

# NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

The long contemplated monument in memory of David C. Broderick, in Lone Mountain Cemetery, San Francisco, is now complete, with the exception of the bust of Broderick, to be inserted in a niche which is now being cut by P. J. Di-vine, the sculptor. The whole structure and sur-roundings will cost about \$17,000 when completed, \$7,500 of which was contributed by the State.

The work of laying a third rail the en-tire length of the Great Western Railway, Canada, is progressing vigorously, and several sections along the line are already completed. Within a short time the transit of through freight by the narrow gauge cars will be accomplished without transshipment from the Western States to New-York.

The Mayor and City Council of Nash-ville have obtained an injunction from Chancellor Campbell, enjoining the Metropolitan Police Com-missioners from a further organization of the po-lice force until after hearing an account of the al-leged illegal proceedings of the Tennessee Legis-lature in the appointment of the force.

There was a very bloody affray a few days ago at Macou, Mo., growing out of political difficulties. One man was killed and quite a num-ber were wounded, some seriously. Great excite-ment prevailed, and the business houses in the place were generally closed.

At a political barbecue at Huntsville, Mo., on Saturday last, the United States flag was ordered to be pulled down, and it was accordingly lowered and borne off in disgrace amidst yells of derision from the crowd. The flag belonged to the Ninth Missouri Militia.

On the return of Hon. Schuyler Colfax to his home, at South Bend, Ind., a large number of citizens met him at the depot and conducted him to the Court-house, where he addressed them for nearly two hours, reviewing the action of Con-gress during the session just closed.

Capt. Kholostoff, of the Royal School of Mining Engineers connected with the Russian Em-pire, is on a tour of scientific observation through the United States, and is now visiting the Iron Mountain in Missouri, and other points of in-terest in that region.

Gold has been found in quartz in Cal-e-donia County, Vt. At Waterford an assayer found the yield \$45.53 of gold to the ton of quartz. This quartz was gray and white, combined with sul-phur of iron, and was taken about 19 feet below the surface.

Attorney-Gen. Stanbury has given an opinion that the nominations for public offices re-jected during the session of the Senate can be leg-ally made by the President during the recess.

The navy department has received in-formation that the headquarters of the Asiatic squa-dron, Rear Admiral Bell Commanding, have been established at Hong Kong, China.

The Portland Press says that last week some men fishing for porgies off Seagun, with nets, captured a huge turtle of the African species. It is judged that he weighed more than 1,200 pounds. Some twelve or fifteen years since a vessel was wrecked in that vicinity with an African turtle on board.

Applications for the new bounty are pouring in on the War Department, but they will not be taken up until the necessary rules and reg-ulations prescribed by the Act of Congress are completed and published, which will require sev-eral weeks. Nothing will be gained by hurrying in these claims.

Gen. Sherman, Thursday, received from the President his commission as Lieutenant-Gen-eral. He was accompanied by Gen. Grant. In the evening he was serenaded by the band of the Twelfth Infantry, and on being called out by the crowd that had assembled, he made a brief speech.

The anniversary exercises of the An-dover Theological Seminary took place Friday. At their close, Rev. Charles M. Mead, was instal-lated as Hitchcock Professor of the Hebrew language and literature.

The United States gunboat *Samuel L. Beane*, which was sunk during the war in the Ap-pomattox river, in an attack upon a rebel battery, has been raised, and is now at the Norfolk Navy Yard undergoing repairs.

The Union Pacific Railroad, according to a dispatch from Omaha, is completed for the distance of one hundred and sixty-three miles.—Fort Kearney, thirty-nine miles further, will be reached, it is said, by Sept. 1.

Rev. Dr. Woods, of Bowdoin College, Me., has sent in his resignation as President of the College. Rev. Dr. Harris, of Bangor, will, it is re-ported, be chosen his successor.

Gen. Eckert, assistant Secretary of War, has tendered his resignation, to accept the position of Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the American Union Telegraph Line.

A colored soldiers' National League at Louisville have passed a resolution to hold a Na-tional Convention at Nashville on the first of Janu-ary next.

The United States Express office at Wyandotte, Kansas, was robbed of \$3,700 on Thursday last, during a few moments absence of the agent.

Professor Woods, the botanist, who has collected and classified about 1,200 varieties of plants in the State of California, is now in Oregon making a collection. He designs publishing a work descriptive of the trees, shrubs and plants of the Pacific coast.

In Indianapolis, a few days ago, a lady commenced tickling her daughter, a girl 14 years old. She continued this amusement until the girl became completely exhausted, and finally, in strug-gling to free herself, burst a blood-vessel, and died.

Colonel Withers advertises in the Jack-son (Mississippi) papers that he has an enormous amount of European capital which he is ready to advance upon the growing cotton crop, and pro-poses to buy in lots of from one bale to one thou-sand bales.

There was a very severe thunder-show-er in Chicago on the evening of the 22d ult., during which a hack-driver was struck by lightning while driving his carriage through the street. He was hurled from his seat to the ground, but suffered but little injury. The carriage was shivered to at-oms and one of the horses killed.

The fetters which restrained the free-dom of old John Brown's limbs are now on exhibi-tion at Fitchburg. They are made of iron, iron and weigh ten and a half pounds.

One hundred and twelve thousand dol-lars were realized at Savannah, Georgia, a few days ago, on a lot of shot and shell, broken cannon, field and siege pieces, collected from Georgia battle-fields.

The Montreal *Gazette*, which during the rebellion favored the South, complains because the Union Congressmen express so much sympathy for the Fenians, and pronounces it utterly "dis-graceful."

Hamlin, the champion oarsman, who was recently defeated in England in a sculling match against Harry Kelly, arrived in New York on Tuesday, and was warmly received by his profes-sional friends.

Mrs. Jacob Thompson, wife of Jake Thompson, Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior, is here interesting for the pardon of her husband, who, she claims, is devoted to the President's re-construction policy.

# Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, August 9, 1866.

Union State Ticket.  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,  
OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

We have endeavored to sift the truth from the conflicting accounts which are furnished of the recent disturbance of the peace, and murderous riots in the city of New Orleans, and have come to the conclusion, that while the white loyalists and the blacks may have been imprudent, and guided too much by intemperate zeal, it is still very evident, that they did not intend to disturb the pub-lic peace, or molest any one. No instance is given where they made an assault upon single individuals, or upon collections of individuals, and only in a few instances did they attempt to defend themselves, seeming mostly to have submitted to the brutality and murderous purposes of their assailants, the rebels who so lately fought against the government. The details given of these riotous demonstrations by the most deter-mined and desperate rebels established these facts, and perhaps one of the strong-est incidental proofs of this version of the case, is found in the commanding fact, that but two of the rebels are reported killed, and about twenty wounded, while not less than thirty freedmen were killed and over a hundred wounded, besides killing and wound-ing numbers of the white loyalists.—Now, if the union men, and their allies, the freedmen, intended to disturb the peace, how comes it, they were nearly all unarm-ed, and unprepared for such an engagement. If they intended a riot, or an assault upon their rebel enemies, they would have pre-pared themselves, and in that case the kill-ing and wounding would not have been nearly all on one side, for the unionists in the melee were fully as numerous as the rebels. Then the notorious fact that the lower orders of the rebels, throughout all the rebel states, have shown a hellish dis-position towards the freed negroes, injur-ing, wounding and killing them, at all points, is another condemning circumstance against the New Orleans rioters, as are also the facts as they have been developed by investigation, connected with the late riots in Memphis. Indeed, it is pretty clearly established that the more desperate of the rebel soldiers, since they have been disbanded, seek every occasion, and raise all kinds of pretexts to shoot free negroes, and get up mobs and riots to this end. The rebels and copperhead presses attempt to make it appear that blacks had prepared, and commenced the riots, because since the fray, they have been armed, and leeches have been found where arms were stored for their use! But the truth is, that all these arms have been secured by the freedmen since for self defence, having been threat-ened with their vengeance by the lawless robbers, who are in the ascendancy in New Orleans.

That our readers may have all the ma-terial facts and attending circumstances of these riots in New Orleans we will proceed to detail them.

In 1864, a convention was held in Louisi-ana by the loyalists to frame a free con-stitution for that state. After this conven-tion had accomplished this purpose, it ad-journed for an indefinite period, but not fi-nally. Judge Howell, the President of that convention, lately issued a call for the re-assembling of that convention; and the Gov-ernor of the State issued a proclama-tion calling on the districts that had no delegates to elect such, in order that the whole state might be represented in the convention. The Proclamation runs thus:

Whereas, R. K. Howell, President pro tem. of the Convention for the Revision and Amend-ment of the Constitution of Louisiana, has issued an order reconvoking the said Convention, to meet in the City of New Orleans on the 30th day of July inst.; and

Whereas, in the same document, and in conformity to a resolution of that body, he has called on the Governor of the State to issue writs of election for delegates to said Convention in all parishes not represented therein;

Now therefore I, J. Madison Wells, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this procla-mation, commanding that an election be held on Monday, the 30th day of September, 1866, by the qualified voters, for delegates to the aforesaid Con-vention, as follows:

Then follows a list of the names of the parishes (with its districts) which are to elect delegates, and the number each shall choose. The Proclamation closed as follows:

And, I do further command all Sheriffs, Com-missioners of Elections and other officers therein concerned, to hold the said election as herein or-dered, to hold the said election according to law, and no person will have the right to vote, unless he has restored his citizenship by having taken the oath, before competent authority, as prescribed in the Amnesty Proclamation of the President of the United States, either of January 1, 1864, or May 29, 1865.

All persons excluded from general amnesty by being embraced in any of the articles of exception contained therein, will not be allowed to vote, un-less specially pardoned by the President.

Given under my hand at the City of New Orleans, this 27th day of July, A. D. 1866, and of the inde-pendence of the United States, the ninety-first, J. MADISON WELLS, Governor.

Attest: N. C. SWEET, Private Secretary.

A true copy. By this proclamation, few, if any of the rebels could vote, and this would keep the loyalists in the majority in the Convention; and as it was clearly the object of the loyal-ists to ratify the late congressional amendment to the Federal Constitution, the rebels, great and small, were intensely ag-gravated. First, because they were not al-lowed to vote under the union men by the proclamation, and second because the conven-tion would, in all probability, further disfranchise them. The whole proceedings, therefore, connected with the convention, were pronounced illegal by the rebel press in Louisiana, and the blatant leading re-bels; and the Mayor of the city, a notorious rebel, gave public notice that he would break up the Convention, and arrest its members. Meantime, President Johnson had been informed of these proceedings, by telegraph, and he instantly demanded of Gov. Wells "by what authority the Conven-

tion had been called, and also under what authority it assumed to represent the State of Louisiana?" This was clearly wrong on the part of the President. For he had no authority to call in question the act of the Governor in calling a Convention. The Governor had been elected by the people of the State, and if he had acted im-properly, or illegally, the authorities of the State had ample power to try him. But it was intended to intimidate, or frighten the Governor from his purpose to favor the meeting of the Convention, the President being as much opposed to the ratifica-tion of the constitutional amendments, as the rebels themselves. Governor Wells how-ever, did not regard this threat on the 25th of July an officer of the federal government telegraphed to the President, that it was feared a riot would result from the meeting of the Convention, or the arrest of its mem-bers, and whether he would interfere. He replied by placing the whole civil authority of the State in the hands of this officer, who was a general in the rebel army, and virtually deposing Governor Wells.

This was the state of affairs when the Constitutional Convention met at 12 o'clock on the 31st of July, only twenty six dele-gates being in attendance, Judge Howell presiding. The hall when the Convention met was densely crowded with whites and blacks, but the proceedings were soon ar-rested, and the whole broken up by the at-tempt of rebel police to make arrests. The account of the riot which followed we gave in our last.

The general impression is, that if Presi-dent Johnson had not interfered, or if he had only ordered the military to preserve the peace, there would have been no mur-derous riot.

The New York *Evening Post*, which is considered a Johnson paper, holds the fol-lowing language in respect to his interference in New Orleans:

"Who made the President the judge of the eligibility of State conventions? Who had the right to re-voke the authority of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be con-vened), against domestic violence? Where was the 'invasion' where the 'domestic violence' where the application of the Legislature, or of the Executive? Where was even the danger to the public peace? A convention numbering 26 men met in a hall in New Orleans. Was it feared by the convention, or by the President, that this 26 would rise and put the whole order of Things to the sword?"

Suppose the convention was illegal; suppose it had passed an ordinance, no matter to what ten-ant—what then? Its orders could have had no force. If there had been a doubt upon their legality, they could have been held before the State Courts, whose province it is to decide such questions. If civil government is restored in Louisiana, accord-ing to the Peace Proclamation, if Louisiana is a State, with a constitutional laws, officers, courts and judges, then all such matters must be settled and decided in the State, by the State officers, and by the courts, not by a mob.

It does not concern the station of the Union-loving people that every outrage like the New Or-leans riot, in the Southern States, is done in the interests of oppression, and against equal rights and impartial justice, by men who are not high-spirited and flagrant rebels, and who continue to boast of their crimes against the country and the flag. Whether at Memphis or New Orleans, in the application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, it is the violence, the brutal lawlessness of men lately engaged in an attempt to destroy the Union; and their victims are men, women and children whose loyalty to the Union was so active during the war that no history of the war can be written without recording their courage, fidelity and self-sacrifice. It is not pleasant to Union-lov-ing people to see the President of the United States, no matter by what accident or inadvertence, placed in the position of giving encouragement to such lawless and making less odious the suf-ficiently hard position of men who, with him, are hated and reviled by the late Rebels as "South-ern loyalists."

THREATS FROM SOUTHERN STATES.

We hear so much just now from copper-heads, and their Johnson allies, about with-holding representation from the southern states, that it is well to observe, as we pass along, what evidence the rebels give to en-title them to representation. Surely a peo-ple who have wrought so much damage to the nation, and made such fearful efforts to destroy the Government, should give some evi-dence, at least, that they mean to re-spect the Government in future, and re-main at peace. It seems to us, that no one having any regard for the public wel-fare, would exact, or expect any thing less. Common safety, common prudence, common honesty, and common justice demand this.

If a Fire Company, or any other social or civil organization, should shoot the citizens, burn their homes, torture and endanger all around for weeks and months, it would be expected that if these perpetrators were not punished for their outrages, and if taken back into society, they would demean themselves peaceably, orderly, and cheer-fully submit to just restraints. This would be a general, and a fair expectation; and it would be universally held, that if these murderers and rioters, did not behave them-selves well, refused to submit to just re-straints, and made threats of over-riding the land again, they would, not only not merit forgiveness, but show that punish-ment was improperly and unsafely with-held. Common law, and common sense, would so adjust rights and wrongs between men.

In view of these well settled lines of policy in all communities, what are we to think of the men who are urging the ad-mission of rebels to Congress to make laws for us, and are heaping abuse without stint upon the majority in Congress for with-holding this admission until the rebels cease at least to fight us, when before their eyes there are daily such threats of vengeance and another rebellion, as are given in the extract below from the Richmond *Whig*?

While the blood of the loyal men of the north is still dripping from the hands of base traitors, they threaten that if they cannot have their own way about manag-ing the Government, and can not get a Su-preme Court that will carry out their be-hests, they shall be solved by some other meth-ods! This means another rebellion, and these are the men who claim seats in Con-gress, and for whose admission copper-heads howl so piteously. And can the reader imagine why it is, that any set of men among us can so far forget what is due to the public safety, the public weal, and to common right, as to insist upon clothing with civil rights and political power, such notorious traitors, defiant and open ene-mies? It is simply to get themselves and

the rebels again into power. Throughout the whole war, democratic sympathizers with the rebellion, evinced more regard for the democratic party, than for the country. They all seemed willing to let the country slide, if the democratic party could only be saved, and so still. No matter what re-bels have done, or what they threaten to do to the country, if through their assistance their old rotten organization can only be preserved. May we not earnestly invoke a kind Providence to keep the Government out of such hands? But read the rebel's talk about the rights of rebels, and rebel states, and what they say about our mak-ing "shifts, devices and expedients," when trying to preserve to preserve the Govern-ment from their murderous assaults:

"Should the radical policy of amending the Constitution by irregular and unauthorized meth-ods of stripping the rebels of their just power, and building up a great central legislative depots prevail, some future Supreme Court, if one not po-tential and not in the interests of radicalism can be constituted will be called upon to pronounce upon the gravest and most momentous questions ever submitted to a judicial tribunal. It cannot be presumed by any reflecting mind that the mak-ing shifts, devices and expedients resorted to by unscrupulous politicians who happen to have tem-porary supremacy, to build up and perpetuate their power at the expense of the rights of States and People, in defiance of the Constitution and in disregard of the powers that appertain to the Ex-ecutive department of the Government, will be forever acquiesced in. It may take ten, fifteen or twenty years to get a Supreme Court that will not upon and adjudicate such questions without being governed by partisan influences. But the time will certainly come, when it arrives, these questions will be brought before it in some form or other, if indeed they will not be solved by other method before that period."

COPPERHEADS AND REBEL NATIONAL CON-VENTION.

The Johnson men, and the democrats, are trying hard to make the public believe that the Philadelphia National Convention of re-bels, copperheads, democrats, and John-son office-holders, is to be composed of con-servative men of all shades of politics, yet Vallandigham, Pendleton, Wood, the Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, and the whole copperhead and rebel elements of the entire nation, have already been se-lected as delegates to this assembly of pub-lic enemies. Still, it is urged that it is to be a great conservative body of enlight-ened and patriotic citizens. What an idea these flogmen of rebels and sympathizers must have of the intelligence of the people, to set up such pretences, when the most prominent rebels, and the open out-spoken democrats of the north, who lead the party, and made themselves notorious for their opposition to the Government, are the men who are getting up this convention, and are to control its action. But such, and such like tricks, the democratic party has ever played off on the country, and by them kept themselves in power for many years. It is, however, to be hoped that loyal, coun-try-loving citizens, will no longer be cheat-ed by base tricks, and that the charlatanism of democracy is played out.

We have been led to make the above re-marks from reading the following letter from Richmond, the Capital of the late Confederacy, and situated within the patri-otic, peaceable, and law-abiding Virginia!

giving an account of the kind of material required in that region for making dele-gates to the Philadelphia Convention:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1866.

I have just read the following letter from an in-dustrial citizen of Richmond, who is ready, if his statements are questioned, to fortify it by the highest authority:

Richmond, July 25, 1866.

A meeting of the people of Hanover county, was held at the court-house yesterday (court day) to appoint delegates to the district convention to select representatives of this congressional district in the Philadelphia convention. The four men who had been the most active and prominent secessionists in the county were selected. A motion was made to add General Wickham to the dele-gation, and it was carried. General Wickham is a member of the convention, and a prominent secessionist. The motion was passed on the ground that General Wickham "had written a letter denounc-ing secession" and he was rejected.

According to the provisions of the Army bill just passed, the military peace establishment of the United States will con-sist of five regiments of cavalry, and fifty regiments of infantry. To the six reg-iments of cavalry now in the service there are to be added four regiments, two of which shall be composed of colored men, having the same organization as is now provided by law for cavalry regiments. The infantry regiments are to consist of ten companies each. Four regiments are to be of colored troops, and four regiments of the Veteran Reserves. All vacancies in the grades of first and second lieutenants shall be selected from among the officers of colored soldiers, and one half of the vacancies in grades above that of first lieutenant shall be filled by selections from among the off-icers of volunteers, and one half from the officers and soldiers of the regular army who have served two years during the war, and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field. The act pro-vides that no person shall be appointed under it who has been in the rebel naval or civil service, but any such appointment shall be illegal and void.

Congress has passed the bill regu-lating elections of U. S. Senators. A more necessary and unexceptionable measure has seldom been adopted. The day wherein elections of Senators must be made is now fixed by law, and is uniform throughout the Union. The vote must be taken on one day. A majority vote in either branch of the Legislature is requisite to a choice, if the two Houses are found to disagree in their choice, then they must meet in joint ball, and a majority of the whole number voting is there required to choose. It is no longer allowable to choose Senators two or three terms ahead, as might hitherto have been done. A choice cannot be prevented by a minority. There can be no more elec-tions in the case of Mr. Stockton of New Jersey. In short, this is an excellent measure, with no conceivable party bias; and we heart-ily thank Mr. Clark of N. H. for introducing it.

Vallandigham was accosted by Geo. Francis Train, while both were in the lobby of the White House, and coolly informed that it would not do for him to come to the Philadelphia Convention, as he was too unpopular, and would only injure the Presi-dent. Vallandigham got excited, and de-clared that he was the representative man of the people directed here to go he should cer-tainly comply. He said we have no doubt now, of Judge Mercer's nomination, and if nominated, he will be triumphantly re-elected. We know that a great hue and cry will be raised and strenuous efforts made by the Democracy and the copper-headers to defeat him. We know that this Dis-trict is one of those selected in this state for a sharp contest but if Johnson, Tracy & Co., with all the democratic party, de-funct copper-heads and deserters thrown in combine they will meet with nothing but defeat, and they might as well as the trouble, expense and paraphernalia of an expensive campaign.—*Weymouth Rep.*

# THE NEW ORLEANS MASSACRE.

HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN AND PRO-GRESS OF THE MASSACRE—ITS SUPPRESSION.

Telegraphic Correspondence of The Cincinnati Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 30.—7.30 p. m.

The massacre is over for the present. The military, headed by Gen. Baird in per-son, at 4 1/2 o'clock, took possession of Can-al-street, and cleared the street from Dryades to St. Charles, also the two latter streets to Common. A regiment of infantry and a battery, headed by a band, are while I write, parading the city. Gen. Sheridan has not yet arrived, while he is most anx-iously looking for the rebels, and the in-dignation among Union men—even the most moderate—at Gen. Baird, whose dilatori-ness has sacrificed so much life.

It is now understood to have been a con-certed plan on the part of the Rebels, among whom the President's dispatch was known yesterday morning. At the tap of a re-bell the rioters left their business, having lately purchased revolvers, to meet and be led by the police, who were also armed to the teeth. All rushed toward the Con-vention, breaking down the fences on Bar-ness-street, in the rear of the Capitol, which was surrounded by a force of police.

They then ran into the building, and while the crowd outside were firing into the windows, climbed the stairs inside, their leader shouting "Rally, boys, rally," and discharged their pistols into the Represent-ative Hall, where there were at the time 15 Unionists (it being during the recess) within the railing, and about 75 negroes in the lobby, all of whom, in the hall, prostrated themselves to escape the shots. As soon as the pistols of the police were emptied, the rebel rose and drove out the assailants with chairs, at the same time barricading the doors. Then R. King Cutler called upon all those who had arms to leave the hall, and Capt. Burke, the gal-lant Chief of Police, deposed by Monroe, went out and fought his way back to Bar-ness-street, escaping with a shot in the side.

The fury of the besiegers increased, the barricade was broken, and pistols were again discharged. Then Rev. Mr. Horton, ex-army Chaplain, who had made the pray-er at the opening of the Convention, ad-vanced to the door, and showing a white handkerchief, asked for himself and the rest to surrender. He was fired upon, hit by the shot in the forehead, then seized and beaten until he was insensible by the mob and police. One after another the members of the Convention in the hall waved their handkerchiefs, protesting that they were unarmed, and wished to surren-der. Yet not a single arrest was made in the hall, but each man, as he came out, hoping to escape the certain fate threaten-ing him if he remained, was seized and bru-tally handled by the police.

Post-haste, pleaded for his life. He was a Union exile, but by his kind treat-ment to Rebel families in the absence of their protectors, he had endeared himself to many, even of his political enemies. Beside the sufferers I have named in a former dispatch, Dr. Hine was shot in the head and stabbed in the side. I can, as yet, give you no estimate of the number killed and wounded, which, though the riot lasted scarce three hours, and seemed to be confined to a few streets, must put the Memphis affair far in the shade. The Mayor has issued a proclamation, declaring the riots to have been precipitated by the revo-lutionary faction, and calling on the citi-zens to enrol themselves as extra police. At 6 1/2, 500 had enrolled, and the counter-sing given out to them for the night is General Hardee."

IMPORTANT DISPATCH FROM GEN. SHERIDAN—THE MASSACRE CON-CEALED WEEKS AGO—REPORTS OF GEN. SHERIDAN'S RESIGNATION.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 3, 1866.

Gen. Sheridan telegraphs to-day to Gen. Grant that the riot was not the result of a mere mob, but a preconcerted and pre-ar-ranged plan of weeks for the slaughter of Union men. The dispatches of the Associ-ated Press are tempered to suit the lat-itude from whence they are sent, and are dictated by the disloyal State officials. At-orney-General Herron, who was an officer in the Rebel service, virtually ranks Gen. Sheridan, as by the order of the President the military are subject to the call and dis-position of the civil authorities. Rumor here to-night says Gen. Sheridan will re-sign on account of the President's conduct in this affair, as the embarrassing posi-tion loyal officers are placed in.

A CONFIRMATORY DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 3, 1866.

A special dispatch from Washington to *The Ledger* says: Gen. Sheridan, in a dispatch from New Orleans to Gen. Grant, received to-day, states that the late riot in that city was not the effect of a hastily con-gregated mob, as has been represented, but was the result of a preconcerted and prearranged plot of the Rebels to slaugh-ter the leading Union men of the State, and that there is evidence that the plan was concerted weeks ago. Sheridan also gives it as his opinion that it is but the com-mencement of the Rebel plan to rid Louis-iana of Union men. Officers from the South-west say there are only about 1,300 United States troops serving in Louisiana.

Gov. Murphy, of Arkansas, writes, under date of July 26, that there is not a paper in Little Rock that will publish the call for the Union State Convention, and but one in the whole State in the interest of the Union. He adds: "At our election in August the rebel element will have full control, excepting perhaps in a few north-western counties. The feeling toward Congress is more hostile than during the war, and hatred of Union soldiers and Union men is a matter of ambitious pride. I would have called a session of the Ar-kansas Legislature, had it been possible to have procured a quorum, but from deaths, resignations, and removals to other States, it could not have been had. I regret this much, as the Legislature to be elected will be chosen from rebels who have done good service in the war."

The Sullivan *Free Press* has hoisted the name of Hon. Ulysses S. Grant for Con-gress. All right, neighbor, select from the best material. It is always safe to take of loyal men. We have no doubt now, of Judge Mercer's nomination, and if nominated, he will be triumphantly re-elected. We know that a great hue and cry will be raised and strenuous efforts made by the Democracy and the copper-headers to defeat him. We know that this Dis-trict is one of those selected in this state for a sharp contest but if Johnson, Tracy & Co., with all the democratic party, de-funct copper-heads and deserters thrown in combine they will meet with nothing but defeat, and they might as well as the trouble, expense and paraphernalia of an expensive campaign.—*Weymouth Rep.*

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The massacre is over for the present. The military, headed by Gen. Baird in per-son, at 4 1/2 o'clock, took possession of Can-al-street, and cleared the street from Dryades to St. Charles, also the two latter streets to Common. A regiment of infantry and a battery, headed by a band, are while I write, parading the city. Gen. Sheridan has not yet arrived, while he is most anx-iously looking for the rebels, and the in-dignation among Union men—even the most moderate—at Gen. Baird, whose dilatori-ness has sacrificed so much life.

It is now understood to have been a con-certed plan on the part of the Rebels, among whom the President's dispatch was known yesterday morning. At the tap of a re-bell the rioters left their business, having lately purchased revolvers, to meet and be led by the police, who were also armed to the teeth. All rushed toward the Con-vention, breaking down the fences on Bar-ness-street, in the rear of the Capitol, which was surrounded by a force of police.

They then ran into the building, and while the crowd outside were firing into the windows, climbed the stairs inside, their leader shouting "Rally, boys, rally," and discharged their pistols into the Represent-ative Hall, where there were at the time 15 Unionists (it being during the recess) within the railing, and about 75 negroes in the lobby, all of whom, in the hall, prostrated themselves to escape the shots. As soon as the pistols of the police were emptied, the rebel rose and drove out the assailants with chairs, at the same time barricading the doors. Then R. King Cutler called upon all those who had arms to leave the hall, and Capt. Burke, the gal-lant Chief of Police, deposed by Monroe, went out and fought his way back to Bar-ness-street, escaping with a shot in the side.

The fury of the besiegers increased, the barricade was broken, and pistols were again discharged. Then Rev. Mr. Horton, ex-army Chaplain, who had made the pray-er at the opening of the Convention, ad-vanced to the door, and showing a white handkerchief, asked for himself and the rest to surrender. He was fired upon, hit by the shot in the forehead, then seized and beaten until he was insensible by the mob and police. One after another the members of the Convention in the hall waved their handkerchiefs, protesting that they were unarmed, and wished to surren-der. Yet not a single arrest was made in the hall, but each man, as he came out, hoping to escape the certain fate threaten-ing him if he remained, was seized and bru-tally handled by the police.

Post-haste, pleaded for his life. He was a Union exile, but by his kind treat-ment to Rebel families in the absence of their protectors, he had endeared himself to many, even of his political enemies. Beside the sufferers I have named in a former dispatch, Dr. Hine was shot in the head and stabbed in the side. I can, as yet, give you no estimate of the number killed and wounded, which, though the riot lasted scarce three hours, and seemed to be confined to a few streets, must put the Memphis affair far in the shade. The Mayor has issued a proclamation, declaring the riots to have been precipitated by the revo-lutionary faction, and calling on the citi-zens to enrol themselves as extra police. At 6 1/2, 500 had enrolled, and the counter-sing given out to them for the night is General Hardee."

IMPORTANT DISPATCH FROM GEN. SHERIDAN—THE MASSACRE CON-CEALED WEEKS AGO—REPORTS OF GEN. SHERIDAN'S RESIGNATION.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 3, 1866.

Gen. Sheridan telegraphs to-day to Gen. Grant that the riot was not the result of a mere mob, but a preconcerted and pre-ar-ranged plan of weeks for the slaughter of Union men. The dispatches of the Associ-ated Press are tempered to suit the lat-itude from whence they are sent, and are dictated by the disloyal State officials. At-orney-General Herron, who was an officer in the Rebel service, virtually ranks Gen. Sheridan, as by the order of the President the military are subject to the call and dis-position of the civil authorities. Rumor here to-night says Gen. Sheridan will re-sign on account of the President's conduct in this affair, as the embarrassing posi-tion loyal officers are placed in.

A CONFIRMATORY DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 3, 1866.

A special dispatch from Washington to *The Ledger* says: Gen. Sheridan, in a dispatch from