

revolvers, pistols of all kinds, clubs and old rusty swords. From one man was taken a seven shooter loaded, a box of cartridges and a roll containing the names of nearly a hundred volunteers who had got ready to do duty. Every few minutes arrests were made, and in almost every case fire arms were taken from the prisoners. A fellow, representing himself as a reporter, had furnished himself with a four shooter, ammunition and a club. At two o'clock the neighborhood of the Orange headquarters became crowded, and the police had great difficulty in keeping the mob within bounds. About half-past two the Orangemen formed on 29th St., below Eighth Avenue, and at the same time the 22nd Regiment, under Col. Porter, marched past and formed in line on 8th Avenue, where they loaded with ball and cartridge. Next came the 6th regiment, which took up a position to the north of 23rd street. The police were on the east side of the street, and the military on the west, and it would seem to be the intention to have the Orangemen march between the two files. They presented a small appearance, numbering about two hundred. They had two banners, one the stars and stripes, and the other banner bearing the picture of William of Orange on horseback; and a small one with the inscription "American freemen fall in." After waiting some time for a band of music, it left, and a line was formed. About this time the police on the other side of the street made a rush on the mob, and it was feared a general row would take place, but it was quieted, and at 3 o'clock the signal for starting was given, and the procession started and was twice attacked by the rioters, who were quickly put to flight by the police. A large number of rioters were clubbed and taken prisoners. At 26th street the ninth regiment charged the mob with fixed bayonets and several persons were killed and wounded, among them one woman. Col. Fisk was wounded through the ankle. Captain Spencer, of the ninth, was killed by his own men, while firing a volley into the rioters. Lieut. Page, of the ninth regiment, advertising agent of the Grand Opera House, was fatally wounded. Between 25 and 26th streets the mob fired three shots at the procession and the military returned the fire, killing eight and wounding 13. Two boys and a lady were shot. Sixteen citizens and three soldiers were killed coming down the avenue at the corner of 23rd street. The 84th regiment fired on the mob, killing and wounding 12. One policeman was shot dead.

Later.—The fight on 24th street and 8th Avenue was more severe than at first reported. Over a hundred and fifty of the mob were certainly killed and wounded. Among the troops known to have been killed, besides those already reported, are a captain of the 84th, and two privates and a sergeant of the 9th. The five regiments are resting on their arms near the Cooper Institute. Just before the Orange procession formed three hundred Hibernians, all armed, with loud cheers, took possession of 29th street, immediately opposite the police, who stood quietly waiting for orders. When orders came the streets were cleared in two minutes. One detachment marched quickly down twenty ninth street towards seventh Avenue, and two others went, one up and one down eighth Avenue, and the Hibernians disappeared. No shots were fired, but here and there the dull crack of a locust showed that some unfortunate had found out the thickness of his skull. In an instant the street was empty. Every shop had its shutters up, and nothing but the police were left in sight, with the exception of an unterrified photographer, who adjusted his apparatus to take a view of the row with all the coolness imaginable.

General Shaler at first advised the Orangemen not to bear banners, but finally told them to carry what they pleased. The Orangemen then gave three cheers for Governor Randolph and three for the stars and stripes. The master then exhorted the brothers to keep peace, maintain dignity, and on no account retaliate for blows or insults while on the march. Any brother being disorderly would be expelled from the order. The question then arose whether ladies should join the procession in carriages. The ladies were not afraid, but it was finally concluded they should go home and wait the result. One brother was pointed out as well known to the Irish Catholics, and he was requested not to go out, for if he did there surely would be a riot. Thomas Brunett then offered up a prayer for divine protection in this great day.

Governor Hoffman, accompanied by

several officers, drove up the avenue while the procession was moving down 8th Avenue, notwithstanding the dark appearance around, he never looked better than this afternoon. The soldiers, two deep, lined the avenue for eight blocks, and a thousand policemen were also present on the pavements. The windows and every inch of room was occupied by dense crowds. As soon as the riot began, the stores in the upper portion of the city were closed, and in the jewelry and some other stores, valuables were removed from the show windows. The post office is now guarded by the 69th regiment, which, although Irish, stands ready to put down the Hibernians.

10 p.m.—About forty persons were killed during the riot to-day. The total number of wounded is unknown, but fifteen are known to be mortally wounded. At the sixteenth precinct there were sixteen dead bodies this evening. They were removed to the Morgue. At the 29th precinct there are four dead bodies. At the Morgue there are at present forty bodies. The only ones so far identified are Henry C. Page, of the 9th regiment and advertising agent of the Grand Opera House; Chas. Pettit, Chas. Bucklin, and Mr. Archibald. Among the killed at the 16th precinct were a woman and child. The remainder are supposed to be rioters. Col. Fisk was at the head of his regiment and was wounded early in the affray, when the collision at 24th street took place, while he was in the act of giving an order he was struck with a club and one of his ankles broken, he was at once removed to a private residence in 25th street. His wound, though painful, is not dangerous. Captain Spencer, of the 9th regiment, it is reported, was struck at the same time, and seriously, if not fatally injured.

The Orange procession broke up in 4th Avenue, opposite the Cooper Institute. The Orangemen put their badges and regalia in their pockets, and mingling with the crowd quietly dispersed. The police took charge of the Orange banners.

Later, midnight.—The city is quiet. Heavy bodies of police are patrolling the city. The troops, in the armory, are ready to leave at a moment's notice. An Orangeman's house was stoned to-night, but the mob fled before the police. Several false alarms of fights were made.

In Brooklyn there was so much excitement with regard to the terrible riot in this city that it was deemed advisable by the Police Commissioners and Chief Campbell, to have an available force at headquarters during the night. All the court officers and sanitary squad were held in reserve to one a.m. The fourteenth regiment was dismissed early in the evening. All the regiments turned out in full numbers. The 14th had 1100 men in line.

The locality of the house to which Col. Fisk was taken is kept secret, as the mob threatened to take the life of any member of the ninth, especially Fisk. The Hibernians swear they will have vengeance.

The Tribune of to-morrow, will have the following: When the Orangemen were opposite 24th street the column halted for a moment. Immediately after the halt a shot was fired from the upper story of a brick building at the north-east corner, and, simultaneously, shots were fired at the 6th regiment from the rear of the 25th street, on the same side of the street. The 84th regiment received the first shot, and in the confusion of the moment many of the men aimed at the murderers, as if expecting orders to fire. In an instant one gun was discharged and then followed a regular volley along the line of the 6th, 9th and 8th regiments, a few of the men loading and firing a second time. So sudden was the occurrence that the officers were taken by surprise, but as soon as possible they rushed among their men to stop the firing. The 84th regiment chiefly directed their fire at the upper part of the house when attacked, but the sidewalk was swept clear. So soon as the sidewalk was cleared, nine bodies, one of them that of a woman, were seen lying extended and still upon the pavement in front of the house. The right wing of the regiment being advanced about 25 yards beyond 24th street, the men in that part of the line fired across the sidewalk, at the south-east corner of that street, and the avenue. Here were grouped about 20 police and a few citizens; all these discovering that the troops were aiming low, they threw themselves, by common impulse, prostrate upon their bellies and scrambled away at the first fire. However, a well-dressed man, who was afterwards as-

certain to be R. C. J. Lattimer, was instantly killed, and, after him, policeman John O'Connor fell dangerously wounded. The firing over, there was a pause of several minutes, during which a further attack of the Hibernians was awaited. While the troops were reloading their guns no regard was paid to the wounded and dying for several minutes. The terrified citizens were afraid to venture out of their houses. None of those escorting the Orangemen could advance beyond the lines to give relief, on account of the danger that other shots would be fired by the infuriated mob, and that the militia would renew their wild volleys. The situation at the crossing of 24th street, where the people stood, was terrible. There lay eleven bodies, two or three piled together as they had fallen; a dead woman was stretched across a dead man with a fearful wound in her head, which covered his face with blood, writhed in agony for some moments and then slowly crept to the door-step and feebly strove to raise himself on it, presenting as he did so, a full view of his ghastly injuries. An aged workman, evidently an Irishman, had received a shot in the arm and sat down on the step and desperately faced the troops in the midst of the firing, while holding his bleeding arm extended before him. He remained, until relief came, fiercely glaring in silence at the Orangemen. A lad lay crouched against a cart wheel, just beyond the corner of 24th Street, appearing to have been hurt. The women appeared at the windows above, making signs of anguish and bewilderment, looking alternately down at the bodies and then at the troops and the policemen. Presently one and then another of the friends of the victims stole out and touched them, to see if they were still alive, but soon hastened within. A young Irishman remained and walked two and fro, wringing his hands and making piteous cries of grief, and from time to time he clenched his fist and seemed to be making a desperate resolution of vengeance, and then would stop to look at one and another of the bodies. The surgeon of one regiment came with commendable promptitude to attend to the wounded. At last, when the mob had been driven far back on the side of the street, the work of moving the dead and wounded began. As the column remained at a halt the riot was suppressed by this single volley. The most drunken and desperate of mobs could not be induced to resume the fight. General Varian is indignant at the action of the 84th regiment, in firing without orders. He ordered it to the rear and brought up one half of the 9th to take its place at the left of the Orangemen. The procession then moved on. The passions of the mob appeared to have greatly subsided. The sidewalks were lined with people, and the windows of many of the houses were crowded, and at many points, workmen, in large numbers, suspended their labor to witness the procession, but they were all silent. It is doubtful if any case of the day will compare with that of Mr. Lattimer, a member of a stationary firm on Nassau street, near Liberty. He was walking along 8th Avenue, near 28th street, and when the volley was fired, several balls entered his body. One passed through his breast another shattered his under jaw to splinters, and two took effect in his neck. He at once fell on the pavement, and although still living at Bellevue hospital last night, no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Advices from the principal cities of Canada, state that the Orangemen paraded without being disturbed, but intense anxiety was felt at the proceedings in this city.

A report has been printed and sent to the French Assembly, stating that M. Victor Place, late French Consul at this port, purchased worthless carbines and took commissions without authority, amounting to over a million and a half francs. The committee on national defense decide that the amount must be returned to the coffers of the state.

ROCHESTER.—The common council, this evening, framed unanimously, a resolution of thanks to Governor Hoffman, for his brave action in upholding the rights of the people to assemble and parade.

The following is said to be in circulation for signatures:—In view of the recent and probable future events, the immediate organization of a society, to be known as "The Protestant League of America," the headquarters of which is to be in New York City, with affiliated societies throughout the United States, is recommended. For

this purpose, and properly to consider the immediate want that gives rise to this suggestion, let a public meeting be called at once in this city and elsewhere. The claims of Roman Catholics are incompatible with civilized and religious liberty.

At an adjourned meeting of merchants, this p.m., at the Produce Exchange, the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That we enter our solemn protest against the arbitrary assumption of power on the part of the Mayor and Superintendent of police, in discriminating between the rights of one religious and political organization to the prejudice of another.

*Resolved*, That we utterly repudiate the sophistry and superficial pleadings published in the said order for the U. S. Justification, as unworthy the source from whence it emanated; as in direct opposition to the great American doctrine of liberty for all.

*Resolved*, That we are nothing for the religious or political prejudices that may underlie the differences among our foreign born citizens, but we deprecate any restriction of the rights of one class more than another, and equal rights and privileges must and shall be granted to all foreigners alike, without regard to their voting power.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby ordered to Gov. Hoffman, for the prompt manner in which he has relieved the entire City from the odium of being governed by a rabble.

THE *Alta California*, in an editorial article, favors the idea of using preserved timber for building purposes. While ordinary timber is cheap material for building purposes, it has the disadvantage of rotting soon, and shrinking, swelling and checking, or splitting, so as to loosen the nails and admit cold, dust and water. The *Alta* says that late experiments at Mare Island show that preserved yellow fir—preserved or permeated by hydro-carbon oils—is California's strongest building timber, so far as known. The result of the tests made by the Civil Engineer of the Mare Island Navy Yard, were that laurel broke under a weight of 387 pounds; oak, 413 pound, and preserved fir, 462 pounds. California laurel is a hard, strong wood, but the oak is six and the preserved fir is nineteen per cent. stronger.

The hydro-carbon oils, when they penetrate the pores of wood, not only protect it from decay, but also prevent shrinking and swelling; and besides can be applied so as to prevent checks or season-cracks. The preserving process can be applied in a few hours, in the form of heated vapor, and has all the good effects of seasoning. It also prevents the shrinking of wood in summer and the swelling in winter. The *Alta* says the superior merits of preserved wood are being recognized by engineers and builders, and it is being extensively used in Government works and public buildings.

THERE is a woman East who is accused of carrying on murder by wholesale, with a cold-blooded, vindictive calculation that is positively frightful. Her maiden name is Lydia Danbury, and her birthplace Burlington, New Jersey; her last husband's name was Nelson H. Sherman. Her victims are summed up as eleven in number: three who were her husbands, fathers of her own and others' children, one a refined and educated young lady, and seven boys and girls, six of them being her offspring, and all less than ten years of age. All her victims had died suddenly, and exhibited the symptoms of arsenical poisoning. Her last husband's death aroused the doctors' suspicions to such an extent, his symptoms being precisely similar to those of his two daughters who had died suddenly a short time previously, that they resolved to hold a post-mortem examination. The stomach and a portion of the liver were taken out. They were placed in the hands of a chemist, whose analysis proved that the liver was perfectly saturated with arsenic. Three other bodies were exhumed, and their stomachs taken out and subjected to tests for poison. Arsenic was discovered in each of them. She is in custody at Derby, Conn. If she is really guilty of the crimes alleged, there is no other apparent motive for the commission of the most of them than the gratification of a murderous disposition, as the most of her victims were innocent, helpless children.