

The Clearfield Journal

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

VOL. 12.—NO. 51.

Business Directory.

WALTER BARRETT, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. May 13, 1863.

IRVIN BROTHERS, Dealers in Square & Sawn Lumber, Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, &c., Burnside Pa. Sept. 23, 1863.

FREDERICK LEITZINGER, Manufacturer of all kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Or sold wholesale or retail. Jan. 1, 1863.

ROBERT J. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Shaw's new row, Market street, opposite Nagle's jewelry store. May 25, 1863.

F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c. Room in Adams' row, Market street. Nov. 10.

BUCHER SWOOPF, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, fourth door west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.

P. KRATZER, Dealer in Dry-Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provision, &c., Market street, nearly opposite the Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June, 1865.

HARTSWICK & IRWIN, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Stationery, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., Market street, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 5, 1865.

KRATZER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provision, &c., Front Street (above the A. Henry), Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 27, 1865.

WILLIAM F. IRWIN, Market street, Clearfield, Pa., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and Family articles generally. Nov. 10.

JOHN GULLICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and sends funerals with a hearse. April 6, '59.

D. M. WOODS, PRACTISING PHYSICIAN, and Examining Surgeon for Pensioners, &c., South-west corner of Second and Cherry street, Clearfield, Pa. January 21, 1863.

THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the Clearfield Bank. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.

J. B. McENALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick building of J. Boynton, N. 24 street, one door south of Lanich's Hotel.

RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c. Room on Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. April 27.

DENTISTRY—J. P. CORNETT, Dentist, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Office in Drug Store, corner Main and Thompson Streets. May 24, 1866.

BLAKE WALTERS, Scrivener and Conveyancer, and Agent for the purchase and sale of lands, Clearfield, Pa. Prompt attention given to all business connected with the county office. Office with W. A. Wallace. Jan. 3.

ALBERT & BROS., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, &c., Woodland, Clearfield county, Penna. Also, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber, shingles, and square timber. Orders solicited. Woodland, Aug. 19th, 1863.

WALLACE, BIGLER & FIELDING, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Legal business of all kinds promptly and accurately attended to. Clearfield, Pa. 10th, 1866.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, WILLIAM B. BIGLER & FRANK FIELDING.

DR. J. P. BURKHARDT, Late Surgeon of the 83d Reg't Penna. Vols., having returned from the army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on South East corner of 3d and Market Streets. Oct. 4, 1865—Gmp.

EAGLE HOTEL, CURWENVILLE, PENNA. LEWIS W. TENEYCK, PROPRIETOR. Having leased and refitted the above hotel, he is now ready to accommodate the travelling public. His bar contains the choicest brands of liquors. He solicits a share of public patronage. July 11th, 1866.

SCOTT HOUSE, MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA. A. ROW & CO., PROPRIETORS. This house having been refitted and elegantly furnished, is now open for the reception and entertainment of guests. The proprietors, by long experience in hotel keeping, feel confident they can satisfy a discriminating public. Their bar is supplied with the choicest brands of liquors and wine. July 4th, 1866.

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL. RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, ADVERTISING AND JOBBING.

Subscription, in advance, 1 year, . . .	\$2 00
Advs and Ex's notices, each, 6 times, . . .	2 50
Auditor's notices, each, . . .	1 50
Cautions and Estrays, each, 3 times, . . .	1 50
Dissolution notices, each, 3 times, . . .	2 00
Transient Advertising, per square of 10 lines, or less—3 times, or less, . . .	1 50
For each subsequent insertion, . . .	50
Official Advertising, for each square of 10 lines, or less—3 times, or less, . . .	1 50
For each subsequent insertion, . . .	50
Professional & business cards, 3 lines, 1 y. . .	8 00
Local notices, per line, 1 time, . . .	15
Obituary notices, over 5 lines, per line, . . .	10
Advertising, 2 months, 3 months, 6 mo. . .	5 00
One square (10 lines) \$ 3 00 \$ 4 00 \$ 5 00	
Two squares, . . . 4 50 6 00 8 00	
Three squares, . . . 6 00 8 00 10 00	
Four squares, . . . 8 00 10 00 12 00	
Yearly Advertising, one square, . . .	8 00
Yearly Advertising, two squares, . . .	12 00
Yearly Advertising, three squares, . . .	15 00
Yearly Advertising, one-third column, . . .	25 00
Yearly Advertising, one-half column, . . .	35 00
Yearly Advertising, one column, . . .	60 00

The above rates apply only to advertisements set up plain. Advertisements set in large type, or with cuts, or out of plain style, will be charged double the above rates for space occupied.

Blanks single quire, . . . 2 50
Blanks 3 quires, per quire, . . . 2 00
Blanks 6 quires, per quire, . . . 1 75
Blanks 9 quires, per quire, . . . 1 50
Blanks, eight sheet, . . . 3 50
"four sheet, . . . 2 50
"half sheet, . . . 1 50
"whole sheet, . . . 4 00

Orders of copy of above, as appropriate, take.

SEWING MACHINES.—Persons desirous of having a superior Machine, should buy Wheeler & Wilson's Sample Machines on hand, Clearfield, Feb. 28, 66. H. F. NAUGLE, Agt.

GROUND AND UNGROUND SPICES. Citron, English Currants, Ess. Coffee, and Vinegar of the best quality, for sale by HARTSWICK & IRWIN, Jan. 10.

D. R. T. METZ, Surgeon Dentist, Glen Hope, Clearfield county, Pa. Teeth put up on gold, silver, and vulcanite base. Full sets from five to twenty-five dollars. Warranted equal to any in the State. May 30th, 1866.

CLEARFIELD HOUSE, CLEARFIELD, PA.—The subscriber having purchased the furniture and interest from H. B. Morrow, in said House, is now prepared for the reception of transient and permanent boarders. Every department connected with its establishment will be conducted according to none in the county. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. July 11, 1866—y. GEO. N. COLLEBURN.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his property situated on Potts Run, Jordan township, consisting of 127 acres of land—16 of which are cleared. There are several good veins of coal on the place, and an excellent water power which, if suitably improved, would drive saw or grist mill most of this year. Will be sold cheap for cash. F. LIDDLE, March 21, 1865 tr. Clearfield borough.

EAGLESHINGLE MACHINE.—The subscriber is manufacturing at the West Branch Iron Works, in Williamsport, the best and most durable Machine for making 24 and 18 inch shingles ever used in this country, also the EMPIRE MACHINE, which will cut 18 inch shingles much faster, smoother and more for the same number than any machine in use; also the best Saw Set Mill Dogs for Gate and Mulay Mills, ever used in this section. A. T. NICHOLS, Williamsport, Pa. May 5, 1866—G.M.

CLEARFIELD NURSERY.—ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.—The undersigned having established a Nursery, on the Pike, about half way between Curwensville and Clearfield Boroughs, is prepared to furnish all kinds of Fruit trees, (standard and dwarf), Evergreen, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Black berry, Strawberry and Raspberry vines. Also Siberian Crab trees, Quince and early Scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address: Clearfield, Pa. J. D. WRIGHT, Curwensville, Aug. 31, 1864.

BANKING & COLLECTION OFFICE OF FOSTER, PERKS, WRIGHT & CO., PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA. Bills of Exchange, Notes and Drafts discounted. Deposits received. Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted. Exchange on the Cities constantly on hand. The above Banking House is open for business. Address: Philadelphia, Centre Co., Pa., Sept. 6, 1865. G. L. REED, G. W. PERKS, J. D. WRIGHT, W. T. WRIGHT, W. A. WALLACE, J. K. WRIGHT, RICHARD SHAW, JAS. T. LEONARD, JAS. B. GIBBAM.

CHAIRS!! CHAIRS!! CHAIRS!!! JOHN TROUTMAN Having resumed the manufacture of chairs, at his shop located on the lot in the rear of his residence on Market street, and a short distance west of the Foundry, is prepared to accommodate his old friends, and all others who may favor him with a call, with every description of Windsor chairs. He has a good assortment on hand to which he directs the attention of purchasers. They are made of the very best material, well painted, and finished in a workmanlike manner, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. Examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Clearfield, Pa., March 28, 1863.

Haupt & Co., at Milesburg, Pa. continue to furnish every description of machinery, of short notice. They have the best assortment of patterns in the country for steam and water-mills of every description. All kinds of machine and plow castings furnished. New World and Hathaway cook stoves always on hand. They make 4-horse sweep power threshing machines with shaker and 50 feet of strap for \$150 and 2-horse tread-power machines, with shaker and 30 feet of strap for \$175. Warranted to give satisfaction in threshing, and kept good to three or four crops. ISAAC HAUPT at Bellefonte continues to take risks for insurance in any good stock company in the State. Also in New York, the Royal and Britannia at Hartford; and the Liverpool and London, capital \$500,000.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!! The subscribers have entered into co-partnership, and are trading under the name of Irvin, Bailly & Co. in lumber and merchandise, at the old stand of this firm, at the mouth of Lick Run. They would inform their friends, and the world in general, that they are prepared to furnish to order all kinds of sawed or hewn lumber, and solicit bills, for either home or eastern markets. They would also announce that they have just opened

A NEW STOCK of well selected goods, suitable to the season, consisting of every variety usually kept in country stores. Their purchases have been made since the late decline in prices which enable them to sell at such rates as will astonish their customers. One of their partners, Thomas L. Bailly, resides near Philadelphia, whose business it will be to watch the market, and make purchases, on the most favorable terms. Call and see us. ELLIS IRVIN, THOMAS L. BAILLY, LEWIS I. IRVIN, Goshen tp., Dec. 6, 1865.

EDUCATIONAL.—The undersigned intends opening a school in the Town Hall, Clearfield, on the first Monday in June to continue for a term of eleven weeks. Thoroughness will be aimed at in all our instructions. "Not how much but how well" is the principle upon which the exercises will be conducted. Particular attention paid to Penmanship and Book-keeping. A daily register is kept of the attendance, deportment and recitations of each pupil, which is sent weekly to parents—thus furnishing them with constant information of his standing and progress in school. Public exhibitions are not held at any stated time, but parents and guardians are respectfully invited to visit the school and observe the manner in which the daily work is performed.

TERMS OF TUITION:
Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic and Geography, . . . \$4 00
Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, . . . 5 00
Algebra, Philosophy, Geometry, Mensuration and Surveying, . . . 7 00
Latin and Greek with any of the above branches, . . . 8 00

For further information apply to C. B. SANDFORD, Principal. May 23d, 1866.

W. A. WHALE, and Lister & P. Family Dry Goods, Varieties and Paints of all kind ground in Oil for sale by HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Zenas Leonard, late of Girard township, Clearfield county, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay. ELIZABETH A. LEONARD, Administratrix. Aug. 15, 1866—pd

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—A recent bill has passed both Houses of Congress and signed by the President giving a three years' soldier \$100 and two years' soldiers \$50, bounty. Soldiers wounded in line of duty, who did not serve two or three years are entitled to the bounty. Bounties and Pensions collected by me for those entitled to them. WALTER BARRETT, Atty at Law. Aug. 15th, 1866. Clearfield, Pa.

\$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with a white—Stencil Tools. No experience necessary whatever. The Presidents, Cashiers and Treasurers of three banks endorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address: the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont. August 1st, 1865—3m.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with three horses, three set tug harness, and one two-horse wagon, now in the possession of Thomas Kyle of Morris township, the same belong to me and have only been left with said Kyle on loan, and are subject to my order at any time. August 1, 1865—pd JACOB MOCK.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—The new bill Equalizing Bounties has passed both Houses and was approved by the President, and is now a law. A three years' soldier gets \$100 and a two years' soldier \$50. Bounties and Pensions are collected by me for those entitled to them. Bring forward your applications. J. B. McENALLY, Atty. at Law. August 1, 1866. Clearfield, Pa.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of Clearfield County, Pa. Frederick Campman, Plaintiff, vs. Hester Campman, Defendant. The undersigned Commissioner, appointed in open court to take testimony in the above case, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the borough of Clearfield, on Friday, the 24th day of August, 1866, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when and where all persons interested may attend and cross examine. WM. M. McCULLOUGH, Commissioner. August 1, 1866.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of Clearfield County, Pa. Wallace Long, Plaintiff, vs. Sophia Long, Defendant. The undersigned Commissioner, appointed in open court to take testimony in the above case, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the borough of Clearfield, on Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1866, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when and where all persons interested may attend and cross examine. WM. M. McCULLOUGH, Commissioner. August 1, 1866.

HOME INDUSTRY! BOOTS AND SHOES Made to Order at the Lowest Rates. The undersigned would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, to give him a call at his shop on Market St., nearly opposite Hartwick & Irwin's drug store, where he is prepared to make or repair anything in his line. Orders entrusted to him will be executed with promptness, strength and neatness, and all work warranted as represented. I have now on hand a stock of extra French calf skins, superb gaiter tops, &c., that I will finish up at the lowest figures. June 12th, 1866. DANIEL CONNELLY

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY. REV. P. L. HARRISON, A. M. PRINCIPAL. The Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, September 10th 1866. Pupils can enter at any time. They will be charged with tuition from the time they enter to the close of the session. The course of instruction embraces everything included in a thorough, practical and accomplished education of both sexes. The Principal having had the advantage of much experience in his profession, assures parents and guardians that the ability and energy will be devoted to the mental and moral training of the youth placed under his charge.

TERMS OF TUITION:
Orthography, Reading, Writing and Primary Arithmetic, . . . \$2 00
Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and History, . . . 3 00
Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Book-keeping, Botany, and Physical Geography, . . . 5 00
Latin and Greek, with any of the above branches, . . . 12 00

No deduction will be made for absence. For further particulars inquire of a. m. Rev. P. L. HARRISON, A. M. Principal. Feb. 28, 1866.

IMPORTANT TO PENSIONERS.—The Act of Congress approved June 6th, 1866, gives additional pension to the following class of persons:

1. To those who have lost both eyes or both hands, or are totally disabled in the same so as to require constant attendance, the sum, per month, of \$25 00
2. To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, . . . \$20 00
3. To those who have lost one hand or one foot, or so disabled as to render them unable to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, the sum, per month, of \$15 00
4. Persons deprived of their pensions under Act of March 3d, 1865, by reason of being in civil service are restored.
5. The heirs of invalid pensioners who died after application for their pension had been filed, and before the certificate was issued, and who have left widows or minor children, will be entitled to receive arrears due at the death of the pensioner.
6. Pensions are extended to dependent fathers and brothers, the same as to mothers and sisters.

In all of these cases, new applications must be made. The undersigned is prepared with the proper blanks, for the speedy procurement of these pensions. Claims for bounty and back pay, pensions, and claims for local bounty under State law, promptly collected. H. B. SWOOPF, Atty at Law. July 11, 1866. Clearfield, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A Shining Top Buggy. Apply to H. W. SMITH & CO., Clearfield, Pa., June 6, 1866.

DALMER'S Patent unloading hay-forks, to be had at MERRELL & BIGLER'S. 200 BUSHELS of choice beans for sale by IRVIN & HARTSWICK.

THE RIOT IN NEW ORLEANS. The Observations of a Personal Witness of the Riot. Insane Thirst for Blood and Massacre. Ferocious Character and Brutality of the Mob.

The following account of the New Orleans massacre is from the pen of the correspondent of the New York Times, a paper which has been making apologies for the riot, and the course of the Mayor and others:

"With the origin of the riot on July 30th, readers are well aware. The appearance of the colored procession on Canal street, composed of about one hundred freedmen, was the signal for its commencement. Some white by-standers attempted to take away the national flag which they were carrying, and a shot was fired. The blacks claim that the whites fired it. The whites tell a contradictory story. I have seen responsible men who were present, but they fail to give an authoritative statement about this first shot. Immediately after it was fired, a bright yellow boy commenced haranguing his comrades in the procession, advising them to clear the streets of the 'white'."

He was arrested by an aid of the Chief of Police. This was the first arrest made. The procession then moved on, and turned into Dryades street, halting in front of the Mechanic's Institute, now used as the State Capitol, where the Convention was in session. They were met with vociferous cheers from friends of both colors. They gave their version of the disturbance above mentioned, and were greeted with remarks of approval when they claimed to have repulsed their assailants. They were encouraged to take a firm stand for their "rights," and told to arm themselves and be ready for any emergency. These things I heard myself, and for the first time I felt serious apprehensions of a riot. The merchants commenced closing their stores, and I started from the building for the telegraph office. A squad of policemen were gathered on Baronne street, in the rear of the Institute, and soon marched toward it.

The procession disturbance had been reported to Police Headquarters, where, anticipating trouble, a large reserve force was stationed. Orders were immediately issued to arrest the negroes engaged in it. Sheriff (ex-rebel General) Hayes accompanied the force to the scene of action, and found Dryades street, in front of the Institute, thronged with freedmen and their white friends. It was useless to try to get into the building while such a crowd remained in front of it.

In the meantime, an immense concourse of people had congregated at the junction of Dryades and Canal, and were looking toward the capitol, some of them shouting and blaspheming terribly. The whole city was in a tremble. Such excitement as the citizens exhibited I never witnessed before.

The crowd just mentioned comprised men of every grade in society, including many young in years, who were brandishing revolvers in the air, and were seemingly anxious to be led on to the destruction of the Convention and all of the freedmen, near and in the building. A similar crowd had also assembled in Common street, at the other end of the block in which the Institute is located. Many members of the police force were mingled with these crowds. They soon commenced firing on the freedmen in front of the building and drove them into it.

When the freedmen, members of the Convention, spectators and others, had been driven into the building, the police advanced to the entrance and forced their way up stairs to the door of the Hall of the House of Representatives, where the Convention had been assembled, and into which they and the freedmen had retreated. Several different tales are told as to what followed. Certain it is that one policeman was mortally wounded in the hall, while, as he claims, he was attempting to arrest a member. It is claimed by a member who was wounded by this policeman, that he tried to shoot, but his pistol being knocked up, the ball sped harmlessly in the air, whereupon he seized the member on the temple with the butt end. It is said that all hands in the hall fell on their faces, and after the police had expended their shots got up and drove them out of the room with chairs, &c. After this, R. King Cutler is said to have demanded for every armed man leave the room. Captain Burke, formerly Union Chief of Police, did so, and received a slight flesh wound in the side while passing out. Another version of this assault is, that the policeman, without demanding the surrender of any one, poked their pistols through the half open door and fired promiscuously at the crowd inside; this, while a flag was being displayed from a cane stuck up on the speaker's platform. It is certain that so much confusion prevailed inside that each of the stories may have some foundation, for with the hubbub occasioned by the firing and the shouting of the one hundred or more men in the hall, no one could see or hear everything or be able to tell exactly what occurred.

The mob and the police filled the sidewalk and the stairway of the building. Shots were fired through the windows from both in and outside, and bricks, paving stones, clubs and other missiles were thrown from both directions. A gentleman named Fox came down stairs and was arrested; but on stating that he was merely a spectator was released, and walked across the street, where he shielded himself on a door step. From his position he could see inside the building which he had just left, and he states that only one person after him came out without being killed or badly wounded as they came down stairs by the police and the mob of rioters accompanying them.

Gov. Hahn, who is lame and walks with a crutch, was met on the stairs as he came down, and escorted out to the curb-stone by two policemen. On reaching the side-walk he was surrounded by about twenty persons, who beat him on the back of the head with clubs, and he received a severe stab in the back, also a pistol shot from behind. It is probable that this shot was fired by a policeman. On reaching Canal street he was placed in a carriage, and under the charge of the Chief of Police was taken safely to the lock-up. He owes his life to the Chief and his squad, as they prevented him from being lynched. Fish, Henderson, Shaw and other members were treated likewise.

On reaching the foot of the stairs they were beaten by the police and the mob, and after being rendered insensible, were dragged off to jail. An attempt to lynch Fish was made on Canal street, but the police in charge of him prevented it, although they nearly killed him themselves by beating him with the butts of their pistols. But few freedmen were arrested coming out of the building, as they were nearly all shot dead at sight. The Rev. Mr. Horton, a clergyman from New Hampshire, now in charge of a church in this city, officiated as chaplain of the Convention. I heard his prayer at the opening, in which he asked fervently that the lives of the members might be spared, and thanked God that peace had been declared in Europe, praying for the same blessing in this country. In a habit peculiarly ministerial, one which distinctly marked him as a clergyman, he came down stairs with a white handkerchief on his cane intending to surrender himself peacefully. He was met, knocked down, trampled upon, kicked and beaten nearly to death, while begging for mercy. The police and their rioting friends were his assailants. Dr. Dostie, intending to surrender himself, also came down. He was shot, stabbed, and treated in the same manner as Horton, although he implored the ruffians to take him prisoner and spare his life. It is probable that both Horton and Dostie will die. These details suffice to show how the arrests were made. R. King Cutler and Judge R. K. Howell escaped without much injury, and chancing to fall into the hands of humane policemen, were conveyed to prison almost uninjured.

On Common, Baronne, Dryades, St. Charles, Rampart and Carondelet streets freedmen were murdered by the police and the mob in cold blood. Standing in the door of the telegraph office on Carondelet, I saw about two hundred men chasing one negro along the sidewalk. Six policemen were nearest to him, and in advance of his pursuers. They emptied their revolvers into his back, and finally another one, when he was near enough to his victim to lay his hand on his shoulder, shot him in the head, and he fell dead in an alley. Another freedman trying to escape from the Institute was climbing over a fence, when I saw him fall from a policeman's shot. As he struck the ground at least a dozen police and rioters surrounded him and fired their pistols into his head and breast, at the same time pounding him with clubs and canes. The blood flowed from wounds in his scalp, covering his entire face; but they continued their brutal assault until he breathed his last, although he several times raised his feeble and wounded arms to gesticulate for the mercy his tongue could not ask for. I saw a white man draw a stiletto and strike it into the heart of a dying negro on Common street. The blood spurted out in great red jets, staining the murderer's clothing, face and hands. He got up and displayed the gory marks as though they were proud emblems of a praiseworthy deed. These and other incidents which I saw, suffice to show you how the freedmen were treated in a majority of cases. It is due to justice, however, to say that some of the policemen treated even the freedmen with moderation, and rescued them from death at the hands of the mob.

The police behaved, as a general rule, with extraordinary bravery and extraordinary cruelty. Probably fifty of them were wounded, several mortally. They were nearly all doubly armed, and used their arms with great effect and indiscriminate execution. As I have before remarked, some of them did their duty in protecting their prisoners, and all the prisoners who are now alive owe their lives to this fact. The mob would have lynched every white man in the building, and brutally murdered every black man, had it not been for a few gallant and chivalric policemen. From what I have already said, however, you must know that some of the force were the worst rioters present. A gentleman of my acquaintance spoke to one of them in the act of killing a freedman, asking him, "Why don't you arrest him? Don't kill him." The reply was, "Shut your mouth, you nigger loving—, or I'll kill you." The force seems to be a mixture of cowardly brutes and respectable men. The few officers that I have conversed with since the riot do not pretend to deny what I have here stated about them, and I am willing to affirm that I have told nothing but the truth.

The Institute is now under guard of Company A, First United States Colored Troops. It is a large turreted brick building, located at the junction of Canal and Common. Since the destruction of the Capitol building at Baton Rouge, it has been used by the officials of the State Government for offices. The main hall in which the Convention met, was capable of holding about seven hundred persons, being in the second story, and embracing the full extent of the structure, except a large double stairway in front. The hall was erected for the use of public meetings, and therefore is surrounded on all sides with low windows, which reach up nearly to the ceiling. At the rear end of the hall is an elevated platform, on which the Speaker's desk is located. The furniture in the room consisted of ordinary cane-

bottom arm chairs and a few desks for secretaries. A railing, called the "bar of the house," divides the room in half, partitioning off the lobby from the space in which the members had their seats. The office of the Governor and his retinue are in the first story. Yesterday morning everything about the building was scrupulously clean. At night it was blood-stained and smeared with clots of human gore from one end of it to the other. The stairway, the halls, the offices, in fact every apartment, shows conclusive evidence of the desperation of the mob and the cruel violence of their slaughter. Tangled and bloody knots of hair and crisp wool show how whites and blacks died together, struggling against infuriated and implacable enemies. The sidewalk in front of the Institute and on both sides of the street along the whole block is also bespattered with blood and brains, and the fences, and even the sides of some of the dwelling-houses, are in the same condition. A refreshing shower which fell this morning washed away some of the marks, but enough remain to shock even the casual passer-by. The chairs and furniture in the hall are broken in pieces, and the window panes are shattered and shattered from the perfect rain of bricks. The building stands now, smoking under the rays of the hot sun which has followed the rain, a monument of disgrace to the city, the States and the country in which such scenes can be enacted.

It is asked, was the riot preconcerted? It plainly was! There was no regularly organized premeditated attack at any one point or time, but there was a general understanding among all of the young bloods about town that a riot would occur, and they promised each other to be present and do their "duty" when the time came. I heard for days before the occurrence just such talk in the hotels and restaurants, and on the streets. I did not think the speakers were in earnest, nor do I now believe that they were; but circumstances happening just as they did, they started for the Institute, revolver in hand, on the impulse of the moment, and the whole affair seems now to have been regularly prearranged. Just before one o'clock, when the firing had progressed but a short time, the fire-bell rang. A man in the street cried at the top of his voice, "Now the devil is to pay." Another said, "Look out for hot work." What authority those men had for their statements, I know not, or who rang the bell. The police were partly taken off duty the night before, and were armed better than usual. When the fire bell rang the Fourth District force appeared moving toward the Institute, and in a short time every available policeman in the city was on the ground. Young men deserted their business everywhere, and hurried in the scene of action. The signal intended for the police was adopted by the rioters.

The affair commenced at 12:45, and lasting three hours, ended at 3:45. It did not end until every negro and white man in the Institute had been either killed or wounded and captured, with the exception of three or four whites. As there were about a hundred men of both classes in the building, and about fifty wounded outside, the total casualties will amount to one hundred and twenty-five, of whom fifty were killed or have since died from their wounds. This estimate is moderate.

The military force was encamped at Camp Jackson, five miles from the scene of the riot, and in the morning were told to be ready for any emergency. They did not arrive until quiet had been restored, and it was only restored when there was nothing left to kill or maim. It is certain that somebody was very derelict in ordering the troops into town. Gen. Sheridan was not in town, and Gen. Baird had command. I understand that one of his staff reported everything quiet when, at the time he was making his report, the massacre had begun and progressed for a quarter of an hour. This dereliction should be investigated.

The police impressed the baggage wagons of an express firm in the city to carry off the dead; one load, consisting of eight or ten bodies, had two living men at the bottom. They were wounded, and perhaps would have died; but they had life enough left in them to struggle for air. An eye-witness, whose name I can furnish, says that a policeman mounted the cart, and showing his revolver down between the bodies on top, killed the poor fellows, with one shot for each. The fiendish thirst for blood which seemed to possess some of the rioters was too brutal for even the imagination of a savage. Their eyes gleamed with it and rolled in their sockets; their tongues protruded, and their voices grew husky from demoniac yells. I have no doubt but that some of the policemen and rioting whites were wounded by members of their own party, as some of them seemed possessed with a desire to shoot at human beings regardless of caste, color or sex. No females were hurt that I know of. Houses were pillaged, but the outrages were confined to the immediate vicinity of the Institute. One man in a livery stable deliberately took up a rifle and killed a negro who ran through the door looking for a place of refuge.

In Richmond, a few days since, there was a concert and tableaux for the benefit of the poor. The tableaux, among other things, represented Enoch Arden as he came back from his voyage, looking sadly in the window of his old home to find that his wife had married and was doing something in the Arden business for that other man! While all was still, the audience shrank as the grave, the one who represented Enoch turned his face to the crowd and slowly asked: "Who's bin here since Ish bin gone?" The effect was electrical beyond power of description, and the storm of applause that followed the "hit" would have made Brick Pomeroy happy for a month, and even forced a laugh out of Hillbicker Snicker-snicker himself.