THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE DIALY EVENING TRUNCH PERFORMENTAL WITHE DAY OFFICE R. 1960.

VOL. VI .--- No. 80.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET .-- THREE CENTS.

H ELMFOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED' FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

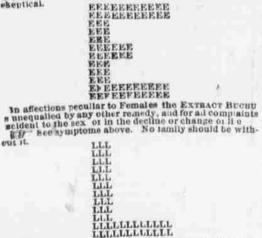
A pointive and specific ren.edy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all urnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children. HHH HHR



HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, For weakness, attended with the following symptoms:--Induspoilion to Exertion, Lorsof Men.ory, Weak Nerves, Weak Nerves, Waketolness, Inness of Vision, Polyness of the Skin, Bryness of the Skin, Priming o, the Bock, Functions of the Skin, Priming o, the Body, Fruntions of the Skin, Palind Countenance. Universal Lassitude. These syn ptoms. If allowed to go on (which this Medi cine invariably removes) soon follow-FATUTY, EFILEFTIC FITS, ETC., In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those ' diretuil dis-Gases.'' reseavery and the second states of the second s

they are not neglectuly ionowed by those uncent dis-eases." INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION? Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but mone will coniess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The Constitution, once affected by organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strewarthen and invigo-reguires the aid of medicine to strewarthen and invigo-reguires the aid of medicine to strewarthen and invigo-fate the system, which HELM hOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the mos Reptical.



Take no Ba'sam, Mercury or unpleasant medicine for impleasant and dangerous diseases. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH, diseases in all their stages at little expense, change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE MMMM M

MAM V MMM USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For all affections and discusses f these organs, whether EXISTING JN MALE OR FEWALE. From whats ver cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Discases of these organs require the aid iong standing. Diseases of these organs required effect of a diarce le. Hi La bollo's EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT IURETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect all diseases for which it is recommended.

ORLEANS MASSACRE. NEW **Report of the Military Commission** THE ADMINISTRATION RESPONSI-BLE FOR THE CRIME. The Massacre Planned by Supporters of Johnson's Policy. THE ALARM BELL RUNG AS A SIGNAL FOR A GENERAL ATTACK. Three-Fourths of the Police ex. Rebel Soldiers. 'Is All of Hays' Brigade Up ?' "No; If it had Been, Not One Would Have Escaped." Andrew Johnson's Defense of the Massacre Refuted by the Facts. WASHINGTON, October 2 -The following is the report of the Military Commission appointed to investigate the causes of the late riots, as furnished evidence, would respectively report as follows:are directed to investigate, are, in their opinion, to be found in the violent feelings of hostility towards the so-called Convention of 1864, which has for some time prevailed in the community, and which was finally, by the course of events, fanned into the flame of an actual outbreak of riot, bloodshed, In the excited state of public feeling before described, Mayor Monroe applies by letter to General Baird, to know if he can be allowed to disperse this alleged unlawful assembly by the arrest of its mem-bers by his police. General Baird replies in effect, that it is not for the Mayor to decide that these citizens are criminals, and that he will not permit the arrest, but that if a notous stack on the assembly be anticipated, which the police may be unable to quell or prevent, in that case the whole of the miliquell or prevent, in that case the whole of the mil-tary power will be furnished, if required, to assist in keeping the peace But Aayor Monroe makes no application for military aid. General Baird also states his objections to allowing the arrest by the sheriff, but promises to telegraph to Washington for instructions. He does so telegraph and receives no answer. The other party telegraphs, and are answered that the military will be expected to sus-tain the Courts. This does not remove General Baird's objections

This does not remove there is and a operators to the arrest. It is agreed that the sheriff shall not make the arrests, but that General Baira shall en-dorse his objections on the warrant, and forward the whole case to Washington so far, not ing said of a riot, except General Baird's offer of troops should one be anticipated to eneral Baird is unwilling to assume the articipated to eneral Baird is unwilling to

assume the attitude of protecting the assembly unless

THIRD EDITION

the troops. The civil authoritiy propose to disperse and street the convention first, by the city police, next by the sheriff's posse, and request the military not to interfere. General Baird uneraphs at once for the troops.

to interfere. General Baird uccerraphs at once for ins ructions. He receives no answer. The civit authoriues receive a despatch, which they interfret to mean that General Baird is not to prevent the arrests. General Baird's objections are not re-moved, and it is agreed that the Convention shall meet unmo ested, and that on the sheriff's warrant General Baird shall indorse his objections, and iotward the papers to Washington. So far, no at plication for troops or desire for military assist-ance is made or hinted at by the civil authorities. But General Baird thinks it prudent to have on that day water transportation in instant readinces to bing up the troop- if required. Had he, without the slightest request from the civil au horities or intima-tion that they were not amply competent to keep the tion that they were not amply competent to keep the peace—had he brought up the troops and stationed them around the building, the riot would have been prevented but this course would have been com-plained for as uncalled-for usurpation, would have been construed into taking sides with the Convention, and in General Baird's opinion would not have

received the approval of his superiors. On the morning of the 116t General Baird is under the impression, shared by members of this Commission, and known by them to have been prevalent, that the bour of meeting was to be 6 P. M. Mayor Monroe states that in his applications for troops he stated the hour of meeting to be 12, but the Commis-sion have already given their reasons for discrediting this with ess, and for b-lieving that such alleged

At last, at some time between 10 and 12 on Mon-day morning, Governor Voorhies assents to, or Gene-ral Baro proposes the sending of troops. It is as chied to, and now, for the first time, General Baird has the request or sanction or the civil power for the presence of his moops. He does not wait for a formal requisition, nor does he ask why the Lieutenant-Governor acts in the place of the Governor. He sends a messenger at once for troops, and tells the Lieu enant Governor he will have them in the

The Lieu enant Governor he will have them in the street an hour before the Convention met. He thinks that, it the Governor noticed this re-mark, he must have seen that there was an error a out the time, as it was then n ariy 12 o'clock. From that time it cannot be denied that General Baird used every effort to hasten the arrival of the troops, who did not, unfortunately, come up until the slaughter was over, and the riot had ceased at that one. hat point

On a review of this evidence, the Board cannot but decide that no blame should be attached to General Band for his ac ion in the premises. Under the impression that the hour of meeting was six, the incops had not quitted the barracks, and shortly elose twelve the veneral receives for the first time he request or sanction of the civil authorities for er appearance. It was then too late

Before proceeding further in the discussion of the events on the day of the riots the Board would consider some of the exciting causes by which, in their or monitor, the passions of a large portion of the com-monity had become inflamed to the highest point against this so-called Convention, and the negro-sufrage party by which it was supported. They were, in the opmion or the Board, the tone of the press for some time part, whose hardly concealed threats pointed clearly to violence.

press for some time part, whose hardy concealed threats pointed clearly to violence. The published enarge of Judge Abel to the Grand Jury; Mayor Monroe's declared intention to em-ploy his police against the Convention, unless pre-vinted by the military; the speeches made at the universal suffrage meeting of Friday night, and the exarge ated and incorrect reports thereof published in the papers—all these combined, in the opinion of the Borerd to produce a conviction moment the the Board, to produce a conviction among the large class always ready for violence, that this meeting might be considered as in the condition or status of complete outlawry, with no right to pro-

Mayor, and his orders to keep the police away and reasons therefor, but in which appears no word of al uson to expected military aid. This testimony was given before that of Mayor Monroe. Supporing General Baird and Mayor Monroe to be of equal credibility under onth, the evidence of Lieuterants overnor Voorhes. General Herron, and Chief of Foice Adams, is sufficient to indicate on which side the false swearing lies. Let us now echs der a hitle the further evidence bearing upon General Baird's action in regard to the troops. an arrest, but had made all arrangements for pre-curing the release on babeas corpus. I be Board are reluctantly compelled to discredit the Mayor, and to believe that he knew that not a so dier had been askes for, and that, when he massed his armed police and held them aloof from the tuikding, no berrier remained between the Con-wintion and negroes and the inturiated cutizens with whose threats the enty was yet risping except his paper proclamation. He states, moreover, that he knew that the hitted of the mob towards the Convention and the pegroes was shared by his police. In this hered of the mob towards the Convention and the negroes was shared by his police. In this state of affairs should the negroes assemble in any number, a consion might be considered newitable, and an attack by the mob upon the "convention is sure to follow. Then the police-massed, armed, and ready-are let loose upon the scene to 'queli the tiot." How they old quell it will appear from the evidence the evidence

the evidence Before describing further operations, the Board would call attention to the evidence concerning the character of the mob acting in support and in con-cert with the volice, and the reason there appears to be to infer total some organizations or bands of ex-Confederate soldiers came by some pro-stranged purpose to the attack. The various badges or distinguishing marks testified to as borne by citizens on that day hre, first, a crescent and a star; second, a cross-cannon badge, known to be that of the Washington Artillery; third, a white handkerchief tied around the neck; and fourth a b us ribton in the button-ho.e though there is some reason to suppose the latter to have been the mark reason to suppose the latter to have been the mark of supernumeraries or ununformed po fee. It will be remarked that one witness was himself directed to assume the white handkerchief badge by a friendly i obceman who desired to save him. Whether the assume the white handkerchief badge by a friendly j obceman who desired to save him. Whether the organization known as "Hays' Br gade Associa-tion," which was ordered to be dissolved by General sharidan, was present as a body, or merely by the common impulse of its members, cannot be ascer-tained; but of its actual presence there can be but httle doubt.

hitle doubt. Many of the nolice were members, and such ex-pressions as "Thire rocs Hays' Brivade;" "Dann you, you are fighting Hays' Brivade;" "Is all Hays' Brigade up?" "No; if it had been not one would have escaped." p any show where the strength of the supporting force to the police lay. It is within the knowledge of the Board that one plan of action, which was the subject of considerable talk some weeks previous, was for Sheriff Hays, if given a wariant against the Convention, to call upon this Association as his posse comitatus; and when Gene-ral Sheridan's order was pub ished aisso ving such essociations, the negro paper exulted that Hays' associations, the negro paper exulted that Hays' Brigade would not, as threatened, break up the Convention

The Board cannot but think that any person examining the evid nee must come to the conclusion it at such associations were present in pursuance of a prearranged and preconcerted programme. Direct testimony on the subject of such preconcert can pro-bably never be obtained, but the weight of sustain-ing evidence, in the Board's opinion, leads irresistibly to one conc usion.

In connection with the subject of marks and bagges, the Board would call attention to the very significant fact, testified to by many witnesses, that the police in many instances had reversed their nat-truds, and thereby concealed their numbers. On this fact the Board consider it unnecessary to comment.

In regard to the scenes which now took place around the building, and the manner in which the are and the building, and the manner in which the a died forces in the streets conducted the siege, the Board cannot undertake to present even a summary of the evidence. They can only say that the work of massacre was pursued with a cow-ard y jerocity unsupa.sed in the annals of crime. Escat ing nearces were mercilessly pursued, shot, statbed and beaten to death by the mob and po ice. Wonned men on the ground begging for mercy

stabled and beaten to death by the mob and police. Wounded men on the ground berging for mercy were savagely despatched by mob, police, firemen, and, incredible as it may seem. In two instances by women; but in two or three most honorable and exceptionable cases white men and members of the Convention were protected by members of the police, both against the mob and against other policemen. The Chief of Police, by great exertions, defended in this manner Governor Hahn. After the attack had commenced, the Police ap-peared to Le under no control as such, tut acted as and with the mob. Their observables and waying of

and with th e mob. their che

Hall. In nearly all these irruptions in the Hall, the police were accompanied by the mob, and a mem-ber of the State Legislature, Mr. James Phillips, is

ber of the State Legislature, Mr. James Fininps, is identified as prominent in the attack. Finally, the assai ants obtain full possession of the building. The nervoes in h ding are brought out and despatched; others perched for safety on cross-beams and raters are picked off like game by well-simed shots; the whiles taken to the Station Houses with bus and a black out of the station Houses

simed shots; the whiles taken to the Station Houses with blows and abuse, and at last, just as the ad-vancing bayowers are seen to plisten on the Levec, the 'riot' is over, for lack of victums. On the subject of the character of the negro pro-cession, whose ill-bined and unfortunate appearance was the immediate occasion of the outbreak, the Be ard are snable to see any evidence in support of the hypothesis that it was anything descrying the name of an arms or constraint. Most of its memhame of an armed organization. Most of its mem-bers had such canes a d clubs as negroes carry on all holiday excursions, and perhaps a dozen had

all holiday excursions, and perhaps a dozon had pistols. No donbt many of these were carried with the idea that an attack upon themselves was by no means improbable; but that the procession itself could be regarded as a body organized to light would seem to persons of military experience to have been disproved by events, over thirty negroes being snot dead during the firing, while the sup-posed organization cannot succeed in killing in return a single assailant—young tenas, the only man killed on that side, being supposed to have received a stray shot from his own party. It is true that, according to one witness, armed organizations are alluaed to as existing by Dr. Dostie; but it his procession may be considered a fair specimen, the Board cannot consider the cavil Government of Louisians as in much danger of being vorturned the eby. The only witness who hears the servams of "Murder the white men." and who testilies to hwing been told by one of his ser-vanis that a white min had been on the planter, who, by-the-way, is the only wine such has ser-vanis that a white min had been on the planter, want that a white min had been on the planter, want is the only witness the servanis that a white min had been of the planter, want is that a white min had been on the planter, want is the value been told by one of his ser-vanis that a white min had been on the planter, want is the value been on the planter, which they had been or descrees to "prepare ior war?" and that the negroes of the procession facing names and tening the herroes to "prepare for war;" and that the negroes of the procession said they had been ordered to come to detend the Convention. Whatever the purpose with which these negroes came, it is evident they intended no offensive action. The Key. Mr. Henry is told by the procession of negroes that they are pledged to have no trouble on their part have no trouble on their part.

have no trouble on their part. On the personal inspection of the Ha'l by this Be ard, there were found on and around the door the marks of six pistol-shots which had been fired by the besieged upon their a-sailan's. That the arms were of small calibre, appears from the fact that of two which struck he pine panel of the door, but one bed sufficient torse to menatrate it. On the annohad sufficient force to penetrate it. On the oppo-sic wall, which received such bullets of the assail-ants as missed their aim. 22 shots were counted. The fact repeatedly testified to, that the police when emptying their revolvers were attacked with chairs and driven from the Hall, the Board considers as establishing beyond the shadow of a doubt that, except the two or three pistols in the hands of the procession of negroes, the besieged party were totally unarmed

On the further occurrences of the day of the riot. the Board would respectfully call attention to the brutal treatment and almost inhuman neglect of brutal treatment and almost inhuman neglect of the wounded and dead prisoners at the various Station Houses, before they were, by military orders, removed to the hospitals The evidence of Lieutenant Colonei Crosby, Major Sheridan, and Dr Avery on this point, shows as horrible a scene of suffering and neglect as could have been pre-sented on a lost battle-field. The Board will state it as their firm conviction, that but for the declaration of martial law and the presence of the troop; fire and bloodshed would have raged throughout the night in all negro quar-ters of the city, and that the lives and property of

ters of the city, and that the lives and property of Unionists and Northern men would have been at the mercy of the mob. The conservators of the peace being for the time the natigators of violence, nothing would have remained but in arming for self derense and a scene might have ensued unparalleled in the history of the age. As in the Gordon riots in London, and the more

recent draft ricts in New York, the affair would have passed beyond the power of the originators into the hands of that class whose only object would have been plunder and destruction, irrespective of party. In the Board's opinion, the property of the Southern merchant, not less than the life of the negro and the Unionist, was that night under the protection of the Federal bayonet alone Whether, and to what degree, Mayor Monroe can whether, and to what depree, anyor atomote can be regarded as an accomplice, or knowing to this purpose of attack, will probably, by direct testi-mony, never appear. Whether any definite in-structions were given to the polece the Board regard as immaterial. He knew their testings towards this party of negro suffrage to be identical with those of the mob. Three-fourths of them were ex-Confede-rate soldiers, and at least one of their officers, ap-pointed by himself a notorious thus, assassin, and pointed by himself, a notorious thug, assassin, and former leader of the very men of blood who might be expected to be foremost in the attack. Had the police been sent to the hall in advance. with orders to preserve the peace, they could have had no excuse for the attack on the Convention; on the contrary, they must have acted in its defense; and this was the advice of General Herron. But it and this was the advice of General Herron. But it the police are kept away until an attack is made and fighting ensues, then precipitated in mass upon the scene, it is easy to foresee what will be their action in queiling the riot. The Convention and its supporters have long been held up as outlaws, revo-utionists, and conspirators against law, and the police would have acted by the order of the Mayor, but for the interference of General Baird. As it is a maxim that a man must be presamed to intend the legitima's consequences of his acts, the Bc ard are rejuctantly forced to the conclusion that, a though the instance of Licutenant-Governor Voorhies and others were successful in causing the issuing of the proclamation, yet that Mayor Monroe well knew that before the excited possions of the mob, it would be as a barner of straw to fire; that no mob. it would be as a parmer of straw to fire : that no troops were asked for, and without the presenced po-lice, violence was inevitable. When, therefore, he with drew and massed his armed police, and on the breaking out of the riot, precipitated them upon the scene, the Board are compelled to conclude that he knew what their action would be, and that he infended the inevitable consequences of his own cts. The Board would call attention to the evidence The Board would call attention to the evidence which seems in many cases to indicate clearly the identity of parties guilty of murder. The impossi-bility of bringing such criminals to justice under the civil government, as it now exists, would be in their opinion, universally acknowledged by this community. Reliable evidence would seem to fix the identity of one of the murderers of Captain Loup, the ex United States officer. The evidence against the notorious Lucien Adams, though direct, is that of negroes. In this connec-The evidence against the notorious Lucien Adams, though direct, is that of negroes. In this connec-tion, the Board would repectfully call attention to the small proportion of negro testimony taken, and te the fact that all important points regarded as established rest upon white testimony alone. Attention is called to the manner in which, since his advent into office, Mayor Monroe has made his appointments and changes on the police and his dis-regard of the recommendations and advice of the chief. His appointment of Lucien Adams as a Ser-geant is considered by the Chief as outraging the feelings of the community. But the Board are com-pelled to state that, in their opinion, it is the party to which such men as Lucien Ada is were leaders that Mayor Monroe owed re-election, and that ae now fears to disober their dictation. In conclusion, the Board will state that it is by Int Mayor Monroe Owen recreation, and that he now fears to disobey their dictation. In conclusion, the Board will state that it is by no means their opinion that hostility to Northern and Union men so prevails in the community at large as of itself either to endanger their life or property, provided they retrain from c atming freedom of speech concerning subjects on which. like that of slavery before the war, no difference of opinion is tolerated. But in regrid to the party which elected Mayor Monroe, and which, through him, now controls in a great measure the munici-pal Government and city police, this party the Board do consider as most thoroughly imbued with the spirit of bostility alluded to, and so soon as the lapse of sufficient time shall have convinced them that no punishment is to be anticipated for past offenses, and that they need be no longer "on rheir good behavior," then, in the Board's opinion a period of inscensity ior Northern life and property will recommence. a period or insecurity for Northern his and property will recommence. The recent success of this party at the polls is, in the Board's opinion, due, first to the fact that its candidate was peculiarly identified with the Con-federate cause, and secondly, to the unfortunate spathy of the best classes of the community on the subject of municipal elections, which appears to be the curse of large cities and results in throwing the government thereof into unworthy hands. The Commission have thus endeavored to give, as concisely as possible, the conclusions at which they have been compelled to arrive on the subject of the causes of and responsibility for the recent blood-shed. What, if any, actionits called for, is for the decision of higher authority. Joserra A. Mowra, Brevet Major-General U. S. A., President. will recommence.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Details of the Disaster to the Steamer "Sheridan."

FORTRESS MONROE, October 1 .- All the passengers of the steamer Sheridan, recently wrecked on Body Island, N. C., have arrived safely in Norfolk, and design proceeding to New Orleans by land.

The Sheridan was an English-built steamer and a blockade-runner, of about seven hundred and fifty tons. She was owned in Boston, by William F. Wells & Co., and it is thought was insured. Additional particulars concerning the loss of the vessel have been obtained from' the passengers. The Sheridan left New York on Saturday, the 22d of September, with twentythree passengers and an assorted cargo, for New Orleans,

The next day the weather became cloudy and rainy, and towards night the wind blew freshly from the northeast, the ship steering about a sonth-south west course, and by morning it had increased in violence, the weather constantly thickening. About 1 o'clock Monday morning. the vessel struck on the outer reef of Body Island, about a quarter of a mile from the beach. From this position she gradually worked off into deeper water by the force of the sea, and finally grounded on the beach.

It was some hours before the passengers scertained their real danger, but throughout all maintained great composure, with an ab-sence of all consternation among them. Preparations were immediately made by those on board to get a line ashore, which was accom-plished with the aid of the wreckers; and after several mishaps, the swamping of the small boat, and other adventures, without any lives being lost, the passengers were all landed safely on the island.

At a critical moment, when the small boat was returning to the ship for another load of pas-sengers, it swamped, and the men in it were rescued by the wreckers. This incident for a while disheartened the passengers and crew, but the steward and quartermaster of the steamer volunteered to take charge of the boats, and the anding was effected without any difficulty. A vessel was chartered to convey the passengers to Roanoke, from whence they came by way of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal to Noriolk.

The purser of the steamer, Mr. L. P. Habbard, was tireless in his endeavors to promote the interests of the passengers during the perilous landings, and in enabling them to reach Nortolk. No blame is attached by the passengers to Captain Bolton, who did the utmost in his power to save the vessel. The vessel will be a total wreck, and the latest intelligence from the scene of the disaster represents the upper works as all washed away. Large portions of the cargo have been washed ashore, and taken in charge of by the wreckers.

The schooner Amanda Powers, from New York, bound to Baltimore, arrived in the Chesabeake Bay yesterday with a case of cholera on board. She was boarded by the Quarantine Surgeon, Dr. T. E. Wilcox, on board the steamer *Uly of Albany*, and immediately was placed in Conventions Quarantine.

One of the sailors was taken early on Sunday morning, and died in the afternoon.

Dism'ectants were furnished to the master of the vessel by the Quarantine Surgeon, who design, detaining her a sufficient length of time for the disease to develop itself, should there be any further indications on board The ship Oneida, from Baltimore, bound to San Francisco, went to sea yesterday. The weather still continues unsettled. lay yesterday and to-day it has stormed and rained, a fine, drizzling mist pervading the atmosphere, and rendering the weather gene-rally uncomfortable. The barque May Queen, from Rio, with a cargo of coffee, bound to Baltimore, arrived in the harbor to-day.



BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD! HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARAAPARILLA, FUID EXTRACT SARAAPARILLA, For purifying the Biood and removing all chronic con-stitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood and the only teilable and effectual known remady Blood and the only teilable and effectual known remady Blood and the only teilable and effectual known remady Blood and the only teilable and effectual known remady Blood and the only teilable and effectual known remady Blood and the only teilable and effectual known remady Blood and the only teilable and effectual known remady Blood and the only teilable and effectual known remady Blood and stream the second the state of the Blood and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Ery-sipelae, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin, AND BEAU'IFYING THE COMPLEXION. Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to a gailon of the Byrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decotten as usually made. 00000



OOOO HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH. An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EX-TRACTS BUCH: and SARSAPARILLA in such dis-cases as resommended. Evidence of the most responsi-ble and reliable character will accommany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, with hundreds of thou acads of living witnesses, and upwards of 30.000 unsoll-cited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor papers; he does not do this from the fuct that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

Table as blands a refificates. The Science of Modicine, like the Doric column, stands imple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induc-tion for its pillar, and Trath alone for its Capital.

LLL	
LLL	
LULLLLL	Phine -
LULLUL	PERT

My Extract Sarsaparilia is a Blood Purifier; my Ex-tract Buchu is a Diurctic, and will act as such in all

cases. Both are prepared on purely scientific principles-in cacuo-and ale the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a compari-tion of their properties with those set forth in the follow-ber of their properties.

Dispensatory of the United States, Professor DEWERS' valuable works on the Practice Sos Disper

of Physic. See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Phi-indeiphia.



SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. Address letters for information in confidence, to H. T. HELMBOLD, CREMIST.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

RELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 BROADWAY, New York; OR TO

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT. Ro. 104 South TENTH Street Philadelphia Baware & Counterielta, Ass for Houmbeld's! Take

called on by the civil authorities to aid in preventing or suppressing a r ot Let us now compare, the evidence as to when and

Let us now compare the evidence as to when and by whom he was so called on. Lieutenani-Governor Vourhics says:— "I then mentioned to the General whether he would not have troops in the vicinity of the Me-chanics' Institute that day to prevent any disturb-ance. This was the day of the riot. It must have been toward 10 o'clock when I made the request. General Baird seemed pleased with it, because coming from our side. He said he would do so with pleasure and gave immediate orders. When I left. pleasure, and gave immediate orders When I left I stepped up to the Mayor's office to see if triops had been sent. I did not say what to ops. I only asked for troops. When I made that statement to the Mayor, he seemed pleased with the arrangement. This was about 11 o'clock "

Mayor, he seemed pleased with the arrangement. This was about 11 o'clock " See, also, Lieutenant-Governor Voorhies' letter of July 80:--"Atter leaving you, I called upon the Mayor, who was pleased to hear of the co-operation he could have from the minitary department." Major General Bard says:--"Soon after 11 o'clock, the Lieutenant-Governor called upon me I to d the Governor the disposi-tions I had made of the troops. I said also that if I was not afraid my actions would be misinterpreted, and that it would be said that I was guarding the Convention, I would have been glad to have posted a rew soldiers in the treet. Governor Voorhees ex-pressed pleasure, and agreed to this with pleasure, and said that he would be glad to have them, and that he would see that my motives were not misin-terpreted. I then said I would send for a tew companies. This was the first understanding be-tween ne and shy one, and the first understanding be-tween ne and shy one, and the first understanding be-tween ne and shy one, and the first understanding be-tween ne and shy one, and the first understanding be-tween ne and shy one, and the first understanding be-tween ne and shy one, and the first understanding be-tween ne and shy one. And the first understanding be-tween ne and shy one. And the first understanding be-tween ne and shy one. And the first understanding be-tween ne and shy one. Shock of briaring up would arrive. I said that I expected them; that they ought to be in Canni street by that very time. He then asked me. "Will they be while troops? will they ought to be in Canal street by that very time. Be then asked me, "Will they be white troops? will they actalong with the police?" I replied that a part of them would be white troops-the 1st Intatry-and that would be white troops-the in the third riot, ho matter who was concerned in it. At no time did he ask me for the assistance of troops, with the exception of the request implied in these three interrogatories."

Mayor Monroe says:

'On Faturoay previous to the Convention, I called on General Batrd, and gave him to understand I feared a difficulty provided there were not a few United States troops sent there to preserve order, knowing full well there was a bad feeling existing between my police, and the negroes and those who favored this t onvention. It was previously agreed havored this tonvention. It was previous y agreed, before Saturday, between General Baird and myself, that a smal force or troops would be sent to the Mechanics' Institute I relied on my proclamation to keep at least the white people away. General Baird informed me that he would send a small de achment of troops. I told him if such was the case, the Conven-tion might assemble. On the morning of the assem-tions might assemble. On the morning of the assemto might assemble. On the morning of the assemble of the severy ten minutes I sent a messenger to report to me whether the military had yet got there or not. This was about 10 o'cock. To my surprise they continued to return and report that the military had not yet arrived, as had been agreed upon between General Baird and myssif f informed teneral Baird and myssif f informed teneral Baird and myssif General Baird on Fridas and on Saturday that this Convention was to assemble at 12 o'clock on Mon-day, and it would be necessary to have them there previous to that hour; and he informed me that he would have a small detachment of white troops there on Monday morning, before the hour of 12 o'clock Expecting taey would come, I allowed no policeman to go there " etc. "The first communication 1 had was a letter from

Mator-General Baird says:--"The first communication 1 had was a letter from Mayor Monroe (on file). The next communication was on Saturday, the 28th. when Mayor Monroe called upon me, and introduced Lieut. Gov. Yoor-hes. No request whatever was made to me for troops at that interview." This interview is minutely described by the Gen-eral and Lieutenant-Governor. Its object was to in-cuce the General to allow the arrest of the Conven-tion. The subject of troops or apprehended riot was not alluded to. It will be observed that the only essential difference between Lieut.-Gov. Voorhies and Gen. Baird on this point is as to which first pro-posed on Monday the senaing of troops The agree-ment is made. Voorhies goes to the Mayor and tells him of it, and the Mayor is pleased to hear of it. Mayor Monroe swears that General Baird pro-mised and agreed to and with him, on Friday and on Saturday, to send troops. General Baird swears that he never so promised or agreed with him or any one, except with Lieu-tenant-Governor Voorhies on the morning of the riot.

Compare also the testimony of Mayor Monroe, and General Herron, in regard to the meeting in the Mayor's parlor, and the employment of police and military

military. See also the testimony of Chief of Police Adams, who details the instructions he received from the

With regard to the meeting on Friday night, can be no doubt that it exercised a highly exaspsrating influence on the minds of the opponents of

rating influence on the minds of the opponents of Conven ion. Nexto suffrage was openly advocated, violent speeches were made in which "Rebels" were de-noanced, and there can be no doubt that a most ill-advised appeal was made by one spearer to the negrees to 'come in their might" on the next Mon-day to the meeting of the Convention. In one respect, this meeting was certainly incendiary in its effect. It fired into absolute tury the smouldering wrath of the classes alluded to against the Conven-tion party, and, by bringing a procession of negrees to the Hall, gave an occasion and pretext for the contemplated and premediated attack. As an in dication of the intensity of feeling thus excited, nay be mentioned the remarks of "ladies" acvomay be mentioned the remarks of "ladies" acvo-cating the immediate killing of the leaders, Dostie and Henderson, in their houses. To return to the narration of events. It seems

that, on the Saturday before, an informal meeting of the Mayor different members of the City Council, the Chief of Police, and some of the prominent merthe Chief of Police, and some of the promitent mer-chants, was held for the purpose of considering the situation and deciding on a course of action. To this meeting was invited ex General F J Horron, who was asked for his opinion. He replies, that though pontically opposed to that party, he would, were he Mayor, allow the Convention to meet and send his who e police orce there for its protection, and let the matter of arrest by the Sheriff be referred to Washington as proposed.

This opinion meets with favor, except from one This opinion meets with more except from one one person, who thinks that the Convention should be hung; and General Herron leaves with the full im-pression that such course has been accided on-that to emeeting will be protected by the police, and no violence occur. But at 12 o'clock, Sunday night the night warchmen are arawn off their beats and heid at the various stations. In the morning the whole uniformed police are so massed and held in readiness; whether by orders or without or-ders, nearly every man is armed. They are not sent to the Convention for its protection, as advised by General Herron; on the contrary, they are scru-pulously kept from appearing on the streets, the Mayor, as be states, relying on his proclamation to keep away the whites, and on the troops, which, as be states, General Barrd had promised to send, to keep the negroes in order. He fears that the appear-ance of the police might overawe the Convention. person, who thinks that the Convention should be

ance of the police might overawe the Convention. It was during this adjournment that a procession of negroes, with a drum and fife, and a United States thay, approached the building. As might have been expected, in marching through the excited growd that field the streets, a collision occurred; the procession was insulted, and a shot or two fired-it would seem at the procession, though there is con-flicting evidence upon this point. But this disturb-ance is quickly over; a negro is arrested and taken away

ficting evidence upon this point. But this disturb-ance is quickly over; a negro is arrested and taken away. The procession re-forms and marches on to the building. On ar iving in iront, the street is nearly clear, the crowd of negroes previously there having been addressed by members of the convention, and avised to disperse. There is, however, a crowd of whites and some police near the convention, and is the convention of the convention, and avised to disperse. There is, however, a crowd of whites and some police near the convention, and is the sum some police near the convention, and avised to disperse. There is, however, a crowd of whites and some police near the convent of Canal street. While the procession is standing there it is in alted by a white boy, who in return is set upon by the blacks. He is rescued by a policeman, who takes him in the direction of Canal street. Bricks are thrown after them, and a shot fired, whether from the negroes or white crowd, consisting, according to Mr Todd's evidence, of paroled ex-considerate soldiers, to open a smart itre. This was returned by such of the negroes - about ten or a dozen-as had revolvers, and by the rest with brick-tats. This continues for a few minutes, until the superiority of firearms of the whites causes several negroes to drop fead or wounded. This causes a panic, and the negroes run, some into the building, and the nexi thing is the simultaneous advance of the police is the police excloses in the door-ways are shot, and the building surrounded by mob and police, who one fire at the windows. We fire as a storily overborne by the mass of opposing testimony from all parties. Now, some leve solar-the number stated all the way from five to thirty the last estimate made by the police)-are returned from the windows of the Hall. These shots were fired by those negroes of the procession who had at popears, had pistols. They are, however, imm-diately ordered away from the windows, and as far as possible, are brought inside of the ralling, and as possibl

earnest.

arnest. It appears that the Convention met, called the roll, and adjourned for an hour to procure the attendance of absent members. According to the universal testimony, with a single exception no member of the Convention was armed; and they

Lats as they threw the mangled Dottie, then sop-pesed a cornse like a dead dog into the cart, suffi-c entry show their unison of feeling with their alice. It will sufficiently appear srom the ev dence of the As, stant Editor of *The New Orleans Times*, that it was only by appearing the character stands that it was only by announcing his character as such that he saved himself from instant death at the

that he saved bimselt from instant death at the hands of the police. A reporter of the same paper saved himself in a similar manner, but narrowly es-enged subsequent maltreatment on suspicion of having "worn crape for Lincoln." At a little betore 1 of cock a signal of 12 strokes was struck upon the city fire-bells. The Chief Engi-neor testifies that he had been warned on the day previous that such would be the signal for a con-centration of police in case of a riot. The signal is not a fire alarm, as there are but nine districts in the city, and for a general alarm the number of strokes is 20. Nevertheless, two engines turned out and

city, and for a general alarm the number of strokes is 20. Nevertheless, two engines turned out and repaired to the scene of the riot Firemen were seen acting as and with the police, making the arrests as special police, and lending the assistance of their iron wrenches in the conge-nal occupation of despatching the wounded. Whether this was in pursuance of any previous or ders, private or otherwise, the Board regard as immaterial. There can be no doubt that the signal was recognized throughout the city as indicating that the attack had commenced, and as a call to arms to all who mient desire to participate therein. 'Look out for hot work now'' is the erg of the streets as the first strokes of the bells resound. It is in evidence that in one instance orders were

It is in evidence that m one instance orders s ven to stop a saw-mill on hearing the signal. It u understood that, during ('ontederate occupation this number of strokes was the alarm signal to the tary in case of anticipated attack, and it w it would a most seem that the stirring appeal had not yet lost its power, since, according to the testimony of one witness, it evoked at least one Connederate officer, in full uniform and side arms, to report for active duty The condition of affairs, and occurrences in the inside of the building, are described by great num-

bers of those who were present. The witnesses cor-roborate and support each other on all essential points, the differences being such as must be ex-pected in the accounts given by the actors in scones of excitement and ferror, and which variations, in fact, strengthen the general case, by showing the lact, strengthen the general case, by snowing the absence of any comparison or prearrangement of testimony. The important facts are, that when the first fighting in the street had ceased, and the fire of the besiegers was directed at the window, promi-pent members of the Convention requested and ordered all spectators, white and black, to come at once within the railing or bar of the house, and set down.

sit down. This was effected. Those who could not find seats seated themselves on the floor, and the doors and windows were ordered to be closed. Betore this was effected, it is provable that the return shots, so variously estimated, were fired from the windows. 7 his, however, was soon stopped by orders from those of the whites who retained their presence of mind. The police then made their first entrance, by breaking open the doors, and, according to al-most universal testimony except their own, opened at down. most universal testimony except their own, opened an induscriminate fire into the room. This was in-stantaneous, and preceded by no demand or call for

When they had emptied their revolvers they were driven out with chairs by the negroes, and an at-tempt made to barricade the door, but unsuccessdriven out with chairs by the negroes, and an al-tempt made to barricade the door, but unsuccess-tonly, as they again and repeatedly gained an en-trance, and the same occurrences took place-the police emptying their revolvers and being driven out by the negroes. The Rev, Mr. Horton was shot while imploring a cessation of fire from the police During these repeated attacks a tew shots were returned by the tew negroes of the procession who, as before stated, had revolvers, and two policemen were wounded in the building, though whether by these shots or the careless and excited fire of their own side seems doubtful. The police testify that fire was opened upon them first in every instance, but without considering that any different testimony would have the effect of criminating themselves, and recarding their credibility as equal to that of the other wit-messes, yet the mass of opposing testimony is con-sidered as so overwhelming, that the Board feel compelled upon this point to reject the police evi-dence as invalidated and worthless. The general value of their testimony may be estimated by the fact that, out of the large number examined as wit-pesses, but three are willing to admit having actually seen fire arms on that day carried or used by the police. At some point of time not definitely fixed, during

police. At some point of time not definitely fixed, during these charges into the Hall, a white flag was dis-played from one of the windows. This does not, however, seem to have had the effect of checking the fire from the outside, and, according to the testimony of the wincess O'Connell and another, the police, obtaining access to the room on the promise of protecting the inmates, deliberately opened fire upon the survivors as before. The police themselves state, as above, that on this occa-sion, as before, they were first fired on from the

Brevet Major-General U. S. A., President. S. M. QUINCY, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. V., Members.

J. Invis Guzoo, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., G. BALDY, Brevet Brig-Gen. U. S. Vol., Recorder, New Orleans, La., September 5, 1866.

Ristori at Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, October 3.-The Brooklyn Academy of Music was crowded last night, to witness the performance of "Mary Stuart" by Ristori. The receipts amounted to \$4100, the largest ever re-ceived at a public performance in that city. The audience was most enthusiastic.

Markets by Telegraph.

New Yonk, October 3.-Cotton quiet at 42@44c. Flour declined 5@10c.; sales of 70,000 barrels State, State, Stall 265; Ohio, Sil@14; Western, Stall 266, Nouthern droop ng; sales of 200 barrels at \$12'10@ 16'25 Wheat dull, and nominally 1c. lower. Corn duii and 1c. lower Pork steady at \$33'37@33'50, Lard steady at 16j@18jc. Whisky dull.

THE POPE-IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

Rome Correspondence (Sept. 15) Pall Mall Gazette. According to the present temper of the Vatican, the departure of the Holy Father is more probable than his continuance at Rome in the event of the French withdrawing in December. It is persistently said that he will go either to Malta or to England. There is a talk of the approaching arrival of Mr. Giadsione and it is thought that this statesman's with the Warm of the transformer of the Pone's Giadsione and it is thought that this statesman's visit to Rome is not without relation to the Pope's departure. The British Government is credited with encouraging the coly Father in his resistance to the counsels of France, and with promising him assistance—assertions which. I need not say, are wholly devoid of toucation. Indeed. I have rea-son to believe that Mr. Odo Russell has distinctly rold Cardinal Antonelli that England will not med-ale in the Roman question. While preparing for the eventuality of flight, the Pope is also contemplating the possibility of his

While preparing for the eventuality of flight, the Pope is also contemplating the possibility of his being detained a captive at Rome, and, as a precan-tion, has drawn up a secret bull, delegating his full powers to a cardinal, whom certain reasons prevent my naming at present. Directly the Holy Father is taken captive, or deprived of his "apostolle" liberty, the said cardinal will repair to Vienns or London, and there publish the bull, which is now in his pos-session. In this document Flus IX names him as his alter ego ad tempus, Vicar of the Universal Church-that is, Pope ad interim. All Catholic bishops, all priests, and all the mathfu arc, during the captivity of the Sovereign Pontiff to address themselves to this organ of the Pope reduced to silence, and who will be the interpreter of Peter in ponds, Petrus in vinculus oonds, Petrus in vinculus

silence, and who will be the interpreter of Peter in bonds, Petrus is vincuits The revolution sts would thus hold the Pope in their own hands rather as an old man, weak and dumb, than as a bostage; the Papacy would save its independence, and be provisionally represented by the Cardinal Vicar Apostolic oracle of the Church and the Catholic world until the revocation of his power. Such is the provision made against the de-termination of the Roman Secret Commutee to op-pose the departure of the l'ope by every means in his power. This Committee, which is very power-lia action to Rome, but has just sent off a growd of Romans to Venice, to secure, by their participation in the univer al vote, the union of Venetia with the kingdom of Italy. The other day filteen hundred persons started at once for Venice by the Ancona Rai way. The Liberal party are in great fear that Venetia will not pronounce in favor of autonomy.

What General Geary Has Done.—He has served his country faithfully in the field for four years. He has been in eighty-five battles and skir-mishes. He bears upon his person seven wounds. He performed a Major-General's duty from March, 1862, to the close of the war, on a Brigadier's pay. He raised the 28th Pennsyl-vania Volunterre, at a cost of \$27,060, at his own expense. He was also faithful in the dis-charge of his duty. He has a private character above reproach. He has never done a single dishonorable act, either public or private. He has stood by his country and proved his devo-tion to her best interests. He has given his first-born for the cause of liberty and Union. What man has done more for the country than he? Vote, then, for this tried patriot, eminent he? Vote, then, for this tried patriot, eminent statesman, and gallant soldier, and let us reward him for the laborious services he has so faithtaily performen .- Harrisburg Telegraph.