in consequence of the free trade decrees issued by the Provisional Government, the workingmen of the city have been deprived of their work, and have assembled and are actually threatening to break into the grain stores and bakeries. The military have been called out and several arrests have been made.

London.—The negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims will undoubtedly be settled in a few days; England is willing to pay the American claims.