

despatch received. Gen. Baird has declared martial law in this city. The Grand Jury has indicted the members of the convention who met yesterday as an unlawful assembly.

ANDREW J. HERRON, Attorney Gen. [In the following dispatch, the portion italicized is the part suppressed when first published.—Ed.]

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TEL., HEADQ'S WAR DEPT., New Orleans, Aug. 1, 1866.—U. S. Grant, General, Washington, D. C.: I have the honor to report to you the progress of the Convention of 1864, met on the 30th for, as it is alleged, the purpose of remodelling the present constitution of the State.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1866.—Major General Sheridan, New Orleans, La.: Continue to enforce martial law as far as may be necessary to preserve the peace, and do not allow any of the civil authorities to act if you deem such action dangerous to the public safety.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TEL., H'D Q'RS. WAR DEPT., New Orleans, La., Aug. 4, 1866.—Gen. U. S. Grant, Washington D. C.: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the date of August 3, 5 P. M. P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

By U. S. MILITARY TEL., EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4, 1866.—To Maj. Gen. Sheridan, Commanding &c., New Orleans, La.: We have advised here that prior to the assembling of the illegal and extinct convention elected in 1864, inflammatory and insurrectionary speeches were made to a mob composed of white and colored persons.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TEL., H'D Q'RS. WAR DEPT., New Orleans, La., August 1, 1866.—U. S. Grant, General, you need feel no uneasiness about the condition of affairs here. I think I can arrange matters without difficulty. P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General Commanding.

WAR DEPT., WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 1, 1866.—Maj. General Baird, N. O.: Please report immediately the condition of things in New Orleans in cipher. E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TEL., HEADQ'S WAR DEPT., New Orleans, La., August 2, 1866.—Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: All is quiet upon the surface, but there are still slight disturbances in some localities.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1st, 1866.—To Major General Baird, Commanding &c., N. O.: You will not interpose any obstacle in the way of the civil authorities, but render whatever aid may be required by them for the preservation of the public peace.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TEL., HEADQ'S WAR DEPT., New Orleans, La., Aug. 2d, 1866.—To Brevet Major Gen. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjt. Gen.: Your dispatch received. No obstacle will be imposed in the way of the civil authorities.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1866.—Albert H. Voorhies, Lt. Col., or Andrew J. Herron, Attorney General, New Orleans: Were the civil authorities, State or Federal, conferred with by General Baird before he declared martial law?

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TEL., H'D Q'RS. WAR DEPT., New Orleans, La., Aug. 2, 1866.—Brevet Major General E. D. Townsend, A. G.: Dispatch received. Civil authorities were not, to our knowledge, conferred with by General Baird as to propriety of declaring martial law.

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ALBERT VOORHIES, Gov. of La. ANDREW J. HERRON, Att'y Gen. La. OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TEL., HEADQ'S WAR DEPT., New Orleans, Aug. 2, 1866.—U. S. Grant, General, Washington, D. C.: The more information I obtain of the affair of the 30th, in this city, the more revolting it becomes.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TEL., HEADQ'S WAR DEPT., New Orleans, Aug. 2, 1866.—U. S. Grant, General, Washington, D. C.: The more information I obtain of the affair of the 30th, in this city, the more revolting it becomes. It was not riot; it was an absolute massacre by the police, which was not excused in murderous cruelty by that of Fort Pillow.

On Monday evening Aug. 27th, a fire occurred at Altona, which involved a loss of over \$30,000.

was displaced from the windows of the institute, whereupon the firing ceased and the policemen rushed into the building. From the testimony of the wounded men and others who were inside the building, the policemen opened an indiscriminate fire upon the audience until they had emptied their revolvers, when they retired, and those inside barricaded the doors.

Some men were killed and wounded several squares from the scene. Members of the convention were wounded by the policemen while in their hands as prisoners, some of them mortally. The immediate cause of this terrible affair was the assemblage of this convention.

People of New Orleans were overawed by want of confidence in the Mayor and the fear of the Thugs, many of whom he had selected for his police force.

As to the mercenary manner in which the convention was broken up, I feel obliged to confess strong repugnance. It is useless to attempt to disguise the hostility that exists on the part of a great many here towards Northern men.

No steps have as yet been taken by the civil authorities to arrest citizens who were engaged in this massacre, or policemen who perpetrated such cruelties.

Judge Abel, whose course I have watched for nearly a year, I now consider one of the most dangerous that we have here to the peace and quiet of the city.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TEL., H'D Q'RS. WAR DEPT., New Orleans, Aug. 5, 1866.—His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of August 4th, and will reply speedily.

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OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, New Orleans, La., Aug. 6, 12 M., 1866.—His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States: I have the honor to make the following reply to your despatch of August 4th.

A very large number of the colored people marched in procession on Friday night, July 27, and were addressed from the steps of the City Hall by Dr. Dostie, Ex-Governor Hahn and others.

The convention assembled at 12 M., on the 30th, the timid members absenting themselves because the tone of the general public was ominous of trouble.

Among those outside and inside there might have been a pistol in the possession of every tenth man. About 1 P. M., a procession of say from sixty to one hundred and thirty colored men marched up Burgundy street and across Canal street, towards the convention, carrying an American flag.

A shot was fired, by whom I am not able to state, but believe it to have been by a policeman at some colored man in the procession. This led to other shots and a rush after the procession.

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S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., SEPT. 5, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR: Maj. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, of Cumb. Co.

REPUBLICAN DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY: Lt. JOHN M. CHASE, of Woodward Twp. Subject to decision of conferees.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES: ARTHUR BELL, Esq., of Bell township. Lt. THOS. LIDDELL, of Clearfield Bor.

COMMISSIONER: JACOB HOOVER, Esq., of Lawrence Twp.

ADJUTOR: JOHN RUSSELL, Esq., of Penn township.

The Presidential Tour.

The President, Secretaries Seward and Wells, Postmaster-General Randall, Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut, and other dignitaries, left Washington on Tuesday, Aug. 28th, for Chicago, to participate in the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Douglas monument.

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ANOTHER DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

BALTIMORE, August 31.—Last night an attack was made on the colored portion of the Camp Meeting held at Shipley Woods, three miles from Hanover Switch on the Washington road, by a band of armed desperadoes.

Several negroes were badly beaten and wounded, and a white man named Milton Benson, while at prayer, was shot in the back of the head and mortally wounded, the ball coming out of his mouth.

As far as can be ascertained, the following are the facts in this outrageous affair: A white camp meeting, attended by ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the North Baltimore District, of which Mr. Lanahan is Presiding Elder, was being held at the place before stated.

The Rev. Messrs. Speake, Reid and other Ministers officiated at the white meeting, near which, under the auspices of the same, some colored people were holding camp exercises also.

During yesterday afternoon a number of young men were noticed in the camp ground, having pistols in their possession. These were so far as can be ascertained, residents of the surrounding neighborhood.

No disturbance occurred during the day. About midnight whilst the colored people were conducting their religious exercises, they were suddenly set upon by a gang of men, making use of loud shouts of epithets and imprecations.

The attack commenced with the beating of a negro wile on his knees. The negroes at once rose up and a scene of wild and indescribable excitement ensued, the women screaming in terror.

Shots were fired by the assailants, but in the dark few shots are supposed to have taken effect. The colored men rallied, and turned upon their assailants, and drove them off two or three times, whilst the women fled toward the white camp.

Many colored people were wounded with clubs, and there were some flesh wounds from pistol shots. Some of the colored men had pistols, and used them freely upon their assailants, but with what result is not known.

Finally the conflict ended through the persuasion of the white ministers and others, by the colored people leaving the ground, and seeking their homes, leaving their camp to the desperadoes, who further gratified their unmanly spirit by piling the tents and effects of the negroes, in a heap and setting fire to the pile, destroying it all.

The white man shot as first mentioned was at prayer at the altar in the white camp, where Mr. Speake was conducting the exercises. By whom the shot was fired is not known, but the friends of some of the ministers believe that it was fired by some of the white men who intended it for a prominent Methodist minister.

How this may be it is impossible to say. Others think it was simply a stray shot, which is very probable. Our informant says the white men certainly began the disturbance while the colored people were engaged in religious exercises.

The assailants are reported to have used various rallying cries among which was the expression, "How about New Orleans?" There are many exciting and doubtless more or less exaggerated stories circulating about the affair, but the above, as far as can be at present ascertained, seems to be authentic.

BLACK DRESS COATS, Cassimere business coats, black doe-skin cassimere pants, corded silk vests, at J. P. KRATZER'S. LINEN DUSTERS, selling at cost at Sept. 5, 1866.—J. P. KRATZER'S.

BOYS' CLOTHING.—A full stock of boys' coats, jackets, pants and vests at Sept. 5, 1866.—J. P. KRATZER'S. CLOTHING.—A large stock of ready-made clothing, selling off cheap at Sept. 5, 1866.—J. P. KRATZER'S.

FULL SUITS.—Coat, pants and vest, of mixed cassimere for \$13.00. Light cassimere pants and vest to match (all wool and well made) for \$10.00. Overalls, selling at \$1.00, at Sept. 5, 1866.—J. P. KRATZER'S.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES are superior to all others for family and manufacturing purposes. Contain all the latest improvements, are speedy; noiseless; durable and easy to work. Illustrated circulars free. Agents wanted. Liberal discounts allowed. No consignments made. Address EMPIRE S. M. CO., 616 Broadway, New York. EMPRE S. M. CO., 616 Broadway, New York. EMPRE S. M. CO., 616 Broadway, New York.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Execution* *Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Clearfield, on MONDAY the 24TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1866, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

Two certain tracts of land situated in Karthaus tp., Clearfield county, Pa., one tract bounded east by land of Edward McGarvey, south by land of Jacob Michaels, and west and north by land of John Vought, containing ten acres, being all cleared, and having a frame house and log barn erected thereon. The other tract bounded east by land of James Rouch, south by land of Moore, west and north by lands of Isaac McClure, Key, and containing one hundred acres, being all cleared, and having a frame house and log barn erected thereon. The other thereof by D. W. Moore, west and north by lands of Isaac McClure, Key, and containing one hundred acres, being all cleared, and having a frame house and log barn erected thereon. The other thereof by D. W. Moore, west and north by lands of Isaac McClure, Key, and containing one hundred acres, being all cleared, and having a frame house and log barn erected thereon.

Also—A certain tract of land situated in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing about seventy-five acres of land, having a small house and log barn erected thereon, with a small orchard and about 20 acres cleared, and bounded viz: on the south by lands of John Benson, west by land of Walter Morgan on the north by lands of Richard Hughes, and on the east by land of Stephen Keppart. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George Keppart.

Also—A certain tract of land situated in Morris tp., Clearfield county, Pa., bounded by land of John Hill on the east, on the south by land of Peter Schwartz, on the west by land of John Hockenberry, and on the north by lands of Zachariah Jones, containing sixty-two acres, with five acres cleared, and a log house and barn erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Davis.

Also—A certain tract of land situated in Jordan tp., Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the east by land of Robert Patterson, south by land of Peter Patterson, west by lands of John Glasgow, and north by land of John McNeal, containing about 119 acres, with 18 acres cleared, having a log house and barn erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Robinson and Thomas Robinson.

Also—A certain tract of land situated in Chest township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the east by Robert Pennington, west by land of S. H. Hurd on the west, and on the north by land of H. Hurd on the west, and on the north, containing about 50 acres, with twenty-five acres cleared, and having a frame house and log stable erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William W. Wilson.

Also—A certain tract of land situated in Penn township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded east by land of Reed & Weaver, south by land of E. Benton & S. Derrick, West and North by land of E. Benton, containing about 105 acres, with 40 acres cleared and having a frame house and log barn erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George Benton.

Also—A certain tract of land situated in Boggs township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the East, West and North, by lands of James B. Graham, and on the South by land of Jacob Small, containing about 11 acres, with 10 acres cleared, and having a small frame house and log barn erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Enoch G. Gray.

Also—A certain tract of land situated in Woodward township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the South by land of S. Shoff, West by land of S. Shoff, and North and East by turnpike, containing about 1 acre and having a large frame house and stable erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Nancy Henderson.

Also—A certain tract of land situated in Becaria tp., Clearfield county, Pa., bounded east by lands of Graham & Co., north by lands of Joseph George, south by Clearfield creek, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, with 50 acres cleared, and having a small frame house and log barn erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry W. Killmar.

Also, by virtue of sundry writs of *alias f. fa.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Clearfield county, Pa., the following described real estate, to wit: A piece of land situated in Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at a white oak, thence north 94 degrees to a post, thence east 5 perches to a hemlock, south 43 perches to a white oak, east 25 perches to a red oak, west 27 perches to place of beginning, containing 9 acres and 60 perches and allowance. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James A. Boal.

Also—another tract of land situated in the township of Morris, county of Clearfield, State of Penna., bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at stone at the north west corner, thence by land of Gratz, south eighty-nine degrees, east one hundred and forty-five perches to stone, thence by land of Samuel and John Hoover, south one degree, west one hundred and seventeen perches to stone, thence by land of Gratz, north eighty-nine degrees, west one hundred and forty-five perches to stone, thence by land of Gratz, north one degree, east one hundred and seventeen perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres and the usual allowance for roads &c. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Zimmerer, William Zimmerman and Sarah Zimmerman.

Also, by virtue of a writ of *Levata Facias*, the following described real estate, to wit: All that certain one story frame building and derrick, situated in the township of Becaria, Clearfield county, Pa., on the north side of the township road leading from Hegarty's cross road to Madera, said building being 69 feet in length and 16 feet wide, together with engine machinery and fixtures thereon, and a tract of land owned by the Madera Oil Company, containing eight acres, more or less. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of the Madera Oil Company. JACOB FAUST Sheriff. Aug. 22, 1866.

S. B. McELROY, JAS. DICKSON, JNO. T. SHANE. DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE. SEPTEMBER, 1866. McELROY, DICKSON & CO. NO. 54 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. PRESENT THEIR FALL STOCK, NOW COMPLETE, And invite the attention of Dealers to their CAREFULLY SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS, OFFERED AT POPULAR PRICES.

The frequent fluctuations in value of all descriptions of Merchandise, renders it a matter of especial propriety that purchases should be frequent and therefore the nearest market becomes the one best adapted to supplying retail dealers with Goods they sell. Purchasers from Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia, are invited to visit Pittsburgh and inspect this STOCK OF GOODS WHICH WILL BE KEPT FULL DURING THE SEASON. TERMS, NET CASH. AND PRICES REASONABLE. McELROY, DICKSON & CO. NO. 54 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

WANTED—AGENTS—\$75 to \$200 PER MONTH for gentlemen, and \$35 to \$75 for ladies, everywhere, to introduce the Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected. It will hem, fell, stitch, quilt, bind, braid, and embroider beautifully—price only \$20—making the elastic lock stitch, and fully warranted for three years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. Address or call on C. BOWERS & CO., office, No. 50 South 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. All letters answered promptly, with circulars and terms. Aug. 29, 1866.