

it was a bright yellow woman. She put out her head to look, and this ruffian raised his hand and struck her on the face. Another little chapter in the scene. There is THE NEW ORLEANS MASSACRE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. BAIRD

The Riot Plotted by Mayor Monroe and Other Officials.

General Alfred L. Lee's Account of the Riot.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

NEW ORLEANS, August 18 .- General Baird's official report of the massacre was forwarded yesterday by General Sheridan to General Grant, with a respectful demand that it be made public The report embraces a history of all the circumstances connected with the massacre, and proves conclusively that it was preconcerted and prearranged by the Rebel Mayor, John T Monroe, the Lieutenant-Governor, and others interested in breaking up the Convention. The report is also a vindication of the course pur sued by General Baird, who claims to have taken every precaution consistent with the facts then known to him, and, but for the treachery of the police and Rebel city and State officials, it is claimed that the precautions taken would have been sufficient. It remains to be seen whether the President dare refuse to allow the publication of this report, and General Sheri-dan's despatches to General Grant, after their publication has been demanded by General Sheridan.

of so much innocent blood. It is a shalle upon our military authorities." He said:—"Why, General, what particular things have occurred?" I tried to tell him. I told him so many men had been shot; that Governor Hahn had been shot; that Mr. Fish had been arrested; that Dr. Dostle was killed. He said:—"Are you sure that is so? I get so many conflicting accounts." I told him it was The medical officer detailed to make an official report of the killed and wounded pre-sented the names in full, together with the character of the wounds received by the follow-ing parties, viz.: - Members of the Conventionartillery and swept the streets of the ruffianly cowards. He said:-"Why, General, If I had done that I should have killed as many of your party as theirs." I told him I had no party. one killed and eight wounded, or one-third of the members present; white citizens attending the Convention, two killed and nine wounded; total number of whites killed and wounded, 20 party as theirs." I told nim I had no party. Said he:—"I mean the negroes!" (Laugnter.) Said I:—"General Baird. If you go on Canal street, you will not see over four negroes, and they will be pursued by citizens and police, and two at least will be killed before they can escape." I said:—"Eighteen millions of men are aching you this day and the delay will Colored citizens attending the Convention-killed, 34; wounded, 119; total of colored killed and wounded, 153. Of the police, there were 10 slightly wounded, most of whom were on duty the next day. One waite citizen with the police was killed. The evidence shows that the man are watching you this day, and this delay will cost you dearly." He said:-"'I have made no was accidentally shot by the police; also, that in the excitement many of the police were wounced by their comrades.

In addition to the above, the Doctor reports ten colored men killed and twenty wounded, whose names he could not ascertain. From the best information at band, I am forced to believe that there were a great many more killed and wounded among the colored people than have been officially reported by Dr. Hartsuff. Many of the wounded are secreted in out-of-the-way places, and it would be impossible to get all of their names. The New Orleans Iribune of today's issue says :--Our list, so (ar as completed, up to the present moment, shows a total of three hundred and seventy-eight killed and wounded among the friends of the Convention.

The Military Commission will finish examin ing witnesses on Tuesday next, and immediately proceed to arrange the evidence in form. The report and evidence will cover about 1200 pages

EXPLOSION AT JERSEY CITY.

The Oil Dock at Pavonia Ferry Consumed-Fire on Land and Water-Thirteen Lives Lost-Several Persons Injured-Loss over a Million Dollars-Several Vessels Consumed - Exciting Scenes and Incidents.

Shortly before s o'clock yesterday morning, the inhabitants of Jersey City and Hoboken were alarmed by a loud rumbling, like thunder, that shook the earth, and conjured up to timid bearts premonitory symptoms of an earthquake. Immediately after volumes of black smoke rolled into the air, and it was perceived to proceed from a spot adjacent to the Payonia ferry. Fire trom a spot adjacent to the Pavonia ferry. Fire bells rang furiously, and the hurry and bustle observable in the police and fire departments betokened something unusual. The fact was that when these bodies reached the scene they found sheets of flame waving over land and water, which had enveloped in their embrace everything perishable. The kerosene oil dock leased by C. H. Valentine & Co., the tobacco and cotion dock held by Jarvis & Co., and the Erie Railway dock, were all on fire. The latter escared pretty well, through the extraordinary exertions of the firemen, but the whirling surge elsewhere had struck with such

whirling surge elsewhere had struck with such terrific effect that it mocked the puny efforts of man to cope with it. Storehouses on land and vessels in the water succumbed to the nerry ele-ment, and in the general ruin thirteen human beings perished. One man lies agonizing at the verge of the grave, several others are undergoing more or less suffering, and, considering the sudden and devouring sweep of the nre, it is miraculous how the others escaped. Neither hie nor property was spared, and the occasion is one not soon to be forgotten.

The Origin.

At ten minutes to eight o'clock, yesterday morning, Henry Keural, mate of the schooner *Alfred Barrell*, of Boston, brought breakfast to Captain Kelly, who was lying ill in the cabin. Another man was in the vessel, familiarly known as "Arthur," besides the mate and Kelly. When the mate was returning he heard something crack under his teet like a match, and instantly he was surrounded by a sheet of flame. He ran on deck, and having reached the deck sank down from consternation and the prostrating critest of the heat through which he had passed. He was quickly aroused by the crash and runbling of the barrels which were falling after he explosion, and he reached the clear air with difficulty. His hair and beard were burned off, his clothes almost consumed, and when he reached the hospital it was found that his face was hadly burned and his fingers were almost a crisp. There was scarcely a part of his body that escaved the fire. It is thought that he cannot possibly recover.

Casualties.

Captain Kelly and his brother, the mate, with Arthur, above allude i to, perished. Two women and a child, on a canal boat, were seen rushing on deck in flames, and, uttering fearful shricks, sank back into the nery pool. The child tot-tered overboard. Three other children who were in this boat were also lost. The captain and two men of a lighter lying outside the Bar rett fell victims to the flames. On the lighter Smuth a man rushed wildly along the deck in flames, and seeing no hope of succor, plunged into the water and disappeared. The mate Kelly of the *Barrett*, was seen hauging over the stern of the vessel, while his clothes were on fire, and his body remained in this position for

Inc, and his body remained in this position for nearly three-quarters of an hour. A sailor of the brig *Matron* had his vest burned off his back; still he persevered in efforts to save his vessel. A cuptain of a lighter ran away while his clothes were on fire, badly burned about the face. He was so terror-stricken that persons who pursued him were lost for backing in the above Four if ore But, gentlemen, we had a right to, and did believe that when the telegraph told the tale of our wrongs we should be aided. But what was nh scaped uninjured. In the explosion of the lighter lying next the *Barrett*, mentioned above, a man was blown up sixty feet in the air, and Those who witnessed the fell into the river. frantic rushing to and fro of the women were almost paralyzed with terror. One of them, who appeared to be the child's mother, dashe forward beside the little one wild and frenzied with despair.

owners expressed deep gratitude at the saving of their property. The Oil Pier,

alongside of which was moored the schooner Barre t, was about eight hundred feet in length, and was built about three years ago. Some dve thousand barrels of oil were stored on the dock, ready to be shipped today. The lighters all lay at the lower portion of the pier, and had no chance of escape, some eleven being totally destroyed.

The Tobacco Pler

was eight hundred and sixty feet in length, and leased by A. S. Jarvis & Co., owners of the extensive tobacco and cotton storage houses in Jersey City. At the extreme end lay the ship Watjen, and alongside the wharf the barque Free Trade and lighter Ceres, all of which were totally destroyed. There were also on the pier about three hundred and fifty bales of cotton. A portion of the pier was covered, and as soon as it was found impossible to save the dock, Mr. H. Henwood, one of the firm of Jarvis & Co., immediately commenced throwing the cotton overboard on the upper side. While doing so the fiames on the upper side burst through, and Mr. Henwood had a narrow escape for his life. As it was, he was badly burned about the face and hands. Co.,

The Railroad Pier

is about the same in length, and is used by the Erie Railroad Company. There was on the pier about thirty cars loaded with grain, etc., some half a dozen of which were totally destroyed, all the upper portion of the dock being also more or less damaged, the entire portion burnt away about twenty feet, and about diky feet at the end. It is due to the Jersey City dremen to that through their efforts the pier saved from utter destruction; also a new pier immediately adjoining, from which the firemen had a good chance to bring their pipes to bear on any portion of the dock.

The Oil Yards

are about six hundred feet square, covering nearly the whole front from the railroad pier to Jarvis' dock. The whole place was filled with petroleum, a greater portion in tanks. The loss on oil could not be correctly ascertained, but it was mostly owned by Hewitt & Scholleid, Avery & Burtes. Road & Ross, Robbins & Co., Lambart & Stephens, Robbin & Jacoby, and Giles Polhemus. It is reported that there were two trains loaded

with tanks of oil to be brought in to-day, which has fortunately been saved. The ruins of the oil yard present more the appearance of a hoop yard, as nothing is left but the iron hoops of the barrels. They lie in piles all over the burnt district, so that it can easily be seen that there was an immense stock of oil on hand. There were some ten cars loade 1 with oil also destroyed, and about two thousand empty bar-

rels that were piled outside the building.

The Shipping.

There were no less than from thirty to forty essels moored alongside the docks, and as soon as the fire began to spread efforts were immedi-ately made to tow them out in the stream. At first it was found impossible to obtain a tugboat, and many of the sailors and firemen cut the vessels adrift, so that they could float out. However, the steamtugs Virginia, Seymour, the Smith, and two others, hove in sight, and were oon alongside the docks. The ship D. W. Wtajen being in the most immediate ganger, two of the tugs got lines fastened to her stern, and tried to draw her out: but it was found that she was aground, and it being low tide all efforts proved ruitless, and they were compelled to abandon her to her fate.

The Rebel blockade-runner the Saxon was secured and towed into the stream, also two other steamers and the brig ArUngton. Some halt a dozen lighters were cut adriit, but were, however, secured by one of the tugs and to wed to a place of safety. After the fire had become considerably subdued, the tugs Seymour and Smith ran up alongside of the Waijen and got three streams of water in her sides, with the hope of saving a portion of the cargo, consisting of tobacco. At one time a number of barrels of oil that were blown overboard by the explosion began floating out, from which sheets of flame arose, and it was feared that they would set fire to other vessels: but through the efforts of several parties in small boats they were prevented from doing any damage.

THIRD EDITION A TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT Twenty-three Persons Injured.

CHICAGO, August 19 .- A passenger train was thrown from the track of the Michigan Southern Railroad this morning at Hollisville, injuring more or less twenty-three passengers. Among them were Mr. Street, of Buffalo; L. P. Hurd, of Bath, New York; S. A. Freeman, of Boston, head cut; S. W. Hough, of Albany; Mr. Lawrence, of Albany; and E. Fitzsimmons, of Rochester.

Additional Particulars.

A TRAIN ON THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN BAILBOAD THEOWN DOWN AN EMRANKMENT ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY FEET-TWENTY-THREE PERSONS IN JURED, ETC.

CHICAGO, August 19 .-- A terrible railroad disnate occurred this morning at Hollisville, Ind., about forty miles from this city, on the Michigan Southern Railroad. The regular passager train, consisting of three sleeping cars and three passenger coaches, shortly after feaving La-porte was thrown off the track by a cow, which, in some curious manner, was caught between two of the sleeping cars. the sleeping cars.

the sleeping cars. The train was ranning about twenty-five miles an hour at the time. The three sleeping and all the passenger coaches were hurled down an emoank-ment 140 feet. One of the sleeping cars rolled over three times, and finally came right side up at the botiom. Tacy were all badly shattered. Twenty-three persons were injured, but none, strange to say, were killed. At the time of the acci-dent one of the cars was thrown against a telegraph pole, severing the wire, so that it was some time

pole, severing the wire, so that it was some time before medical attendance could be got from Laporte.

The most of the wounded were taken back to The most of the wounded were taken back to Laporte. Those brought on to this city are:--Moses Reinaman, cattle dealer of Chicago, arm broken; Mr. Street, of Buffaio, slightly injured; L. P. Hari, of Bath, N. Y., President of the Onio River Coal Company, slightly injured; S. A. Freeman, of Bos-ton head cut; G. Edmonds, of Illinois, slightly injured; S. W. Hough of Albany, cut over the eve; Mr. Lawrence, of Albany, slightly injured; C. Fitz-simmons, of Rochester, N. Y., slightly injured. The names of those left at Laporte have not been received here, but some of thom are seriously ineccived here, but some of them are seriously in jured.

A Little Girl Killed on the Hudson River Railroad near Poughkeepsie.

POUGHEEPSIE, August, 19.-A sad accident oc-entred just above here to-day on the track of the Hudson River Kanlroad As the Cincinnati express train, drawn by the locomotive Huron, reached a spot near one of the upper bridges, the engine r observed some men walking on the track, and just ahead of them an aged lady and two or three children.

children. He blew the whistle several times as a signal of danger, when the men got out of the way. One of the children, however, ran direct y on the track in front of the approaching train, the locomotiva striking the unfortunate liftle creature, and hurling her some ten teet in the air. When the body came down, it struck head first on the cross-ties, and when block for the prove the block for the track the formation of the prove the block formation of the track the formation of the prove the block formation of the track the formation the formation of the track the formation of the track the formation the formation of the track the formation of the track the track the formation of the track the tra picked up no stans of lite were visible. Coroner Haight was notified, and held an inquest. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Visit to Jeff. Davis-Another Examina-tion of his Health, Etc.

FORTRESS MONBOE, August 18,-The pilot boat Enoch Taylor arrived here this morning from Cape Island, New Jersey, with a party of excursionists on board, composed principally of Philadelphians. In the party were Senator Connell, Dr. M. I. Duffee, and Henry J. Fox. Esq., and several ladics. Permission was given by General Miles for them to take a look at the Fortress, and Dr. Duffee, one of the number, late 1st Brigade Surgeon in General Sigel's Corps, had a very pleasant interview with Jeff. Davis. The interview was of but short duration, and the Doctor stated that he could discover no difference in his personal appearance that had taken place from the time he last saw him at Culpeper Court House, some three

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERMOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELBORAPH.] WASHINGTON, August 20.

A National Convention of Johnson Sol-diers. The Philadelphia Convention seems to have failed to meet the wants of the fastidious war heroes of the President's party, and on Saturday night they met in the ladies' parlor of Willard's and arranged for a special demonstration from the soldiers of the Union army at Chicago on the 17th of September. General Steadman presided. Generals Custer, Rousseau and Ewing were solicitous that the soldiers of the Rebel army should be invited to meet with the loyal legions of the North. Generals Meredith and Brown objected. They thought, sectional prejudices yet ran too high to make any such a gathering harmonious, and they would have only those invited who were in the Union ranks. General Hobart desired that invitations should be extended to all officers and soldiers of the Union army. He wished to take all his old officers rather than select those only who sup port the President's policy. He desired it should be a purely military convention, without politica distinction. General Steadman, from the chair, appealed to the gentlemen present that any such arrangement as woald admit soldiers of any political complexion would destroy the whole object of the Convention. The radicals would spend money enough and would have more men than any other party, and would vote them (the present movers) down. This, being greeted with applause, was taken as the sense of the meeting, and the Rebel sympathizing Generals subsided. General Meredith desired to have the Convention held in Indianapolis, Indiana, where the whole people were frightfully radical. He believed it would have a good effect upon their minds. General Rousseau suggested Boston, Mass., or Charleston, S. C. The Western country was overrun with radicalism and there would be no chance for the Johnson men. General Brown was opposed to a seaboard city. They held a big meeting at St. Louis lately, which was a success. He advocated Chicago, where they could thwart the plans of General Logan. Finally, after considerable jarring, Chicago was decided upon by a vote of 37 to 17. Generals Custer, Meredith, Rousseau, McCook, and Crook were appointed a Committee to draft a call, and were instructed to address it to all who indorsed the policy of President Johnson. General Walter B. Skates, Collector of Customs at Chicago, General Thos. Osborne, General R. N. L. Mann, Collector of Internal Revenue at Chicago; General C. W. Hotchkiss, Colonel A. H. Markland, late General Agent of the Post Office Department, and General Charles W. Wallace, were appointed a committee of arrangements. On motion of General Custer, an invitation was extended to all officers present in the city, and favorable to the proposed convention, to sign their names to the

spot:-General J. S. Fullerton, General McCook, General A. McDowell, Brigadier General R. G. Genera ral George A. Custer, Generals Hugh and Thomas Ewing, General Durbin Ward, General Rousseau, General Meredith, General Brown, General Hobart, General Steedman, and General Sullivan.

call. The following names were signed on the

of legal cap paper, closely written on both sides, and will prove the most damning record and solemn protest yet made public against Mr. Johnson's policy of reconstruction, which the evidence proves must, if persisted in, end in the extermination of all Union men in the South.

Judge Hastins, United States commissioner, and a well-known loyal Southerner, had his house fired last night by some Rebel miscreant. This s the second attempt that has been made 10 burn him out in the course of three weeks. Two citizens were arrested yesterday by the military or threatening the inves of members of the Convention, and making use of treasonable language under direct pressure from the President. city Government is being gradually restored to the civil authorities. Union men continue to leave the city in considerable numbers, and a great many are preparing to follow as soon as they can dispose of their property. But very few who can possibly leave, will remain to submit to Rebel persecutions.

An Account by General A. L. Lec, of Kansas-General Baird's Responsibility -The Garbled Despatches of General Sheridan Vindicated.

General Alfred L. Lee, an officer of cavalry under Banks and Sheridan, was a witness to the massacre in New Orleans, which he lately described in a speech to his fellow-citizens of Leavenworth, Kansas, prefacing his account with some personal experiences of the "willingness of the Rebels to accept any terms" shortly after the war, and their present bitter hostility to the Unionists and the Northerners. In the following he alludes to the "garbled extracts" from General Sheridan's despatches, published in the Copperhead papers :--

Let me narrate to you some of the scenes of that day. My rooms happened to be about a square from the scene of slaughter, and I could seevery much of it. Captain Loup, a captain of the 1st New Orleans Infantry who had been mustered out, was standing one block from me; he was approached by two policemen; one placed his pistol at his back and shot him down, and the other stabbed him in the side, causing his immediate death. There was noble man who represented the radical senti-ment of the city-Dr. Dostie. He was not a member of the Convention, but he was in the hall. He attempted to escape. When about half a block from the Capitoi building he was struck with a brick and knocked down. Policemen were standing near, but instead of arresting the assaulter they stepped up to Dr. Dostle and deliberately fired into the body of the defenseless man. A citizen standing drew his sword from his cane and thrust it into his body. Still the doctor was not dead, and was dragged by the police through the crowd and placed in a common dirt cart. I saw this myself. One polteman sat on his body, and one sat near his head. The poor man at-tempted to ruise his head, and I saw the policeman raise bis revolver and strike him on the face, and mash his nose flat. That noble man died.

I stood on my balcony, and looked on that crowd of 400 policemen, maddened with liquor, and drunk with fury, assisted by firemen and thogs, assisted by 200 or 300 citizens, on this field-day of slaughter. I saw passing an inno-cent black man, with a market-basket on his arm. He was met by a knot of policemen. They said, "You are from the hall, are you?" He said, "No." They said, "Yes you are." He started to run. Two policemen ran after him. and as many as a dozen bullets were shot into his body before he fell. A citizen then stamped with his heel on his face, and he was beaten to death with clubs.

Within five minutes after this, I saw a police mao approach a black man, and, putting a pistol to h's back, shoot him down. About ten minutes after, a great, coarse, brutal ruffian approached and kicked the dead black corpse. While he was kicking the corpse a street car passed. In

Attorney-General stating the civil authorities must be sustained. The despatch said :- "You must show this to General Sheridan, or whosoever may be in command, and he will sustain you." Then our despair was great.

in New Orleans, as in most other large cities, a

In New Orleans, as in most other large cules, a baggage and transfer company. A returned officer of our army was an officer of one of these companies. He told me, his office being near the scene of the riot, the police came to him and said they wished his baggage wagons to bear away the dead. They seized them, and he said he saw them repeatedly throw six and he said he saw them repeatedly throw six and

eight bodies, black and white, into one wagon and carry them off. He told me of one scene in

particular. Eight or ten men had been thrown into a wagon. Two of the first who had been thrown in (black men) were not quite dead, and the shock revived them. They endeavored feebly to push from them the recumbent mass

of corpses. A policeman saw it; he leaped into the wagon with the expression, "G-d d-n you, I will fix you so you will be still;" and with his revolver very deliberately blew out their brains.

Another negro was shot down on the street, and had been left for dead. He laid there until notice of him had cessed. A policeman came along and noticed that the man had some life in him. He saw the policeman, and the poor, ignorant, deinded man raised his head with a poetition ion said. Instead of giving him the aid

petition for aid. Instead of giving him the aid

ne requested, he gave him such as he had been

instructed to. He raised his club and broke his neck at a blow.

which prevaled on that day. I remained on my balcony and witnessed these scenes as long

as I could endure them. A single man was powerless. At length I left my house and rode

to the headquarters of the Department. I found

to the headquarters of the Department. I found General Baird in his office, surrounded by his staff. I said, "General Baird, can it be possible that you are ignorant of what is occurring in the city?" He said, "What, General, is there a serious difficulty in town?" I told him I should think there was. I said, "I came here as an exception of the Kedenbaum and the series of the said

ex-officer of the Federal army, as a citizen of a

Northern State, to protest against the shedding of so much innocent blood. It is a shame upon

many conflicting accounts." I told him it was so, and stated that if I had been in command

of the city, I would have taken a battery of

delay; I have ordered men there;" and turning

an hour a battery of artillery and a regiment of infantry paraded on the street. At that time

negroes were being pursued by a crowd of men, and was killed within sight of the guidons of a

United States cavalry company, but not a shot was fired by a United States soldier. The rioters

dispersed, martial law was proclaimed, the car-

nival of slaughter was over for that day. I believe that at that time about twenty-five loyal

whites and one nundred toyal blacks hy dead, while five hundred of both colors hy wounded,

our despair when an order came to one Herron.

he result of one day's work.

I went back to my home, and in about half

to some of his staff, gave some hurried orders.

These things show you some of the brutality

Sheridan, the noble, great, and true man of our war, was not there; he had gone to the Rio Grande. But he has returned. I have heard some criticisms regarding his despatches to the North but I see it stated that the despatches published as from him were but garbled ex-tracts, and 1 tell you, gentlemen, that 1 pelieve n.

I have something to tell you of Sheridan. Some three weeks ago, and two weeks before I leit New Orleans, I waited on General Sheridan and told him I was about to leave the South and come North again. I told him my statements night appear one-sided; that possibly some might think a radical unsate to trust, and I wished to know from him his opinion, as a con-servative old army officer, and one then and there in authority. In justice to General Sheri-dar, I will say that he said to me he then did not wish to express his opinions in such manner as to spread abroad: that he was but a simple oldier and could avow no creed but his orders. He told me what he thought of Southern Rebels I must tell you further, that about six months after the war there were many associations tormed, known as relief associations, such as Gibson's Brigade Relief Association and the Hays' Brigade Relief Association. These assoclations were made up of soldiers, and the presidents of the associations were the old commanders of brigades, and the vice-presidents were the old colonels of regiments, and so down. They held secret meetings, and were to all intents and purposes a military organization. Sheridan feared these organizations as a nucleus for further disturbances, and he made up his mind to suppress them. He issued an order declaring that all relief associations and all associations for the crection of monuments intended to commemorate the late Rebellion.

should be dissclved and suppressed. When they heard of it, they came and begge. him not to issue it. He said, "I know no com-promise of duty; I have made up my mind to ssue it, and issue it 1 will. Three weeks ago thought your organization was mutinous, and at that time I orgered a battery of artillery from the Rio Grande to sweep the streets the first motion you made; you were not wise enough to take the hint, and now I disperse you by order." General Sheridan said, "I fear Northern men don't understand this thing. In a word, these Robels are willing to come back if they can place the Robel ing right alongside the Stars and Stripes. They want to preach rebellion; they want to go back to Congressional halls clothed with the mantle of authority; they are very willing to come back if Lee and Johnston shall stand on the same plane as Grant and Sherman; they are willing to come back if this Rebellion shall be made a thing to be proud of, and its memory shall fall as a glorious heritage to their children. I consider these gorgeous funeral processions as an insuit to me and every man who ever wore the Federal blue." (Long and continued cheers.)

A PRINTERS' FEAST .- Once a year the printers engaged on the Sussex Express, Surrey Slandard, Wead of Kent Mail, and County Uhronice, be longing to W. E. Baxter, have a feast given them at his residence near Oaklands, England. This year eighty seven persons sat down to the dinner, which was presided over by Mr. Baxter. The usual loyal and personal toasts were given with great zest. By the time dinner had been finished the wives and daughters of the men had arrived. Various amusements including

dancing, fire-balloons, racing and other outdoor sports (interrupted by tea) were kept u with great spirit until nine o'clock, when hearty cheers having been given to the host and hostess, the company proceeded to the Isticld Station. At half-past nine a special train conveyed men, women, and children, fnambering between four hundred and five hundred, to their various destinations.

Their terrible condition was horror in all its phases. Reason must have departed, for they rushed across the deck in places where they could have found no tooting, and they seemed to tread on air. A murmur of terror and grief burst from the bystanders as the ill-fated beings sank into the water. The tenacity with which they clung to life must have been strengthened by the assurance that help would momentarily arrive The little fellow instinctively resisted the decree of an inexorable fatality, but in a few moments he had passed with his mother beyond the portals of this life into the region of eternity.

A Fearful Sight.

Soon after the flames broke out a man was seen rushing wildly from the burning pier, through the rapidly exploding tanks of oil, into the open street. One side of his face was dread fully burned, being completely covered with blisters, while his hair and beard were burnt close to the skin. Every effort to stay him was unsuccessful, but merely uttering a few incohe rent words, in reply to questions, he rushed on and was soon lost to sight. He was reported to be the captain of one of the lighters, and it was believed that he was severely injured. Parties who met him stated that he entered a house on Pavonia avenue.

Incidents.

As was natural in a fire of such dimensions the incidents were numerous, some being of a grotesque and others of a tragic nature. An incident of the former class occurred on board of the brig Motron, which was scuttled and sunk. In their alarm, on the first explosion taking place, the captain and mate of the above-named vessel ran on shore, leaving in the cabin a lot of fine clothes. After the brig had

been scuttled, and there was no immediate dan ger of her masts and rigging taking fire, the officers returned, and on entering the cabin discovered that some clever rogues had waiked off with the clothes, leaving a bundle of dirty rags in their place.

An accident occurred to a fireman which came very near resulting in his death. Having occasion to go to the edge of the burning pier, he stepped upon a plank which, giving way, pre-cipitated him into the water. Being unable to swim, he sank beneath the water, and all hopes of his being saved were given up. On rising, however, he luckily came in contact with a plank, on which he rested his head, and in that position floated to the railroad pier, by which he supported himself above the water until rescued by a boat. Several of the firemen were nearly suffocated by the smoke, but no deaths, nor serious injuries to any were reported.

River Thieves About.

The chevaliers d'industrie of the river were out in full force, and would have obtained a amount of plunder had not the vigilance of Lieutenant Chase, of the United States reve-nue cutter, aided by the Hudson river police, folled the plans of the thieves. Several of them were caught in the act of towing off bales of cotton and tobacco, and were arrested and con-fines in the Jersey City prison. The names of those arrested were:-Michael Day, charged with stealing iron; John Kingston, John Collins, Dennis Donovan, George White, Hugh Truesdall, Thomas Saxon, John O'Day, John Williamson, and Andrew Johnson, all charged with stealing cotton.

[Saving a Lighter.

"The lighter Comrrmise, lying near the oil pier, was saved by A. Thilleran, of the Hudson River police, assisted by Mr. John Engle and Patrick Buckley. The lighter was laden with hides, valued at twenty-two thousand dollars, which were the all of two men of this city. The

The Losses.

The following is the total loss, as far as could be correctly obtained, amounting to over one million:-

Loss on docks..... Loss on contents on docks, sneds, etc..... 210.000 10,000 70 000 Loss on colton... Loss on oil depot 280.000 Loss on railroad and cars..... 80 000

Total loss..... \$1 059,120 It is possible that the above figures will fall short of the actual loss involved in this conflagration .- N. Y. Herald.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CHICAGO.

Loss Half a Million Dollars.

CHICAGO, August 19 .- A fire occurred here this morning, originating in Vanhorn, Murray & Co.'s tobacco warehouse, destroying that and the adjoining property, valued at \$500,000. Insured for \$300,000, largely in New York companies. Among the sufferers were G. & C. W. Church & Cady's wholesale grocery establishment, who lose \$155,000, insured for \$133,000; Tolman, Prinkham & Co. lose \$65,000, fully insured; Carson, Perie & Co. tose \$75,000, fully insured.

OLVERAL WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS DE-

UHICAGO, August 19 .- A disastrous configeration contractor, Magnet 15.—A disastrous contractation occurred here this morning, destroy ing property in the business portion of the city to the value of \$500,000. The fire originated in the engine room of Van Horne, Murray & Co's wholesale tobacco esta-bisisment, Nos. 37 and 39 South Water street. The building, a three-story brick structure, was uttery destroyed together with an immande amount of destroyed, together with an immense amount of tobacco. Loss \$217,000. Insurance, \$105,000. From this point the fire spread with great fury on either side, destroying G. & U. W. Church's whole-partially

The firemen succeeded in staying the progress o the fire on Water street after strenuous exertions but in the rear the flames crossed an alley to the rear of No. 20 Lake street, to a five story marble from of No. 20 Lake street, to a five story margine to of No. 20 Lake street, to a five story margine to building, occupied as a wholesale dry goods store by Carson, Pirle & Co. Their stock was valued at \$150 000, and was damaged to the amount of \$75,000 \$150 000, and was damaged to the amount of \$75,000 \$150 000, and was damaged to the amount of \$75,000 \$150 000, and was damaged to the amount of \$75,000 \$150 000, and was damaged to the amount of \$75,000 \$150 000, and was damaged to the amount of \$75,000 \$150 000, and was damaged to the amount of \$75,000 \$150 000, and was damaged to the amount of \$75,000 \$150 000, and was damaged to the amount of \$75,000 \$150 000, and was damaged to the amount of \$75,000 \$150 000, and was damaged to the amount of \$75,000 \$150 000, and was damaged to the amount of \$75,000 \$150 000, and was damaged to the amount of \$75,000 \$150 000, and was damaged to the amount of \$75,000 \$150 000, and was damaged to the amount of \$75,000 \$150 000, and \$150 000, and \$150 000 \$150 000, and \$150 000 \$150 000, and \$150 000

of \$10,000.

In the exact origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have originated among the machicery in the tobacce establishment. Fortunately there was but little wind at the time of the fire, otherwise a most terrible conflagration must have occurred The Richmond House, a fine marble structure imme-diately opposite, was in great danger for a time, but was saved. The buildings were all first-class brids and stone structures and were sourcely gaarded as and stone structures, and were securely guarded, as was supposed; by iron shutters; but the intense heat from the tobacco warehouse burst them open as if

They had been of paper. The insurance was largely in New York compa-mice, but the details are not yet known, with the following exceptions:-Noth Western. \$5000; Me-tropolitan. \$17,500; Harmony, \$5000; Etna, \$7500; Howard, \$2500; Rellef, \$2500; Lainvette, \$5000; Market, \$10,000; North American \$10,000; [Conti-nental, \$10,000,

years ago, while taken a prisoner, and in the hands of the Rebels, save a greater pallor of countenance, and his hair had become more whitened. The interview being so short, Dr. Duffee could not draw the conclusions that he otherwise might have done by a more protonged conversation.

The pilot boat, which was placed at the disposal of Senator Connell for this pleasure excursion, returns to-morrow to Cape Island.

The greatly agitsted question, the state of Jen. Davis' health, appears to remain in about the same doubtful position as ever. Assistant Surgeon-General Crane lately arrived here from Washington, D. C., and had a private and very lengthy interview with the prisoner. Of course the result of his interview, his examination of Davis, and the conclusion he drew therefrom, are not known, and will be made directly to the proper authorities at Washington. The United States gunboat Yantic, Lieuten-

ant-Commander Edward S. Grafton, arrived in the harbor this atternoon, from Beaufort, N. C., and relieves the double-ender gunboat Lenape, Commander Thomas S. Phelps, which goes to Norfoll for repairs. The Yantic was relieved at Beanfort by the double-ender Agawam, Commander Sartori.

The schooner W. P. Orr, from Jamestown for Philadelphia, with lime, has salled from Hampton Roads.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The War on the River Plate-The United States Squadron, Mtc.

FORTRESS MONROE. August 18 .- The English barque Traveller, Captain George M. Penfield, twenty-six days from Rio de Janeiro, bound to New York, with a cargo of coffee, arrived at this harbor this afternoon, and was ordered to Baltimore. She brings news from the seat of war up to July 10.

A steamer had arrived at Montevideo, bringing intelligence of the general failure of the allied forces in their operations against the Paraguayans, and that the latter had surrounded their army in a swamp near Humaita on the Paraguay river. The stock of the allied army was dying off rapidly, and Lopez, the commander of the Paraguayan army, was confident and energetic in his efforts to deal a final blow to the war.

On the 2d of July, the day before the last mail steamer salled from Rio, there was a grand celebration at Misericorde, in honor of the Emperor of Brazil giving away a large number of orphan girls in marriage.

All the naval squadrons station along the coast of South America loader out for the national interests, had commenced to harbor in Rio for the winter. Of the American squadron at the flagship Brooking, Admiral Godon, the gunboats Onward, Nipsic, and Shawaud. The Juniala had gone across to the island of St. Hefena, but intended to return in a few days. The general financial business at Rio was in a complete state of of stagnation. Money was at

a discount, and everything dull. Coffee dull; there being but six shipments in a week. The barque Wavelet was ordered to New York, with a cargo of coffee from Rio this afternoon.

General Thomas Ewing, Jr., and Captain Y. Bell were appointed Corresponding Secretaries. The meeting was in session about an hour, The call will be issued on Wednesday.

The National Finances.

Fractional currency printed last week:-10c., \$107,760; 25c., \$142,500; 50c., \$78,000-\$328,260.

Amount of currency shipped to National Banks, \$94,700; Assistant Treasurer, Philadelphia, \$100,000; Assistant Treasurer, New York, \$50,000-\$229,000. Mutilated currency destroyed, \$227,200.

Cash in vaults .-- United States notes, \$7,800,000; National Bank notes, \$2,625,078; fractional currency, \$174,400; mutilated currency, \$16,107*80; specimens, \$36,315; gold, \$323,659; silver, \$2560; cents, \$510; five-cent coins, \$960.

Disbursements per week, on account .-- War Department, \$4 218,755; Navy Department, \$1,256,804; Interior Department, \$4,341,798. Total, \$9,817.359.

National Bank notes issued for the week, \$993,573. Total issued, \$288,403,775.

Internal Revenue receipts on Saturday, \$1,578,473*65; receipts for the week, \$8,100,291*53. Outrages Upon Unionists in Alabama.

A letter received from a well-known citizen of Alabama, dated August 6, 1866, by Captain Bingham, Secretary of the loyalist Conven-

was notified that the presence of a man who had deserted his country and gone to the Yankees was not agreeable to the patriotic Union-loving ditzens of Herd county, Georgia, and that he would not be allowed to live there; whereupon the Doctor then stated to them that he thought he should stay. Loss Saturdes an attack was made on him and three stated to them that he though the sound stay. Lass Saturday an attack was made on him, and three shots fired at him by some of the same parties that notified him to leave. These same men who thus assaulted a United States officer profess to belong to the Johnson Union party, and say that they are more loyal than the Doctor, because he is not for the President's policy. In tact, this is the reason of the assault. Unless things change, the reason of the manualt. Unless thiors change, the name of Andrew Johnson will soon become as great a terror to Union men South as that of Jeff. Davis ever was. During the war it was treason against the Confederacy to oppose Jeff. Davis; now it is treason to oppose Andy. This letter may cost me my life, but I will take the risk."

Land Sales in Minnesota.

The Winnebago City (Minn.) Land Office makes the following returns for July: -Disposed of for cash, 1289 acres; Homesteads, 17,305 acres; College Scrip, 6400 acres; Warrants, 1761 acres; total, 36,755 acres.

THE CHOLERA.

Five Hundred and Thirty-two Cases in St. Louis Last Week.

ST. LOUIS, August 19 .- The reports from the different cemeteries for the week ending on Friday show,768 interments, of which 532 were from cholera. In addition to this, 127 interments were made in the city cometery, 116 of which were from cholera. These returns do not include the burials from the Quarantine, or smallpox hospitals. The various Ward Sanitary committees are energetically at work, and the Board of Health reports the disease as abating.

Additional Particulars.

STROYED-LOSS ESTIMATED AT HALF A MILL(ON DOLLARS.

partially destroying forman, Pinkham & Co.'s wholesale drag establishment. The loss on building and stock is \$65,000, which is fully insured.

The adjoining large establishments of Jewett & Butler, hardware dealers, and Whitney Brotners, boot and shoe dealers, were damaged to the extent

The entire loss is set down in round figures at \$500,000, with an issuranc, or \$500,000. The exact origin of the fire is unknown, but it is