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Advertisements from regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, OCT 25, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,
FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

Electoral Ticket.

ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
George W. Race, of Orleans.
W. F. Blackman, of Claiborne.

ALTERNATES.
Durant Deposite, of Orleans.
S. J. Hills, of St. Helena.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
First District—A Sambola, of Orleans.
Second " —M B Brady, of Orleans.
Third " —Dr C Ward, of Iberville.
Fourth " —N J Powell, of West Feliciana.
Fifth " —F M Gonzales, of Carroll.

ALTERNATES.
First District—W S Thompson, of St Helena.
Second " —J H Kennard, of Orleans.
Third " —H H Walsh, of E Baton Rouge.
Fourth " —N W Cullum, of Avoyelles.
Fifth " —J H. Brigham, of Morehouse.

FOR CONGRESS
First District—Louis St. Martin, of Orleans.
Second " —S Hunt, of Orleans.
Third " —Mich Healey, of St Landry.
Fourth " —Mich Ryan, of Ouachita.
Fifth " —G W. McCrable, of Ouachita.

MEETING OF PROPERTY OWNERS.

A large assemblage of the property owners of the city convened yesterday in the Merchants' Exchange on Royal street. It was composed of our wealthiest and most influential citizens brought together by a sense of common danger, to organize themselves into an association having in view combined action, by any question affecting their interest as owners of the real estate of the city; whether it be to secure the enactment of laws, the adoption of necessary improvements, the encouragement of progress, or to restrain improper legislation whether State or Municipal, and secure an equitable system of taxation and the proper application of the money collected under the system.

We observed on the platform, among others, the following well-known citizens: Messrs Jon Davidson, Patrick Irwin, Charles Loflin, Henry Fellows, John J Gaines, (President of the City's Bank,) David Urquhart, Lewis L Conrad, Duncan F Kenner, Samuel Smith, (of Smith & C?, bankers)

Mr C. E Girardey called the meeting to order, and moved that Hon. H M Spofford (formerly one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Louisiana) be called to preside, which motion being approved by acclamation, Judge Spofford took the chair. The following Vice Presidents and Secretaries were nominated to the meeting and approved:

From the First District—John A. Stevenson, Samuel Smith

From the Second District—Albin Rocheteau, John G. Gaines.

From the Third District—W. C. C Claiborne, W B. Schmidt.

From the Fourth District—Geo. Jonas, Patrick Irwin.

Secretaries—J. C. Delavigne, Sam Flower

The public call by which the meeting was convened was then read by the Secretary.

Judge Spofford then addressed the meeting, respecting the object of those who had called it together, with greater detail than was set forth in the public announcement. His remarks were of the weightiest and most stirring character, and produced a profound effect. He urged the public sore with the hand of a skillful surgeon, and laid bare the evils under which the community is laboring.

He estimated the value of the real and personal property in Louisiana at 250 millions of dollars, of which 139 millions are in the parish of Orleans, more than 109 millions of this estimate are in real estate. This description of property cannot conceal itself or run away, it must stand and must respond to all the demands of the tax gatherer. He estimated the city debt at 14 millions, and that of the State at 8 millions, of which the city's share would be about 3 millions. Then there is the debt of the United States the payment of which falling to us would be about 20 millions. So here, said Judge Spofford, you have a public indebtedness of 38 millions of dollars which exceeds in third of the value of all the real estate in Louisiana, and the interest on this at six percent is over two millions of dollars. This assessment is a consuming moth eating away your substance. He then pointed out the disproportion between the estimated disbursements of the city government made so early in the year, and the sum actually paid out during the first six months, showing that the latter largely exceed the estimates. Somebody must come to the rescue or this fair city is doomed to ignominy. Who can do it better than you? You must organize into a permanent body. You must resolve yourselves into special police men and must insist upon honesty, economy retrenchment and reform in your municipal affairs.

The character of this organization was then considered. It should first be open and public. Publicity, said the speaker, is the token and pledge of patriotism. Secondly, it should be distinct from any political party, and should include men of all politics and religions. The only persons excluded should be jobbers and tax or bribers. Much good may be anticipated from such an association as this. Its union is strength; in the union of the strong there is might invincible. If an individual, said Judge Spofford, were to manage his private affairs as the affairs of the city have been managed he would soon be in a Court of Bankruptcy, and liable to be declared by a jury incompetent and a lunatic in the management of his estate. [The foregoing is a mere abstract of the speech, which we may hereafter publish in a more complete form.]

He was followed, in French, by Col. G. A. Breaux, to the same effect.

Mr. N E Bailey then proposed that a committee of five should be appointed by the Chair, for the purpose of drafting resolutions which should embody the views of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed: Mr N E Bailey, John J Adams, John A. Stevenson, C E. Girardey, and W B Schmidt. The committee retired, and returned shortly with the following resolutions, which were read to the meeting and approved:

1. *Be it Resolved*, That we, the property holders, having signed the list at the office of Messrs C E Girardey & Co., and all other other owners of real estate in the city of New Orleans here assembled, favorable to said call, do organize ourselves into an association to be composed of real estate owners, or their legal representatives, with a view to secure the combined and united action of our citizens in any question which can effect this great interest, whether it be to secure the enactment of laws, the adoption of improvements, encouragement of progress, or to restrain by legal means improper legislation, whether State or municipal, and to secure an equitable system of taxation and the proper application thereof.

2. That a representation of thirteen gentlemen be a from each ward of this city be appointed by the chairman, with authority to organize at once, as a convention of the property holders of New Orleans

3. That said convention shall from their body elect a board of directors

4. That said board of directors shall at once proceed to complete the organization of this association, in such manner as they may deem wise and efficient action, and report their action to this association for ratification at a future meeting, of which the secretary shall give due notification.

The Chairman then read the names of the twenty-six gentlemen composing the Convention appointed under the special resolution to represent the twenty-six wards of the city. They are as follows:

COMMITTEES.

First Ward—W T Heap, John T Moore, H H Stanley, Jos Ellison, J. M Reid, James Jackson, E K Cousins, E J Tucker.

Second Ward—Jos Fellows, Samuel Flower, Jos P Harrison, J N Lea, Cyrus Chism, Paul Cook.

Second Ward—John A Stevenson, Samuel Smith, Geo. W Rice, John Farrell, A Shomo, E M Kreba, Saml Jamison, A. Roch, C J Leeds, John Geddes, B Florance, Christian Scheuller, E Tonnis.

Third Ward—N E Bailey, Carl Kohn, John Davidson, J Van Wickle, Sr., Alfred Penn, High McCarthy, Wm Hart, Thomas O'Neil, W B Kontz, C H. Slocomb, David McCord, Dr D W Brickell, Dr. B H Moise.

Fourth Ward—John G Gaines, A M Forster, J U Lambeburne, E J Forstall, J. W Zacharie, H Gerling, W. W. Carre, B Weber, James Zirer, Samuel Bell, E S Wartzberger, V Hennessy, L F Genevee.

Fifth Ward—J M Lapeyre, Art Carriere, Chas Caserio, H Gaty, Dr Lucien Labauve, Dominique Lacoste, Paul Gelpi, George Moss, Victor Wetz, Bernard Saxy, L. Sicot, Dr Alphonse A. de Saint

Sixth Ward—Chas Loflin, Alfred Sherman, F Reily, Blanchard, Jr., S Gutierez, G A Breaux, John Pemberton, John Lowe, E Girardey, A Dreyfous, Dr. C Heard, Numa Averjon, Adolph Dupré, Henry Peychaud.

Seventh Ward—A. G Tremoulet, H C Miallard, J. D Bailey, Edw. Barnudez, A Cuturie, Daniel McGrath, Placide Forstall, Edw Pillsbury, D Maxwell, P M. Paterson, A. Billaud, Cyprien Dufour, E. A. Benoueze.

Eighth Ward—B. Lapiace, Leon Bernard, James Phillips, Edmond Mercier, H Kloppen burg, F Bose, George Brymer, John Lance, T Stewarson, Louis Nix, J Bonnelle, John Collberson, W. C. C Claiborne.

Ninth Ward—G Fellier, W. C Raymond, J Andrews, Morris Garvey, Edw. Schinkle, Capt. F. Ertel, J V Cheary, J McLean, J M Burthammer, G DeFeriet, A. Delaruigue, Edgar Montegut, Jos Liolin.

Tenth Ward—Edw Conery, Geo Jonas, C T Buddecke, Alex Harris, John B Schiller, Louis Scipio, Sr., J H Keller, G Fabet, Jos. Conn, John Fuller, Gerald Farrell, Charles Lauer, Joseph O'Brien.

Eleventh Ward—Patrick Irwin, Jas. P Brett, John Burnside, Adam Gaiser, Peter O'Donnell, John I Adams, James Byrnes, Lafayette Felger, C E. Fenner, John Henderson, John Hughes, E. A. Deslonde, C A. Milleberger.

These Committees, it was stated, would convene on Tuesday next for the purpose of preparing a report to be made to an adjourned meeting of the property holders on Thursday next at a place to be hereafter announced.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

INTERESTING TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.—Judge Leonnoul, of the Fifth District Court, has decided that the law of 1855, relative to landlords and tenants, entitling the plaintiffs to a trial at all times after three days notice, in cases of ejectment, is not repealed by the law passed by the late Legislature to regulate the practice and the dispatch of business in the District Courts of New Orleans, the law numbered 17. The Court held that the former is a general law, which cannot be repealed by a special local law; that the two acts are not inconsistent, and can well co-exist; that the law does not favor repeals by implication, and that the last law is merely supplementary to the former law, and simply adds to the list of cases entitled to a summary trial.

It was doubted be hard to conceive that the Legislature had repealed the law of 18 5 as to the city of New Orleans, where such cases are most frequent occurrence, and maintained it in force as to the balance of the State where the proceedings are more rare.

Messrs. Norman & Reise, f 121 and 123 Old Levee street, announce through our advertising columns that they have for sale all kinds of Confectionery and all articles in the confectionary line, freshly manufactured. They have also, all kinds of paste, such as vermicelli, macaroni, cigliatelli, lasagnetti spaghetti, etc., etc. And they have fresh supplies of the extract of coffee, which they constantly manufacture. See their advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

Mr. John E Smith, dealer in coal, corner Carondelet and Gravier streets, announces through our advertising columns, that he delivers Pittsburg coal at 75 cents per barrel. See advertisement.

YOUNG MEN'S CATHOLIC UNION AND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—The Reverend Corneliu Moynihan will deliver a lecture in St Alphonsus Hall, on St Andrew street, near Magazine, on Monday next, October 26, at 7 P M. The subject of the lecture will be the proposed organization of the Young Men's Catholic Union and Library Association.

We acknowledge the courtesy of an invitation through Mr James Kirkpatrick, Secretary.

RADICAL AND DEMOCRATIC FAITH TESTED.

Judge Edwards Pierrepont, of New York, is credited with having sent $20 000 to A. T Stewart to be used in behalf of the election of Grant and Colfax. Pierrepont's object—or the object of those to whom he gave his name—was to show his confidence in the election of the Radical candidates. This is a game two can play at. So thinks the celebrated New York Druggist, Mr. Helmbold of 591 Broadway, who, determined not to be on done by Judge Pierrepont, has appropriated $40,000 for the furtherance of the election of Seymour and Blair.

Mr Helmbold's views are shadowed in the subjoined letter United many other New York merchants he does simple justice to the people of the South:

591 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Oct 14.

To George Washington Lawder, Esq., Firm of Langley Sunshine Blackwell & Co., 329 Broadway, New York.

DEAR SIR—What Horatio Seymour was by acclamation nominated for President of the United States by the Democratic party, it was conceded by all parties that he was a good Democrat and a consistent defender of the Constitution, but since his nomination I have noticed many slanderous remarks in regard to his conduct during the war. Happily, Hon. A G. Curtin, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, has expressed himself in the most friendly manner, remarking that the least said against Seymour's conduct during the rebellion the best for the Republican party, as he would accept him of such abuse.

Now as to F. P. Blair, I have observed in several Republican papers statements that he had no claim to be placed upon the Democratic party, and to this I ought say why not? Was it because he fought in the army and for the preservation of the Union? Was he nominated at Tammany Hall with shouts of applause, after proclaiming that we must have a President in earnest—that by an unconstitutional, opinion of the Supreme Court, Seymour, during the rebellion I have carefully noticed the expression of Southern Journals, politicians and more and well I do that all are desirous of letting it be known, and expect that the elect is of Seymour and Blair will be the means of encouragement and the extension of the right and of fellowship, thereby evidencing a complete vindication of the object of the war and the Constitution, and restoring the rights of every individual oppressed portion of our country.

Before concluding, I will address myself to the young and enterprising merchants and leading classes in the various city papers of recent date, I have noticed a correspondence between Judge E. Pierrepont and A T Stewart, the substance of which was they both desired the election of U S Grant for President, Judge Pierrepont tendering a check for $20,000 for furthering his election. Now, to the sensible reader and to the young merchant, is not this in itself perfectly explanatory of their interests, and is it not opposed to their development. Do they expect to be benefited? Is it not for purely mercenary motives? The contest presents a well-defined issue between the bondholders and the enriching and laboring classes, and resolves itself into an oppression. Greenbacks for one and gold for the other. In this correspondence I would not wish to assert anything against the payment of the debt, but the interest is exorbitant—it cannot be paid, excepting in the same currency as purchased, and when this is once done twelve weeks other investment of a more lucrative character, thereby producing a revenue and gradually approaching a gold basis. *In conclusion permit me to tender my check for $1,000, to be used in such manner as you may think most advisable for the furtherance of my views.*

True to our friends and kind to the weak, is this Democratic doctrine advocated by

Truly yours,
H. T. HELMBOLD.

REPLY.

H T. Helmbold, Esq., 591 Broadway.

Your letter of 14th inst. received, containing check for $10 000. This amount I shall use in the most appropriate manner. I perused the contents of your letter with the utmost gratification. The question is presented to the people whether they will aid in electing an administration bent on trampling the Constitution under the feet, and devoted upon the ruins of a power controlled by bondholding aristocracy, whose motto is gold for the rich and rags for the Poor, with prostration in every branch of industry, and the business of the whole country, or from whose intelligent administration we can have one Union, one country, one destiny

Sincerely yours,
GEORGE WASHINGTON LANGLEY.

SAILING OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON—The steamship George Washington, Captain Gager, sailed last evening at 5 o'clock for New York direct, with a full freight and the following passengers:

J M Thomas, wife and three children, H L Pierson, wife and four children, Mrs J Carlan, W. O. Fleming, J Campbell, Mrs C. S. Nazan and others.

SAILING OF THE GENERAL MEADE—The steamship General Meade, Captain Sampson, sailed last evening at 5 o'clock for New York direct, with a full freight and the following passengers:

Mrs Jessup and child, Mrs. E. Underhill, L Rodman and Mrs Ferris.

Passengers per steamship Saxonia, from Havre

E and Chapman, mother and sister, Frost and Marie Mayer, Jean Rivers, Peter Bauer, August Wagner, Chas Gaudenard, Rest Bailford and family, Mrs Simond, Mrs. Gira and child, Arthur Gravier, Pierre de Nux, A. Martin, James Folland, Mrs Joseph Mas, Mrs Sarah Mas, Mrs Jean Mas, Mr J Griffin, President in Exist, Fleischmann and Co, Jay William Hooke, Cordius Beret, Henriette Kuhl and son Paul Keiser, Jacob Feibelmann and family, Albert Dreyfous, Louis Chaff, Prosper Basset, Louis Lavarenne, John Benjamin Fabing, Hoffland wife, Henry Farnell W., Pollard, Leopold Dery.

A skeptical young collegian confronted an old Quaker with the statement that he did not believe in the Bible. Said the Quaker:

"Does thee believe in France?"

"Yes, for though I have not seen it, I have seen others who have; besides, there is plenty of corroborative proof that such a country does exist."

"Then thee will not believe anything thee not other thee has not seen?"

"No; to be sure I won't."

"Did thee ever see thy own brains?"

"No"

"Ever see anybody that did?"

"No."

"Dost thee believe thee has any?"

A youth, giving an account of his venture in a fight, concludes thus: "The next morning the Judge of the Police Court sent for me. I went down and he received me coolly, and heard of the trouble full things I had second glibed by knocking down five persons and assaulting six others, and was ordered off. I was a prisoner in the yard, and all that I then heard offered a toast "Guilty, or not guilty." I responded to a brief but eloquent speech, setting forth the importance of the occasion that had brought me together. After the usual ceremonies I was requested to lend the city ten dollars."

A Trip to Salt Lake, San Francisco, etc., via the Great Union Pacific Railway.

LINE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, Laramie, Oct. 17th, 1868.

Messrs Editors—As you readers are interested in the progress of this great work, we will give them official information as to the progress and the character of the work. The Union Pacific Railroad from Omaha to the end of the track (which to-day is about 870 miles west of Omaha) is as perfect a road, as easy, smooth going, and rides on time, as much so as any railroad in the United States. The trains are proverbially on time, and the passenger rides in the finest coaches and over as smooth a road bed as any line from New York to Chicago. We take this after a careful, thorough inspection and examination; it is the general remark of the passengers that they are all agreeably surprised at the well-appointed condition of the road. The General Manager, Thos. L. Durant, Esq, is at Echo City to-day, having returned from Salt Lake, and having recovered his health, is personally inspecting matters along the line. The travel to California has set in by this route as the time is only eleven days from New York to San Francisco, time from Omaha to Bryan, U. P. R. R., 40 hours; from Bryan, by Wells, Fargo & Co stages to Salt Lake City, 32 hours; from Salt Lake to Wadsworth, end of Central Pacific Railroad 4 days; from Wadsworth, by Central Pacific Rail road, to San Francisco, one day, and remember that the Cars seats are daily shortening this at the rate of three and a half to four miles per day. As some of your readers desire to take this route, we will tell them of the comforts, etc. The route hence from the East is on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad (under the admiral management of Gen Geo. L. Dunlap) from Chicago to Omaha. On this route the cars are unsurpassed by any in the land, the sleeping palace car, of the Pullman order, is a palace of itself. The Omaha, of this line, made a French editor (from Paris direct to inspect this route), exclaim with surprise: "What will the Americans invent next!" Louis Napoleon never saw such an institution; nor has he a state car that approaches in the least one of Pullman's cars, and these are the coaches you'sleep in along the line leading to and over the great Union Pacific R. R. way, which Jack Casement is destined to out-do in his wonder to the Central Pacific rails by or before July, 1869. All Europe's eyes are cast towards this great work, and with reason will inaugurate a move by the thousands from Europe over this great highway. The hotels and eating-houses along the line are good as any on the line between New York and Chicago, and here at *Laramie* there is a splendid hotel built by the Union Pacific Railroad, open to all who desire to enjoy the life giving, invigorating climate of the Rocky Mountains.

The route is until six from from Indiana, and as safe to travel as from New York to Texas.

Yours, TOURIST.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Another Radical Outrage with Fatal Results—A Negro Prosecutor Attacks a Democratic Procession—Several Negroes Killed and Two White Men Wounded—A White Man Accidentally Killed.—Last night, as a white procession, composed of the Seymour Sentinels and Workingmen's (Tenth Ward) Democratic Club, and a negro Radical procession were passing up Canal street from St. Charles to Baronne, the first on the North and the other on the South side of the street, the negro procession fired across the street at the head of the whites. At this juncture, and without any known or apparent cause, a shot was fired at the Workingmen's Club from the central portion of the negro line.

The whites returned the fire and the negroes in turn did the same thing, till the shooting became a general general on both sides, some twenty or thirty shots being fired from each procession, with fatal results. Four negroes fell, three of them in the Neal, and Mr. Thomas Reynolds severely but not dangerously wounded. Another white man, whose name we could not learn, was also wounded slightly. It is probable that some of the negroes were slightly wounded. The negroes then fled up Baronne and out Common street, and dispersed.

The affair lasted great although, but as we write, near midnight, all is quiet as far as we can learn.

We regret to add that bad as these direct results are, the excitement was the indirect cause of the accidental killing of Mr Thomas Egan, Marshal of the Frank Blair Guards, and member of Mechanics Fire Co. No. 5, by Mr Frank McElroy, also a member of both organizations. This happened on St. Charles street.

Hearing of the excitement, and thinking a second riot was going on, Mr McElroy ran running with a pistol in his hand when it went off as he was in the act of drawing it out of the scabbard, causing the ball to take fatal effect in the body of Mr Egan, who was standing on the opposite side of the street in front of Fredo's saloon. They were intimate friends.

There was a rumor last night that the negroes had attacked a car on Dauphin street with axes, and killed a white man. Also, that Street Commissioner Murphy had been fired on without effect. These rumors we were unable to verify.

Two U. S. officers, we learn, were badly beaten by the procession of negroes which formed after their meeting on Congo Square.

Mr McElroy surrendered himself to the authorities last night.

LATER—Another version of the cause of the difficulty is that some of the negroes jeered at the Democratic procession in a most insulting manner, and that some of the whites resented it, by striking one of them with a lamp, the negroes fired up on them. Mr. Wallace, one of the officers of the Workingmen's Club, was wounded in the leg.

Late last night we learned that two negroes, in addition to the four above mentioned, were killed. One at the corner of Canal and Basin streets and the other at the corner of Canal and Franklin streets. The white Radicals in the negro procession deserted, as usual, in Bull Run style.

As we write squads of United States cavalry are patrolling the streets, to prevent any collision of these crowds.

We have been informed that after the troubles on Canal street, a white man has been found dead on the pavement in front of the Grant and Colfax Club, corner of Magazine and Thalia streets.

Radical Cowardice—We have been informed by a gentleman who witnessed the occurrence, that just as the firing commenced last night, on Canal street, there was a considerable scampering in the neighborhood, and several carriages, believed to contain the white leaders of the negroes, were seen going at full speed to the river, and by members of the Metropolitan police, one of whom was very much excited, and crying out at the top of his voice. Our informant endeavored to bring some of these gentlemen to a sense of his responsibility, telling him it was his business, to go toward the seat of the disturbance, but the gentlemen in question didn't see in that light, and before he could doubtless put several squares between himself and the danger he imagined he was exposed to. When will the negro Radicals learn that their friends fly at the approach of danger and leave them in the lurch?

Registration of Voters of the Parish of Orleans—The registration of voters for this parish ended yesterday, with the following result:

First Ward.....(official).....	3130
Second Ward.....(unofficial).....	4106
Third Ward, front.....(official).....	2568
Third Ward, rear.....(official).....	4503
Fourth Ward.....(official).....	2876
Fifth Ward.....(official).....	4162
Sixth Ward.....(unofficial).....	4000
Seventh Ward.....(unofficial).....	3911
Eighth Ward.....(unofficial).....	2619
Ninth Ward.....(official).....	2602
Tenth Ward.....(official).....	2556
Eleventh Ward.....(official).....	2786
Eight Bank.....(official).....	2926
Total.....	43,011

We are under obligations to Mr. Baker himself for the returns marked official, all the Supervisors had reported up to a late hour, till which he waited for the returns. The other returns are very reliable.

Collision on the Jackson Railroad—On Friday night, about 11 o'clock, two trains came in collision—the up freight train and the down passenger train. They were both running slow.

The freight train was several minutes behind her usual time, and the passenger train started out without waiting for her, hoping to reach the switch within the schedule time, which she failed to do. The engine of the latter train was driven with the tender into the baggage car, and several persons in that car were severely injured. Mr. Hoyt Johnson, the messenger of the Southern Express Company, had both of his legs broken, and the engineer of the passenger train was slightly wounded. No other persons were serious y injured. It is fortunate the trains were running at so slow a rate, else the damage might have been much greater.

The Spanish Revolution.

A QUEEN LOSING HER CROWN.

A correspondent of the *Herald*, who visited San Sebastian at the critical moment of the Spanish revolution, writes an interesting account of what he saw:

"Some thousands were watching us as we rode into the city. We dismounted, and my companion, who talks Spanish, asked the chief of them for the news. The Queen is getting ready to leave for Madrid, the royal train is at the station. The revolution is ended, said this gentleman. But his manner left us in doubt; and instead of going to the hotel, we set out for the railway station. The rooms were full of people, and, by favor of the inspector, himself a Frenchman, we reach the platform by the rails. Two Spanish flags and a port of triumphal arch was arranged before the door, an infantry guard was at the entrance, and before us the railway carriages of the Queen. Some fifty Spaniards stood in silence, gazing on us as persons of importance. They had a serious looks. At eleven o'clock, a vehicle drawn by two mules brought two officers and two gentlemen of rank. One of them was Gonzalez Bravo, ex-president of the ministry. He gave orders, looked over dispatches and appeared much agitated. At midnight the Queen and her husband came in a carriage, followed by children and a few ladies of honor. The Queen was in tears; she walked about on the platform; the soldiers saluted her; the curious in large numbers stood uncovered but preserved a mortal silence. "Let us be off," said the Queen at length; and she stepped into the royal carriage. Her train also entered; the locomotive was attached, and at the moment when the conductor was about to give the signal, two dispatches, doubtless of moment, were brought; the Queen immediately stepped out of the carriage, and said to her ex-Minister, who was begging her not to go to Madrid again "If I could wear pantaloons, I would go back to my capital." This is an historical fact. Isabella had her face in her hands, and, with tears in her eyes, went back into the waiting room, and then to the Palace. The royal railway carriages were taken away; the Governor of San Sebastian conducted the Queen to her coach, and went to the city on foot." "Is there not always something sad in the fall of the great? Will not many be more sorry than merry over a Queen reduced so suddenly to the ranks of the *sans culottes!*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Speech of Governor Seymour at Buffalo, N. Y.

A Member of Congress Killed.

A Large Amount of Small Arms in St. Louis for the Governors of Southern States.

FROM EUROPE.

The Feeling Towards Admiral Semmes in England.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Oct 24.—Evarts has been tendered a public dinner by prominent New Yorkers.

Governor Seymour at Buffalo, arguing the failure of reconstruction, concludes:

Chicago, Oct. 24.—The Tribune's Washington special says the last news received here from Georgia, indicates that the Republicans will be defeated in the election now pending. The Democrats are confident that the Democratic majority will be very large. The Democrats are also confident that the Democratic majority in Alabama will be very large. The Democrats are also confident that the Democratic majority in Louisiana will be very large. The Democrats are also confident that the Democratic majority in Arkansas will be very large. The Democrats are also confident that the Democratic majority in Mississippi will be very large. The Democrats are also confident that the Democratic majority in Tennessee will be very large. The Democrats are also confident that the Democratic majority in Kentucky will be very large. The Democrats are also confident that the Democratic majority in Maryland will be very large. The Democrats are also confident that the Democratic majority in Delaware will be very large. The Democrats are also confident that the Democratic majority in Pennsylvania will be very large. The Democrats are also confident that the Democratic majority in New York will be very large. The Democrats are also confident that the Democratic majority in New Jersey will be very large. The Democrats are also confident that the Democratic majority in Ohio will be very large. The Democrats are also confident that the Democratic majority in Indiana will be very large. The Democrats are also confident that the Democratic majority in Illinois will be very large. The Democrats are also confident that the Democratic majority in Iowa will be very large. The Democrats are also confident that the Democratic majority in Kansas will be very large. The Democrats are also confident that the Democratic majority in California will be very large. The Democrats are also confident that the Democratic majority in Oregon will be very large. The Democrats are also confident that the Democratic majority in Nevada will be very large. The Democrats are also confident that the Democratic majority in Nebraska will be very large. The Democrats are also confident that the Democratic majority in Dakota will be very large. The Democrats are also confident that the Democratic majority in Idaho will be very large. The Democrats are also confident that the Democratic majority in Montana will be very large. The Democrats are also confident that the Democratic majority in Utah will be very large. The Democrats are also confident that the Democratic majority in Wyoming will be very large. The Democrats are also confident that the Democratic majority in Colorado will be very large. The Democrats are also confident that the Democratic majority in New Mexico will be very large. The Democrats are also confident that the Democratic majority in Arizona will be very large. The Democrats are also confident that the Democratic majority in Washington will be very large. The Democrats are also confident that the Democratic majority in Alaska will be very large. The Democrats are also confident that the Democratic majority in Indian Territory