VOLUME LXXXIII.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1868.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

IMPORTANT LETTER

From Gen. John A. Dix,

AMERICAN MINISTER TO FRANCE.

—Says He has not a Single Qualification for the Presidency, be a National Calamity-He Urges as the Only Source of Safety the Election of Grant, on His Good Sense, Decision of Character, Moderation and Disinterested Patriotism.

TBy Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] NEW YORK, Sept. 22 .- General Dix, the American Minister to France, has sent the following letter to a friend in this city. It was not written for publication, but the gentleman to whom it was addressed has consented to give it to the public:

PARIS, Sept. 4, 1868. My DEAR SIR: It was my hope that my distance from home would have saved me from all participation in the political excitement prevailing there, but I notice in one of the newspapers that I am heart and hand with Mr. Seymour. I am not aware of anything in the present or past which could rightfully subject me to such an imputation. I have been acquainted with Mr. Seymour more than a quarter of a century. He is an amiable gentleman, of unexceptionable private character and respectable talents, but you know, as well as I, that he has not a single qualification for the successful execution of the high official trust to which he has been nominated, and he is especially deficient in that firmness of purpose, which; in critical emergencies, is the only safeguard against public disorder and calamity. He has been twice, at different Governor of the State of New York, and he has in neither case had talent or tact to keep the Democratic party of the State together more than two years. I should regard his election at this juncture, when steadiness of purpose greatest CALAMITIES that could befull our county ordering them to bring arms to the country. Moreover, he has been put in nomination by a Convention which has openly declared the purpose of those it represents to pay the greater part of the public debt contracted to preserve the Union, in depreciated paper. Such a measure would, in my judgment, be a palpable violation of public faith pledged under circumstances which should have been binding on all honorable men. Mr. Seymour has made public speeches to show that it is our duty to pay the debt in specie. In accepting his nomination to the Presidency, he adopts the declaration that it ought to be paid in paper. I know nothing so humiliating in the history of American poli-tics as this tergiversation. It was perhaps, not unfit that Mr. Seymour, after tity of ammunition, as was afterwards aspresiding in 1864 over the Chicago Convention which declared the war a failure, should preside over the Convention of 1868, debt contracted to carry on the war was received with tremendous cheering, and that not believe that the wishes or opinions of the great body of the Democratic party are fairly expressed in these proceedings. They have nothing in common with the statesmanlike views of policy and

the high sense of national honor which guided the party when Martin Van Buren, William L. Yancey, Silas Wright, Lewis Cass and Stephen A. Douglass were among the most conspicuous members. I see but one source of safety for the country under the existing circumstances, and that is the ELECTION of GENERAL GRANT. In his decision of character, good sense; moderation and disinterested patriotism, I believe the South will have a far better hope of regaining the position in the Union to which it is entitled than under a man whose political career has been in nothing more conspicuously marked than in an utter infirmity of purpose. Independently of all these considerations I should be greatly surprised if the people of the United States were to elect as their Chief Magistrate a man, who was making at the Academy of Music, on the 14th of July, 1863, a speech deficient in all the characteristics of an elevated love of country, at the very hour when General Grant was carrying the victorious arms of the Union into Vicksburg, and when thousands of our fellow countrymen were pouring out their blood on the plains of Gettysburg in defence of their homes and the Government which Mr. Seymour

was doing all in his power to embarrass I am quite willing you should show this and discredit. letter to any friends who may take an interest in my opinion in regard to the coming election, and I am particularly desirous to remove the impression, if it exists, that I am in favor of Mr. Seymour and the repudiation of any portion of the public debt. I am, sir, very truly yours, JOHN A. DIX.

Terrible Accident at a Funeral.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 22.—As the funeral procession of Mrs. Carr was crossing the Erie Railway, one mile west of Painted Post, the Richester express train came along, frightening the horses of Mr. Mrs. Drake, a sister of the deceased, was thrown on the track and had both feet cut off. A child of the deceased was also run off. A child of the deceased was also run and literally cut to pieces.

Troops Voted Down in Both Houses.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. ATLANTA, September 22.—Two accounts of the riot at Camilla have been received. One from a freedman, through Maj. Howard, District Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and one from Sheriff Poor, His Estimate of Horatio Seymour of Mitchell county. Maj. Howard says: Ishmael Lunnor, a freedman, states he left Camilla on the afternoon of the 19th; that on the forenoon of that day he approached and that His Election Would Camilla with Joe Murphy, William R. Pearce, candidate for Congress for the Second District, and F. F. Putney, white, and about seventy-five colored persons, all cn route for Camilla, where Pearce and Murphy were to deliver political addresses. Upon approaching Camilla, the relator being in adverse, was consted by an arrange. Upon approaching Camilla, the relator being in advance, was accested by an armed and mounted white man, who at first stated he was in search of a Doctor to attend a freedman who was hurt by a falling tree, but who subsequently stated he was a courier, and advised the party not to go to but who subsequently stated he was a courier, and advised the party not to go to town, that the people were determined that the Radicals should not speak there. Notwithstanding the warning, the party moved on, when they were met by the Sheriff and posse, who accosted Captain Pearce; and who was assured by Pearce that he desired and should sneak in Camilla on political

who was assured by Pearce that he desired and should speak in Camilla on political subjects. The Sheriff endeavored to dissuade him from doing so, telling him the people would not permit it. The Sheriff then went back into Camilla and again returned saving he haddone all in his powturned, saying he had done all in his pow er to dissuade the people from violence, but with no avail. The party moved to town. Pearce and Putney entered the town, dismounted and hitched their horses at the Court House. As a wagon containing the music entered town it was fired on by the mounted white man who first accosted him, and by several other white men, when the freedmen then started to escape

when the freedmen then started to escape to the woods, and Pearce attempted to rally them, calling on them not to fly. The colored men being armed would not stop. The relator, being mount d, disshed out of town past the freedmen on foot and past the musicians who had abandoned out of town past the Treedmen on root and past the musicians who hat abandoned their wagon. Murphy and Phillip Joiner in a buggy also drove rapidly towards Albany. The relator dashed ahead and when about seven miles from Camilla, the buggy containing Yurphy and Joner was overtacontaining Murphy and Jomer was overtaken by four or live white men, mounted and armed. The buggy was stopped, one horse dashed riderless up the road towards the relator, and he saw the pursuers around the buggy, some of them dismounted. He then came as rapidly as possible to Albany.

THE SHERIFF'S STATEMENT. The Sheriff states Murphy had circulated a circular among the colored committee of six, met the leaders of the procession when marching towards the town and assured Pearce and Murphy that the citizens had no objection to the meaning to the decision to the Governor's magazine and the citizens had no objection to the meaning the citizens had no objection to the citizens had no obje request of citizens, sheriff Poor with a town and assured Pearce and Murphy that the citizens had no objection to the meeting, but did object to their entering town with arms. Murphy and Pearce said the guns belonged to negroes who were in the habit of carrying them wherever they went. The sheriff replied that as a peace officer it was his duty to forbid the a-seemblage of armed men at political meetings, and assured them if they entered the statement of the statement committee of six, met the leaders of the men at political meetings, and assured them if they entered the town with their music and banners, followed by armed music and banners, followed by arried men would be a breach of the peace, and he would not be responsible for the consequences. The procession moved into town headed by Pearce and Putney in a bugzy, certained. Next a four horse wagon containing a band and a number of armed negroes; next a column of negro men on foot between three and four hundred, attended should preside over the Convention of 1800, if not twenty mounted outriders at least by about twenty mounted outriders at least by about twenty mounted outriders at least by about twenty mounted outriders at least one-half, if not two-thirds, of whom were one-half, if not two-thirds, of whom were armed with guns, most with pistols. The music was playing and the crowd were noisy and threatening in their conduct. oute this act of national turpitude. I do Murphy and one Philip Joiner, a negromoisy and threatening moisy and threatening moisy and one Phillip Joiner, a negro, were in a buggy and in the rear James were in a buggy and in the rear James Johns. An intoxicated citizen ordered the Johns. An intoxicated citizen ordered the music to stop, but it didn't, and the column moved on. Johns' gun was dischargen moved on. Johns' gun was discharged, but in an opposite direction from the ed, but in an opposite direction from the many at Johns, but mostly at Maple's many at Johns, but mostly at Maple's store, where six unarmed citizens were wounded. Immediately about twenty of our citizens sprang to their arins and our citizens sprang to their arins and fired into the column, by which two negroes were killed and an unknown number of the court House. At dred yards north of the Court House. At

dred yards north of the Court House. At this point there was an attempt made by Pearce to rally his routed forces, and our citizens, to the number of about thirty, a part of them being mounted, made a charge, and completely, routed the whole force, and completely routed the whole force, Pearce flying through the woods and fields, Murphy and Phil. Joiner escaping in a buggy up the road towards Albany. Soveral negroes were killed, and from the best information we have been able to procure information we have been able to procure, between thirty and forty were wo all of whom have been properly cared for.
The Sheriff goes on to express the regrets of the citizens of Camilia entertain that at the necessity which brought about the occurrence in what was done and the citizens. rence in what was done, and the citizens still think it was their duty to obey the or-

still think—it was their duty to obey the orders of the Sheriff to break up the unlawful assemblage. While they say the consequences are to be regretted, they do not
boast what was done by our people. We
feel that they have but discharged a painful duty imposed upon them by wicked and
corrupt men now engaged in leading astray
into acts of lawlessness the colored people of our country. The blame of the
whole affair is put on Pearce and Murphy,
and the citizens appeal to the law-making whole affair is put on Pearce and Murphy, and the citizens appeal to the law-making power of Georgia and the authortes of Uniten States to check the progress of these strolling criminals that are prowling about homes and disturbing the peace and quietness of our war-stricken people. A book account of the Sheriff is addressed to the members of the Legislature.

MESSAGE PROM GOV. BULLOCK. ATLANTA, September 22. The rencontre it Camilla created much excitement here and throughout the State yesterday afternoon. The Governor sent a communication to both Houses relative to the disturbances in Mitchell county, recommending that the President of the United States be petitioned President of the United States be petitioned to send military force sufficient to preserve order in that county. The Governor says that in disregard of his proclamation issued on the lith inst., the rights of the people to peacefully assemble has been violently and barbarously impaired, and the civil officers are wholly unable to protect the rights or maintain peace. He earnestly rights or maintain peace. recommends the Legislature to make immediate application to the President for a sufficient military force to be

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M. FROM EUROPE.

The Insurrection in Spain—Mar-

tial Law Proclaimed-Insur-

-The Revolution Spreading-

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

been proclaimed throughout Spain.

SPAIN.

tional news has been received from Spain:

Concha is at the head of the Queen's troops.

Prime Minister Bravo has fled. The Queen

is at Sansabastain road between that place

Paris, Sept. 22.—The Patric publishes

garrison has been reinforced as a precau-tionary measure. Other towns are quiet.

Paris, Sept. 22.—The Moniteur has the

and Valencia, and General Novalichez in

LONDON, Sept. 22.-The telegraph in

has opened fire on that city, where, at last

firm for the Queen.
PARIS, September 22.—Official dispatches

admit that the insurrection has broken out at Madrid and Seville, but its existence in Marris and Cathala to America and Cathala and C

oune I, has sent a circular dispatch to the

will be suppressed.
The latest news from Spain indicate that

ville, which is the headquarters of the re-bellion. It is reported that Espartero gives

his sanction and support to the moyemen.

A French fleet is under orders to sail for

is to the form of government to be adopted

that Peru has sent agents to Europe to make a treaty of peace with Spain.

* ITALY.

London, September 22. - Dispatches from

Naples report that insurrections have bro-

ken out in Calabria, Sicily, in favor of an

Italian Republic. The Italian Government hastaken prompt and strong steps to put a

stop to the disorders.

tor Emanuel. The "Gauclois"

no arrests made.

Francis 2d, the ex-Kiug of Sicily,

prime Instigator of the movement, and that

HUNGARY.

PARIS, September 22.—There is a report current that the Minister of War will issue orders for the dismissal to their homes of eighty thousand men from the army on furlough.

GERMANY.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Septembr 22.—Consols, 94%.
American securities buoyant; Bonds, 72%;
Erie, 31%; Illinois, 91%.
FRANKFORT, September 22.—Bonds, 75%.

LIVERPOOL, September 22.—Evening.—Cotton; prices declined a fraction; Uplands, 10; Orleans, 10%. Flour firmer at 28s. Tal-

low, 46s.;
Antwere, September 22.—Petroleum

firmer at 48%.
PARIS, September 22.—Bourse steady.

Berlin, September 22.—The russia has returned to this city.

FRANCE

s, the citizens and troops remained.

gator.

Andalusia.

of the insurgents.

GEORGIA.

stationed in Mitchell county, to maintain peace and protect the lives and property of citizens, and that the guilty be punished, after due process of law. The fact that this occurrence is the result of a determination publicly expressed by irresponsible persons of one political party that those of the other political party shall not hold meetings is too well known. It is gratifying to know the sentiment is confined to a lawless class and not countenanced or supported class and not countenanced or supported by responsible citizens. The misfortune is that such dutrages have not been prevented, and unless physical force is added to the honest efforts of officers of the law, we shall be thrown into a state of anarchy in which neither life nor property will be re

garded.
On the reading of this report a resolution
was offered in the Senate to refer the meswas offered in the Senate to refer the message of the Governor to a Committee on the State of the Republic. Considerable debate ensued on the question of telegraphing to the President for military aid. A resolution was offered that as the Senate had heard the statement of negroes through the Governor that an account from white men be the statement of negroes through the Governor, that an account from white men be read. A substitute was offered that a special committee be appointed to investigate the whole matter, and report forthwith all the facts. The House also authorized a committee of five to investigate and correct the account of the affair which has been laid before the Assembly.

account of the mair which has been laid before the Assembly. In the Senate this afternoon, a committee was appointed to take into consideration and Madrid at present. Martial law has the message of the Governor on the Camilla riot, made a report stating that the evidence submitted to the Governor is untrue. accompanying their report with sworn tes-timony. After an exciting discussion, a PARIS, Sept. 22.—The Patric publishes the following from the Spanish Embassador here: Madrid is quiet, though the people are excited. Troops are faithful at Cadiz. The troops and citizens are faithful, but the timony. After an exciting discussion, a report was adopted by a vote of 22 against 10. The House, by a vote of 112 to 30, passed a bill appointing the first Thesdry of November for the Congressional election. The House received majority and minority reports relative to the Governor's message reports relative to the Governor's message

n the Camilla riot. ATLANTA, GA., September 22.—The following report is from Judge Vason and Mr. Johnson, who were requested by Licutenant Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, to investigate the matter:

To the Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia: We left Camilla this day at noon. All the insurgent forces, and are marching on was quiet there. No apprehensions are felt of further trouble. The citizens acted under orders of the Sheriff. They acted as his police in the whole after. The page 28 his police in the whole affair. The negroes of this county are all quiet. No bad feeling exists between them and the whites, growing out of the affair. But and "appeal to the nation"

few negroes were present during the fight, except those in the procession. fight, except those in the procession. There was no necessity for any additional force to protect white or black. The wounded negroes are well cared for and have the sympathy of the whites. The whole diff-Murphy, Pearce, and others, to carry negroes into a political meeting with arms. The Sheriff disputed these rights and insisted that under the proclamation of the sisted that under the proclamation of the Sheriff disputed the series of the sisted that under the proclamation of the sisted that the insurrection has broken at Madrid and Saville but its oversion. origina ed in the right claimed by (Signed,)

Governor and the law, it is an experimental proceedings of the law of the law

Vason and Johnson, and Mr. Clark, a Northern man who c since the war, certify to the good character of the parties who have made the statements of the affair, which, with Vason and

About half of the workmen are on eight,

Spain for the purpose of affording protection to French residents and their properand the rest on ten hours' time. The result of the National Congress Workingmen, now in in session here, will be the establishment of a general Trades Union for the Northern part of the continent. Most of the Trades Unions of the country are represented, and they seem to hold a controlling influence. The President advised the workingmen to form a great political party, which he said would grand political party, which he said would prove a power sufficient to secure to them all their rights. This sentiment was, loud-ly applauded. The proceedings to-day do

not appear to be important.

The prices of dry goods, especially musling and domestic fabrics, continue to de-

cline.

King William's spacific speech and the adjournment of Congress has still further depressed gold, which is weak at one forty-three and is half. The total import of specie here since the

first of January, foots up six millions; the export ten-times that amount.

The will of the late E. A. Stevens. gives nary session of the National Courts to settle the affairs of the country.

Telegrams to the Paris Journals confirm the news of the rising in the South of Italy. The "Temper" fears that the Italians desire to overthrow the monarchy under Victor Engaged. The "Gaudois" asserts that over half a million for the endowment of Steven's College, at Hoboken, to be erectd at once, and a million dollars to com the famous Stovens battery which is to presented when complete, to the State of New Jersey as a harbor defense. The balance of his fortune, thirty-eight millions, is left to his wife, seven children and two

the rebels are merely acting under pre tense of Republican principles. rephews.

Five distilleries were seized to-day for non-registration under the new revenue law. The revenue fraud cases are again postponed until Thursday on account of the indisposition of ex-Judge Fullerton,

one of the Government counsel.

There was a pretty full attendance of members at the National Labor Congress to-day. After the transaction of some uninportant business, L. C. Hine, of Ohio, made a speech in regard to the distribution of labor and capital, and advocating a redistribution and equalization of taxation and offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of five on the subject of taxation, which was adopted. The afof taxation, which was adopted. The afternoon session was occupied in the discussion of a question admitting Mrs. Stanton as a delegate from the Womens' Suf-frage Association to represent the working women of America.

Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. 1

TRIESTE, September 22.—A deputation of Greek citizens waited on Admiral Farragut to-day; and returned thanks for the sympathy which the United States manifested for the patriots in Candia. The Admiral, in reply, said the people of America not only sympathize with the Cretans but will aid as far as possible the cause of freedom in Crete. BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—The Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. last night visited Washington of I. O. O. F. last night visited Washington Lodge No. 1, the first Lodge formed in America. There are only two surviving members. The present Lodge met this morning for the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: E. D. Farnsworth, of Tennessee, Most Worthy Grand Sire; Fred. D. Stuart, of the District of Columbis, Deputy Grand Sire; James L. Ridgelv. of Maryland. Corresponding and Ridgely, of Maryland, Corresponding and Recording Secretary; Joshua Varzandt, of Maryland, Grand Treasurer. At noon the Lodge proceeded to the Gilmore House and at ten o'clock re-assembled and transacted business of a private character. To-night they visit a theatre.

Cricket Match.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] MONTREAL, Sept. 22. The ericket match Montreal, Sept. 22.—The cricket match to-day, between the All England Eleven and twenty-two of Canada, resulted in twenty-eight for the latter on their first innings. The play closed with a score of fornings. The play closed with a score of fornings with the Eleven, with only one wicket down. The first innings of the Eleven will be finished to-morrow.

THE CAPITAL.

The Riot in Georgia—Indian Affairs-The Trial of Surratt-Storekeepers and Gaugers—New Revenue Law-Secretary Mclins and Binckley.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1868.

gents Marching on the Capital THE GEORGIA RIOT. The following was received here to-day: Atlanta, Ga., September 22.-Maj. Gen. -Appeals to the Nation-Dis-Howard-A delegation of colored Howard—A delegation of colored people going to attend a political meeting at Camilla were attacked by whites, because, as alleged, they were armed, and ten or more willed, probably fifty killed and wounded turbauce Near Cork, Ireland-Fenians Pardoned - Reported killed—probably fifty killed and wounded. William P. Pearce, white, Republican can-Reduction of the French Army Insurrection in Italy—The Exdidate for Congress, from the Second District, was shot in the leg; John Murphy and F. F. Putney, white speakers, were wounded. As far as known only two of the at-King of Sicily the Prime Institacking party were injured. No further difficulty has been reported. C. C. Sibley, Brig. Gen. London, Sept. 21.—The following addi-

It is probable that orders will be issued to-morrow to the General commanding in [Signed.] Georgia to make a full investigation of the riot at Camilla. General Schotield was for a long time this afternoon in consultation with the President, after the Cabinet meeting, and there is no doubt his prolonged into wing and reference to this meeter. ing, and there is no doubt his proton; interview had reference to this matter. MEETING OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON RE-

TRENCHMENT. At a meeting of the sub-committee on re-At a meeting of the sub-committee on retrenchment to-day at the Treasury Department, there were present Gen. Van Wyck, Representatives Benton, Halsey, Randall and Senator Patterson of New Hampshire. The examined Secretary McCulloch and Commissioner, Rollins. The principal reason given by these witnesses why the twenty supervisors required by law had not been appointed, was that the Secretary insisted that they should be chosen without regard to party politics, if not, then that the Dem-PARIS, Sept. 22.—Ino atomeur has the following in regard to the royal army of Spain: General Chesta's brother has been ordered to command the centre; General Chesta commands in Cantalonia, Aragon and Chesta Chesta commands in Cantalonia, Aragon to party politics, if not, then that the Democratic party should have a portion of them. The sub-committee also entered into Spain is disordered in every direction. The news is uncertain and contradictory. Generals Prim and Deroda are at the head of them. The sub-committee also entered into and examined charges in which Binckley is concerned. It appeard no such charges have been prepared either in the office of the Secretary or in that of Commissioner, that although Binchley is a subordinate office. Secretary or in that of Commissioner, that although Binckley is a subordinate officer, neither of them had ordered him to proceed to New York to make an examination into the alleged frauds and in deasance, and that he had made his report to the President and not to them. The Secretary testified that he believed Mr. Rollins in all things to be strictly honest. It is said by the Capita'.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The people of the provinces of Coruna, Lugo, Orenz, Pontevedra, Murcia, Albacete, Husca, Searagosa and Ternel have pronounced for the revolutionists. The rebels are very strong in the provinces of Recelons. Tarragons, and the proviness of Bircelona, Tarragona and Leavida. The "sovereignty of the people" and "appeal to the nation" are war cries things to be strictly honest. It is said by prominent p liticians here and elsewhere, Los nos, September 22-Eccning.-It is that he will be summoned before the comrumored that the Spanish fleet off Cadiz

mittee to-morrow. A PLEA FOR SURRATT. In the Criminal Court to-day Surratt's ounselentered a special plea, claiming that Surratt is within that portion of the amnesty proclamation pardoning all parties for treason, &c., who are not under indictment for murder at common law.

Mr. Carrington entered a demurrer, say-Murcia and Galicia is denied.

Parts, Sept. 22.—Gen. Jose Concha acting President of the Spanish ministerial

ing the special plea is insufficient, inasmuch as the proclamation excepts persons at or presentment on charges of treason, the said plea not courts assuring them that the insurrection that defendant was not then under indict-ment or presentment, and further, that the proclamation does not affect charges in the indictment. Mr. Carrington supported his The latest news from Spain indicate that the revolution is spreading and gaining strength. Cadiz was occupied by the rebels on Sanday. All the country from Malaga to Carthagenia is in arms. All the previous reports of the rising in Galicia are confirmed. The revolutionists have formed a national provisional government at Seville, which is the headquarters of the redemurrer in an address, and was followed by Bradley and Merrick for Surratt and by oution: Riddle for the prose

APPOINTMENTS. The following revenue appointments were made to-day: Storekeepers—Wm. L. Ross, Edward S. Calvert, L. Varrentesen, F. K. Reynolds, and W. S. Nook, at Covington. Ky.; Isaac Rosenbergh, New York City. Gaugers—John K. Lloyd, 9th District, Ky. Tobacco Inspector—Wright Smith, for 6th district of Kentucky, vice G. Youtsey apty. France will remain entirely neutral in the affairs of Spain. It is reported that the leaders of the revolution are undetermined pointed as Assistant Assessor.

THE NEW REVENUE LAW. The joint Committee on retrenchment is to-day engaged at the Treasury Department in investigation of circumstances ment in investigation of circumstantes attending the workings of the new Reve-nue law, with special reference to points contained in a resolution of inquiry, offered contained in a resolution of inquiry, offered by Mr. Schenck of yesterday. Commis-sioner Rollins was for some time before the

Committee to-day. INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Dispatches from the Indian agent on the upper Platte state that one hundred and eighty lodges of Indians, under Spotted Tail were enroute for the new reservation VIENNA, September 22.—A dispatch from Madrid published here says: The revolutionists demand the abdication of Queen Inchesia in the second sec on the Missouri river, near Fort Randall, the government furnishing transportation.
Three hundred and fifty lodges refuse to go.
Gen. Bradley started on the 16th with 278 Isabella in 'avor of her son, the infant Alphonzo, and the calling of an extraordinary session of the National Courts to set infantry, to march through the country of Republican river to the Pacific railroad.

THE OLMSTEAD DEFALCATION. THE OLMSTEAD DEFALCATION.

It is thought the Government will not lose anything by defalcation in the Postoffice Department, as Olmstead owns property ough to cover the amount missing.

Riot in New Orleans. [By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

New Orleans, Sept. 22.—Midnight—The city is in an intense state of excitement tonight. About half-past ten o'clock a disturbance occurred on the corner of Barbour and Canal streets, in front of a confectionary, one of the fushionable resorts, which was crowded. Several clubs, both Democratic and Radical, were on the streets in the vicinity at the time, who became engaged in a disturbance. Several shots were fired, and a skirmish with staffs of their lamps occurred, when all parties dis-London, Sept. 22.—A party of about sixty persons in all, armed and many of them mounted, made an attack on the house of a Mr. Justice, near Cork, last night, and stripped it of arms, which they carried off. Stripped it of arms, which they carried only The movement was directed by an American. There was no opposition offered and their lamps occurred; when all parties dis-persed hastly. The cab stands were de-serted and buildings closed during the o arrests made. Patrick Doran and Daniel Moriarty, conratrick Doran and Daniel Moriarty, convicted of complicity in Fenian outrages in Australia some time ago, have been pardoned on condition that they do not go to Ireland. Michael Hanley, of this city, a convicted Fenian, has also been pardoned.

serted and buildings closed during the melee. Several persons were hurt, but no fatal injuries are yet heard of.

LATER.—At 11 o'clock not a negro was to be seen in the vicinity, except those on the police force. Scattering shots have been heard in different parts of the city, below Canal street, and fears are expressed that further riotous demonstrations will be made during the night. Accounts as to the origin of the difficulty are conflicting. Various wild rumors are floating about.

The Ku-Klux in New Jersey.

The Ku-Klux in New Jersey.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

New York, Sept. 22.—The Ku-Klux are said to have invaded New Jersey. For some time mysterious warnings, with the symbolic cards of daggers, bloody heads and coffins have been received by Radical members of the military companies, threatmenders of them except but as a series of taken of them except but as a series of stupid jokes. On Sunday night, however, Lieut. Bynner, of Company H, New Jersey Lieut. Bynner, of

Row Boat Match Arranged. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] YORK, Sept. 22.—The match for side between the Ward brothers and the St. John crew has been completed, and the first deposit made. The race is to take place at Springfield, October 21, three

miles and return.

Mass Meeting at New Castle-Great En-

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette. New Castle, September 22, 1868. EDS. GAZETTE: Our town is full of excitement to-day. Delegations in large numbers from every township in the county have joined other Republicans of this place Culloch, Commissioner Rol- in the grand procession. The "K. K. K. S" under the leadership of Nasby were represented by at least two hundred and fifty men on horseback. They created considerable amusement. The procession was fifty

able amusement. The procession was fifty minutes passing the Postoffice. Martial and brass bands filled the air with patriotic strains. The hotels are crowded, and the streets present a holiday aspect.

Ex-Gov. Todd, Ex-Gov. A.G. Curtin, Hon. Ex-Roynman and others are speaking. Ex-Gov. Todd, Ex-Gov. A.G. Currin, Hon-F. B. Penniman and others are speaking on the "Green," in East New Castle this afternoon. The large crowd is attentively listening to the eloquent orations of the distinguished gentlemen mentioned. A torchlight procession will take place totorchlight procession will take place to-night, in which the "Tanners" of this place will march. The display to-night promises to eclipse all efforts of to-day, "W."

Blair on Reconstruction.

The N. Y. Sun has the following report of a curious and important conversation: A well known gentleman of this city was conversing with Gen. F. P. Blair, Jr., not long since, upon the power of Congress to reconstruct the South. General Blair warmly maintained that the reconstruction laws were unconstitutional, and that there was no authority in the National Government to endow negroes with the elective franceise in the conquered States. "You are mistaken," said his friend: "the Supreme Court has fully decided the question in favor of the power exercised by Con-

"How so?" asked the General. heard of any such decision. "I will give you the points," was the an-

"1. The Supreme Court has decided that SWCT. the National Government has the same powers and rights as regards the States lately in rebellion, as it would have toward States or Territories conquered in war with

a foreign power. "II. The Supreme Court decided years ago that in New Mexico, which we had just then conquered in the war with Mexico, the orders of General Kearney, the Military Governor of that Territory, had all the force of law and must be obeyed as such.

"III. Among these orders of General Kearney, in New Mexico, was a code of laws which he promulgated some time about 1817, by which the right of suffrage was conferred upon all males of lawful age, without distinction of color, negroes included.
"IV. This code, which was thus imposed on New Mexico by the military power, the

Supreme Court decided to be the rightful law of the Territory, until it should be set aside by express act of Congress. V The apparent author of this negro suffrage code was Francis P. Blair, Jr., whose name was attached to it as Attorney

General of the Territory.' "That's true," responded Ger "but I didn't suppose any d--d black Re-

publican knew it.

Condition of the South.

The following is an extract from a private fector dated at Liberty, Bedford county, Va., August 7, 1888. It was written by a gentleman who had always been a Democrat and went to Virginia strongly impressed with the idea that the South was excusable for what she had done. His letter indicates

where he stands now. The rebel elements are now very hopeful, and apparently very confident of the success of Seymour and Blair. They seem to be perfectly carried away with the belief that the "lost cause" is to be recovered at the ensuing election—and as a consequence, they are extremely arrogant, vindictive and violent in their words and actions. It is about as much as a loyal man can do to preserve and protect himself by keeping as quiet as possible. It is unsafemow to speak publicly, unless it be at the county seats, where there is some protection from the government officers. Republican speakers are frequently driven off even at such places. In short, the rebellious spirit is again as rampant as ever. The native unionists say the state of things is just about as bad as it was in 1861. The poor negroes has a very hard time indeed. All sorts of violence and oppression is practiced upon them. If Grant and Colfax, and a republican majority in Congress shall be elected, I have no doubt but what reconstruction will be easy in this state. If we fail in that, so far as can be seen, all will be lost, and Union men will have to leave this country and the South

generally. They could not live here. But I am confident that the republican party will triumph, and that the loyal Union men in the South will then be masters of the sit-

Which is the Conservative!

Wade Hampton says that the cause of the late rebellion is not lost, that reconstruction by Gongress is revolutionary and void, and hould be overturned by the sword. John H. Reagan, of Texas, the Postmaster General of the rebel Cenfederacy, says: "The duty of the Southerners is to obey the laws, accept the situation in regard to suffrage as it now stands, and, like true and honest men, to labor for the restoration of peace men, to labor for the restoration of peace and harmony between the sections."
Which is the Conservative of these two men, and which course is the way of peace?

Interesting.

"It is interesting," says a Democratic paper, "to observe how the military suppor-ters of Grant one by one turn out to have been cruel and bad men." Sherman, for instance, and Thomas, and Sheridan and Meade.

It is equally interesting, on the other hand, to see how the military supporters of Seymour turn out to have been humane and patriotic men. Forrest, for instance, and Raphael Semmes, and Howell Cobb. And had they but lived, Quantrell and Wirz would have been added to the number.

THE Cleveland (Ohio) Herald says: a Republican meeting at Waynesburg, Ohio, recently, the Zoarites, a communion of separatists, now grown quite wealthy, and who have always heretofore kept away from political meetings, were out in force. They came in a procession, thus testifying their great interest in the Presidential campaign. The Zorites have always been loyal people, being Quakers of very liberal ideas, have always freely contributed for the Republican cause, but this was the first politi-cal meeting they ever attended." The Quakers of Pennsylvania are also to be out this year, it is said.