



FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1868.

Let our laws and Constitutions speak not of white men, not of red men, not of black men, not of men of any complexion; but, like the laws of God, the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer, let them speak of the PEOPLE.—HON. ACE MAYNARD.

Those who deny freedom to others, deserve it not for themselves, and under a just God cannot long retain it.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

**NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.**



FOR PRESIDENT:

**Ulysses S. Grant,**  
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:  
**Schuyler Colfax,**  
OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS AT LARGE:  
**BYRON LAFLIN, of Pitt Co.**  
**JOS. W. HOLDEN, of Wake.**

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

- 1st Dist.—Hiram E. Stillely, of Beaufort.
- 2d Dist.—Curtis H. Brogden, of Wayne.
- 3d Dist.—A. H. Galloway, of New Hanover.
- 4th Dist.—Jno. A. McDonald, of Chatham.
- 5th Dist.—H. A. Badham, of Alamance.
- 6th Dist.—Rufus Barringer, of Mecklenburg.
- 7th Dist.—W. S. Pearson, of Burke.

FOR CONGRESS—2d District.

**DAVID HEATON,**  
OF CRAVEN.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

**AUG. S. SEYMOUR, of Craven.**

**REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.**

Hons. J. B. Respass, Samuel T. Carrow, Daniel P. Bible, James E. Merriam, John S. Gordon, William Bilbro, Wm. Stillely, J. O. Whittemore, W. K. Moore, and other Republican speakers, will address the people at the following times and places, on the topics of the day:

- Washington, 12th October.
- Goose Creek, 14th "
- Oregon, 20th "
- South Creek, 21th "
- Durham Creek, 22d "
- Blunt's Creek, 23d "
- Chocowinity, 24th "
- Leechville, 26th "
- Broad Creek, 27th "
- North Creek, 28th "
- Bath, 29th "
- Long Acre, 30th "
- Beaverdam, 31st "
- Tranter Creek, 2d Novem.

A large attendance of both sides is requested. The Democratic canvassers are invited to be present. Time will be shared with them if wished. Come one, come all.

S. W. STILLELY,  
Chairman County Ex. Com.

**Republican's Rally !!**



**GRANT, COLFAX AND HEATON !!**

The citizens of the several precincts and the public generally, are requested to assemble on the following days, to wit:

James City, Saturday, Oct. 10.  
Adam's Creek, Saturday, Sept. 26th.  
Little Swift Creek, Thursday, Oct. 1st, and Friday, Oct. 16th.  
Big Swift Creek, Friday, Oct. 2d, and Saturday, Oct. 17th.  
Piny Neck, Saturday, Oct. 3d.  
Russell's, Tuesday, Oct. 6th, and Saturday, Oct. 24th.  
Ives Station Wednesday, Oct. 7th.  
Wiggins', (Tuscarora Station) Tuesday, Oct. 20th, and Saturday, 31st.  
Dover Station (Core Creek) Wednesday, Oct. 30th.

Some of the following named gentlemen will address the people at each of the above named places:

Col. Heaton, Col. W. J. Clark, Capt. W. H. Sweet, A. S. Seymour, Gen. Littlefield, B. W. Morris, A. W. Stephens, Chas. Hibbard, Col. Albright, Gen. Curtis H. Brogden, C. A. Nelson, W. H. Johnson, R. Tucker, J. Edwin West, &c.

By order of Craven Co. Rep. Com.  
E. EDWIN WEST, Chairman.

JOHN RANDOLPH, Secretary.

Sept 24—1868.

Great reduction in the price of Photographs, at

**MORGAN'S GALLERY.**

Clothing out our stock of Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings, reduction of cost, at

**BARK & TIPPERS,**  
20 Pollock-street.

**MORE ABOUT THE CRY OF TAXATION.**

In our issue of yesterday we alluded particularly to the timely and denigrating cry of taxation without representation. We adverted particularly to the fact that when representation in the National Congress was tendered on a just basis to every citizen, it was scoffed at and spurned by all the leaders who had declaimed so violently on the subject.

Now let us advert again to this, at one time, all absorbing subject of taxation.—To hear the exaggerated and very often false statements of speakers on this subject one would suppose that the great mass of the Southern people were bitterly crushed to the earth with the heavy burthens placed upon them by exactions of different kinds. Whatever may have been the extent of taxation imposed directly after the close of the war, whether great or small, for a temporary season, the important fact was always carefully concealed by those who complained, as to the chief cause and origin of the same.

The grounds for an increase of taxation upon the people of the United States are well known to every observing person. Without cause or provocation the very existence and life of the nation was most violently and furiously assailed. In order to preserve its own vitality, it had to defend itself. In the struggle that followed the blow struck at Fort Sumpter, the general government called for aid to furnish the necessary munitions of war. A great army and navy had not only to be raised but amply provided for. The outlay for this was necessarily enormous, but it can be asserted with entire truth that all the great burdens and hardships growing out of this increased taxation are properly chargeable to that reckless set of conspirators who plunged a peaceable country into a protracted and bloody civil war.

On their heads and those who voluntarily and persistently sustained them through every shade of the controversy rest the responsibility of the wide-spread suffering that followed. Always keeping these facts in view, the course of the government with regard to taxation since the close of the war actually challenges the praise of every just and unprejudiced man. No exactions have been made on the ground that "might makes right" or through any motive of malice or revenge. Every levy that has been made, has had its origin in well grounded necessity. As soon, however, as it has been fairly demonstrated that even these necessary levies were resting heavily upon a much-improverished people, the Congress of the United States has stepped promptly forward and given substantial relief. All the crimes perpetrated in the huge effort to prostrate and overthrow the government were lost sight of in a magnanimous and generous desire to lighten the load resting upon an unfortunate and misguided community. During the last regular session of Congress, the tax upon cotton was entirely repealed.

Every pound and every bale of that leading agricultural production now goes out to the markets of the world, free. Great relief has also been given in the exactions made upon tobacco and naval stores. This has all been brought about through the earnest efforts of active and leading Republicans in Congress. During the years 1866-67, about six hundred thousand dollars was collected in this Second Congressional District alone, as Internal Revenue, from cotton. This year, not one cent is so exacted and collected.

When the Republican Party is assailed by reckless writers and speakers, we ask every air-minded Democrat to ponder and think over these things.

"The issue is Peace or War, and therefore I will support Grant and Colfax."—HON. NAT. BOYDEN.

**STAND AND VOTE TOGETHER.**

Every Republican is aware that the only sure way to achieve success is to stand together and support the regular nominees. Abraham Lincoln would never have been elected President unless this had been done. The Republican Party would not be in power to-day if it were not by standing together. General Grant could not and would not be elected, unless all true Republicans support the nomination. If we want to help the enemy, the best way to do so is to fly off from the regular nominations. This is true in State and County affairs as well as in National matters. Consider these things, Republicans, one and all.

A crusty old rebel, standing in front of the Planter's House, St. Louis, the other night, as a procession passed, was asked by a stranger "Who are these?" He replied: "Radical rascals; one good company would whip the whole lot!" The stranger calmly answered: "You are mistaken. These boys have been with Sherman. I know the step. I am a stranger here, and I don't know the men, but I have seen that swing before."—Soldiers Friend.

**Do not put on Registering!**

**GREAT REPUBLICAN MEETING AT GREENVILLE, PITT COUNTY.**

J. M. Langston Makes a Great Speech!

**OVER 2000 PERSONS PRESENT!**

We have a glowing account of the great Republican Mass Meeting held at Greenville, Pitt County, on Tuesday last. OVER TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE were present! The large Court House would not begin to accommodate the crowd, and so the meeting had to be held in the open air. A very large number of whites were present, many of them occupying the speaker's stand. Delegations come in from different portions of the county. Some three hundred paraded in uniforms. Eight or ten hundred horsemen were present. Banners and music were on hand; in short, the people came from every direction.

Colonel Smith presided at the meeting. S. A. Perry and A. F. Flood acted as Vice-Presidents. The eloquent colored orator from Ohio, J. M. LANGSTON, Esq., was then introduced, and for over two and a half hours held the vast crowd with wrapped interest. The speech was one of his ablest and most powerful efforts. He seemed to carry conviction to the whites as well as colored people. The effect produced cannot well be described. It is enough to say that the speech was a most triumphant vindication of the Republican party.

The Republicans in "old Pitt" are aroused, and, depend upon it, a grand response will be given by her on the 3d of November. Mr. Langston was to speak yesterday at Tarboro.

"We will make the condition of the Republican Party, when we get in power, more intolerable than it was for the inhabitants of Sodom and Gomorrah."—Z. B. VANCE, at the March Democratic Convention.

**The old Constitution.**

The plea of the late rebels now is, that they fought for the old Constitution. What old Constitution? Was not Abraham Lincoln elected according to its provisions? Had not the slavery party controlled the Government up to the hour of his election? Had he proposed any thing, had Congress proposed any thing unconstitutional? Nobody pretends it. The rebels took up arms because they knew that the Government would no longer be unconstitutionally strained to serve slavery.—The plea is wholly false. They cared no more for the Constitution then than they do now. They cared only for slavery. As long as they could serve that under the mask of the Constitution they were satisfied. When they could not, they struck at the Constitution.—Now again, that they hope they can save some morsels of the corpse of slavery, they profess immense veneration for the Constitution.

It was very unconstitutional to rob the mails and suppress free speech, and shoot free settlers in Kansas, and steal in Texas, pay commissioners more for returning an alleged fugitive than for releasing him; but it was frightfully unconstitutional, according to these doctors, to lift a finger to save the Union or the property of the United States. It was remarkably unconstitutional that in profound peace Mr. Hoar should be hunted out of Charleston by a mob because he offered to urge a case in the courts, but alarmingly unconstitutional that Mr. Vallandigham should be arrested for preventing enlistments in the midst of a fearful war. Whatever was useful to slavery was constitutional. Whatever favored Liberty and Union was unconstitutional. It seems that we are all under a mistake. Abraham Lincoln was the destroyer of the Constitution and Union. Jefferson Davis was their illustrious defender.

This is the intolerable nonsense of the Southern Democratic pretense in this country. If the party does not learn from the election of General Grant that the Constitution means freedom and not slavery, it will be, as it has been for the last eight years, despised by the lovers of liberty every where in the world.—To serve a live despot, even if he be cruel, is at least an intelligible act. But to worship the meanest of dead tyrants is a condition beyond description.

H. W. BEECHER.

Governor Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina, made an elaborate speech at Wilkesboro', in that State, in the fall of 1864, in which he declared that—  
"There was no more possibility of reconstructing the old Union, and reconstructing things as they were four years ago, than exists for you to gather up the scattered bones of your sons who have fallen in this struggle from one end of the country to the other, reclathe them with flesh, fill their veins with the blood they have so generously shed, &c."

"The 4th of July has ceased to be of the slightest interest to the Democracy, particularly of the South."—RICHMOND EXAMINER.

The Wilmington Journal, in the absence of more important matters, devotes a column to a definition of the "carpet-bagger." It exhausts all the epithets in its very extensive vocabulary, and concludes a little abruptly by the culminating remark that the carpet-bagger is a monster of nature. The Journal might have saved space if it is of any value, and gives a more concise and correct definition in two lines, to wit:—any man, not a native, however respectable, who is not a democrat.—Boston Advertiser.

Too Bad.—The chivalry have threatened the negroes with starvation if they would not vote for SEYMOUR, and the negroes retort by compelling the chivalry to pledge themselves to vote for GRANT in order to get their cotton picked! This lengthens the faces of the democrats several inches. They are surer than ever that the negroes ought not to be allowed vote. This is another evidence of their lack of intelligence.

**Instructions to the Judges of the Election on the 3d day of November next.**

First. The Registrar and Electors appointed in the respective Precincts of the County of Craven, are Judges of the Election.

Second. The Registrar appointed for each Precinct is the Precinct Judge.

Third. The County Commissioners are the County Canvassers.

Fourth. Within two days after the election, the Precinct Judge must return to the Registrar of Deeds of Craven County, the "returns" from his Precinct; the said "returns" being first examined, signed, and sealed by all the Judges of Election of said Precinct.

Fifth. On the third day after the day of election, the County Canvassers will meet at the Court House in New Bern, N. C., and examine the said "returns," make an abstract, and sign and seal it with the County seal.

Sixth. The candidate for Congress, for Electors of President, and the candidate for the General Assembly should be voted for on the same slip of paper, and in the same ballot-box.

Seventh. The Registrar or Precinct Judge, will provide at least three ballot-boxes for his Precinct. If more ballot-boxes than these will be necessary, the said Precinct Judge may provide them to suit the exigency, and appoint additional Judges for each additional box.

JAS. C. HARRISON,  
Register of Deeds.  
NEW BERN, N. C., Oct. 22, 1868.

**ONLY ONE BOX—OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.**

The question has been discussed among all parties as to the number of boxes that should be opened in each election precinct at the approaching election. It is pretended by some that there should be one box for each officer voted for—Presidential Electors, Congressmen, State officers, each having a box, in which particular box the votes must be placed or else not be counted.—Thus if a vote for Congressman should be placed in the box intended for the electoral ticket, or if a vote for the electoral ticket should find its way into the box for Congressman, the vote would not be counted. This would induce some confusion, and thus many votes might be lost. Others contend that the legal and proper way is to have one box in which all votes shall be placed. This will give rise to no confusion, and the voting can be done without delay, the canvassing officer afterwards separating and counting the votes for the respective candidates. The question having been submitted to the Attorney General, he has given the following legal opinion, which settles the question:

**State of North Carolina.**

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE.  
RALEIGH, Oct. 20th, 1868.

To his Excellency, W. W. Holden:

I have carefully considered the Ordinances of the late Convention and the Acts of the last session of the General Assembly, and I am clearly of the opinion that at the approaching election the candidates for Congress, for Electors of President, and for such vacancies in the General Assembly as may exist, should be voted for on the same slip of paper and in the same ballot box.

(Signed) WM. M. COLEMAN,  
Attorney General.

Oct. 22—td.

**[For the Daily Republican.]**

**Mr. Toombs vs. the Democracy.**

[Concluded from yesterday's issue.]

I quote from a speech of Mr. T.'s delivered in the U. S. House of Representatives, July 1, 1848. In the opening paragraph he thus premises:

"I expect to exhaust my hour chiefly upon an inquiry into the state of parties, and an exposure of some of the resolutions recently passed by the Baltimore [Democratic] Convention, and announced on this floor by their friends as the 'Democratic platform.' And the 'exposure' is a truly refreshing one, and quite as applicable to the same party to-day as on the day it was made. He continues: "The present condition of the country presents subjects of deep and anxious solicitude to every patriot. If it were so then, how much more necessary the 'exposure' now, of the mercenaryism and authors of our 'present condition', that 'their machinations,' mischievous as they have been and are, may be averted as far as possible, and that themselves may be scorned and ever rejected by the people," as the only sure means of avoiding further trouble by them. Mr. T. then goes on into a general indictment of the President and the Democratic party upon various counts,—mainly, however, and out of which the others grew—for "war unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by himself [the President]. He then enumerates a long and formidable list of evil results which the country unfortunately experienced, including unprofitable and troublesome acquisitions of territory, and their concomitants, debts, liabilities, pensions, unsettled claims of indefinite lengths, absorbed public bonds, issuing many millions of "paper money," by this "hard money administration," in addition to the "widows and orphans of the patriotic dead," for whom, in those days, he had some sympathy, he thus truly and pointedly says:

"These are some of the bitter fruits of the election of Mr. Polk, and the success of the Democratic party in 1844."

Now if that party—the authors of the Mexican war—deserved all the censure bestowed upon it by Mr. T., as being properly respon-

sible for all the evils resulting from that war, what should justly be the amount of responsibility, censure and denunciation upon, mainly, the same contumacious, ungrateful authors of the late war, with its incomparably greater evils and disastrous consequences— even yet being continually aggravated since its close, by them and their allies, old and new.—Mr. T. himself taking a leading, active part therein. "O tempora, O mores!"

But in the midst of all these troubles recounted by him, he sees one star of hope—one Moses—Jo lead him, and the dispersed people out of that gloom and dark wilderness. The Presidential election is at hand, and he quickly, and as if by instinct, seizes the best and surest means of ridding ourselves of the causes of our troubles, and of their "bitter fruits," so unwelcome to our tastes, and calls to his aid the hero of that war, Grant, and, note his patriotic and cheering words of sweet consolation: "In this condition of our affairs we need wisdom, firmness, justice and moderation in our public councils. We need a patriot and not a partisan in the Presidential chair." For the last twelve months the people have realized this necessity, and with a unanimity unprecedented in our day, the public judgement worked out General Taylor as that man. This popular preference was manifested in a variety of ways; it was clear and unmistakable, and was admitted even by those who at first sought covertly, but now openly, to defeat his election."

Substituting the name of General Grant, as being applicable to the present time and singularly similar train of circumstances, in the place of General Taylor for the former ones, and we have a most marked case of coincidence, making the recommendation of Mr. Toombs of 1848 evidently and remarkably appropriate to the present occasion. Each of the distinguished generals was, in his day, the great leader and "captain of the age," whose good fortune it was to lead the people successfully out of the respective wars into which the "mercenaryism" of the Democratic party, who, in the language of Mr. T., had "lived upon the abuses of the government," had involved the country. Just here a most beautiful and interesting parallel might be run, but your space, Mr. Editor, would not admit it. Indeed I regret to find that I am compelled to leave out so much of remarkable pertinence and interest, from this speech of Mr. Toombs'. But allow me to quote yet more from Robert Toombs, the patriot, in contrast with the dark, damning and mischievous emanations which sour temper, bad company, and may be, bad whiskey, now cause Robert Toombs the destructive demagogue to belch forth to perpetuate discord, strife, and more, "bitter fruits." Hear him farther in 1848 and apply his words of wisdom to 1868: "The opposition to Gen. Taylor [now to Gen. Grant] began here at the administration and by it and its mercenaries and dependents, has been steadily pursued to this hour. Those who live upon the abuses of government; all those who rely for immunity from punishment solely upon suppression of inquiry into their practices, very early band together to defeat Gen. Taylor." [Gen. Grant]. "His genius triumphed over their machinations. Reflection upon the revelations of the past two years towards Gen. Grant's connection with the present administration and its mercenaries and dependents and supporters, including those who have found 'immunity from punishment' by it, and for crimes and disasters tenfold worse than Mr. Polk and his, bad as they were, and you will find a peculiar appropriateness and force in the language of Mr. T. in 1848, indeed almost scenically prophetic.—But who would ever have dreamed that Mr. T. himself, and others of his then followers, after this 'exposure,' would now be found either engaged in those "machinations," or giving "aid and comfort" to the party practising them with far more disastrous results now than then?"

But I find I am occupying more space than I designed, and have not touched many of T.'s rich "exposures," with which this speech is replete. The whole of it, indeed, would form an excellent campaign document. Allow me one more quotation, especially applicable, in substance, to the Democratic "platform" of 1868, as to the one in 1848.

"My time will not allow me to subject any but those upon the three subjects to which I have just referred, to a separate analysis; and they present great difficulties in the way of accurate generalization. They may be divided, with tolerable accuracy, into three classes. The first affirms what nobody denies; the second denies what nobody affirms; the third asserts what nobody believes. I do not say the classification is altogether accurate, for there is scarcely a truth in them without a subtle admixture of error. I therefore submit it, with the qualification that mixed masses are to be denominated by the greater quantity. The first resolution belongs to the last classification: it asserts 'that the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.' The second affirms the first to be a distinctive feature of the political creed of Democracy, and charges adverse opinions to these upon their opponents. [Precisely as now.—C.] It uses ever thus with deceivers! Judas betrayed with a kiss; and fawning and flattery have ever, in all ages, and in all ages and in all climes, been the weapons with which Sycophants and Demagogues have won their way to place and power."

The third resolution comprises an "infinite deal of nothing," and is, perhaps, only intended to herald in with a flourish the nine [eight in 1868.—C.] Delphic tenets. . . . Let us pause a moment and read the commentary upon this great practical truth, as written in the practices of the Democracy. In the first place, there is no agreement among them as to what the Constitution does authorize in reference to the most ordinary questions of legislation. The power to discriminate in tariffs for the encouragement of domestic industry, or to improve rivers and harbors is denied or affirmed by members of the same party, in different sections of the Union. Local prejudices, and supposed sectional interests, are their ordinary guides in constitutional construction; but Executive interpretation [see Johnson's vetoes and Blair's Broadhead letter.—C.] seems to be their inflexible rule. These self-styled strict reconstructionists have, with singular unanimity, supported the whole foreign policy of Mr. Polk, a policy marked at every step by the grossest and most unwarrantable usurpation of powers not conferred by the Constitution."

But your space bids me stop. He writes much more, equally appropriate and well pointed. But here is quite enough to show clearly what "American Democracy" is, and "was ever thus with these 'deceivers,' and the 'Judas' who 'betrayed' the people almost to ruin, and yet seek a further and similar 'betrayal,' deception," and far more "bitter fruits." We, the people, now have it in our power to apply the good remedy advised by Mr. T., in 1848. Let us do that.

**TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.**

**NOON DISPATCHES.**

**FROM SAN FRANCISCO.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.  
A heavy earthquake here this morning at 8 o'clock. The motion was from east to west. Damage confined to the lower part of the city below Montgomery street, among old buildings on made ground. The Custom House which was badly shattered by the earthquake of 1865, is now considered unsafe. The officials have removed to the Internal Revenue Building. Business in the lower part of the city is suspended. The streets are thronged and the children of the poor are crying for food and shelter from many buildings falling, causing some loss of life. The damage will not exceed one million dollars.

The shock was severe at Oakland, damaging many buildings.

The earth opened in many places sucking up anphurously.

The Court House at San Leandro was demolished, killing one person.

The shock was very severe at San Jose and many buildings were damaged.

**FROM NEWARK, N. J.**

The Old and New School Presbyterian Synods in session here—held a union prayer meeting. The Old School Synod adopted a resolution looking to union.

**FROM BUFFALO.**

Heavy snow storm here to-day.

**FROM WASHINGTON.**

Washington, D. C., Oct. 22.  
Wind high. Weather turning cold. Nothing further from the California earthquake.

**FOREIGN MARKET.**

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Noon.  
Consols 94. Bonds 78. Sugar on spot 96, about, nominal, 25 6d. Frankfort bonds heavy, 78.

**PARIS, Oct. 22.**

Bourse closed firmer. Rentes 70 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22.—Noon.  
Cotton quiet, sales 10,000 bales.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.  
Cotton, on spot 137, about 135.

**HOME MARKET.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.  
Money easy, 7 per cent, sterling 8 1/2. Gold 25 1/2. '63 coupons 12. N. C. 67, new, 64. Ex-coupons 55 1/2. New 57 1/2. Tenn. ex-coupons 64, new 62.

Flour 5 1/2c lower. Wheat dull, 1 1/2c lower. Corn rather more active, steady firmer. Pork lower, 28 1/2. Lard heavy, slumps 17 1/2. Cotton dull, declining. Turpentine firm, 4 1/2. Rosin steady, strained common 2 50/100.—Freights dull.

**MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.**

**FROM WASHINGTON.**

Washington, Oct. 22.  
The following Revenue Supervisors were appointed: John Digno for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont; A. P. Fulton for Pennsylvania. The Secretary Assembly rejected the following nominations: J. H. T. Cramer for North Carolina; and R. F. Patterson for Tennessee.

The question whether double distilled whiskey must pay duty is to be submitted to Attorney General Evarts, the Secretary and Rollins failing to agree.

Hancock has departed for his new headquarters in New York.

Revenue to day \$299,000.

It is stated that Gen. Grant will not return until after the Presidential election.

The King of Prussia and not the Emperor of Russia arbitrates the Alabama claims.

Policeman Ellis badly stabbed by a negro whom he caught stealing potatoes.

Customs from the 12th to the 17th inst., \$2,922,000.

Commodore C. H. Poor has been promoted to rear admiral, vice Hoff retired.

Blowing heavily. Nothing from West Virginia.

**FROM NEW YORK.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.  
The steamer Rising Star, with a quarter million and Panama dates to the 14th has arrived.

Provisional Government established in California. A military expedition against it preparing in Panama.

The great tidal wave which started from Peru August 13th, reached Australia next day with simultaneous earthquake. No serious damage.

Private dispatches from San Francisco say that the earthquake-damages will not exceed \$300,000.

The Court of Appeals, of this State, decides that the test oath cannot, under the Constitution of the United States, be required by legislation as a condition of the right of suffrage, and that the Legislature of the State of New York has no power to establish by law any qualification whatever for election in that State.

**FROM BUFFALO.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 22.  
Gov. Seymour has arrived. He speaks to night and proceeds West.

**FROM SAN FRANCISCO.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.  
Capt. Mitchell, Commander of the United States steamer Saginaw, was murdered and robbed at Center City.

**HOME MARKET.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.  
Cotton heavy, sales 2500 bales at 5 1/2c. Flour heavy; superfine 6 50/100; common to fair extra Southern 6 25/100. Wheat dull; Amber and State 2 1/2c. Corn closed dropping. Pork closed irregular, 28 1/2. Lard lower, 17 1/2. Whiskey quiet, lower, 1 1/2c. Government quiet. Turpentine 4 1/2. Rosin 2 50/100. Fall quiet, 1 1/2c. Freight quiet. Consols, steam \$.

Government closed firm. '63 coupons 12 1/2. Tenn. new 55 1/2. N. C. 67 1/2. Va. '58 old 67 1/2. Money rather less stringy; call for 7 1/2. Gold cent currency sterling firmer at 8 1/2. Southern bonds generally higher, better demand.

**FROM HARRISBURG.**

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 22.  
Official majority for Hartman's 9,577.