

filled with the convention members and negroes. W. P. Swish was drawn out of the convention and carried to the lock-up by a double guard armed to the teeth, amid cheers from the people and cries of "hang him."

Reports widely disagree about the number of negroes and rioters killed.

Gen. Baird immediately proclaimed martial law, and directed all civil functionaries to report to Gen. Kautz, who was appointed Military Governor, with headquarters at the City Hall. Quiet was thus restored, and reports today say the convention prisoners are released, and there is no further disturbance.

The casualties are stated, the lowest, at 34 negroes killed and several white persons, including policemen wounded. The hall and vestibule of the Mechanics Institute present a sad appearance.

New York, 31.

Gen. Terry, Commanding at Richmond, Va., has issued a general order forbidding, in his military detachment, during the existence of martial law, all military organizations or associations for the purpose of drill or military instruction, other than the militia organized by the Governor of Virginia. This order will put a stop to nightly drills of parties of negroes, which have recently caused much excitement in Richmond.

The Rhode Island Democratic state convention elected the following delegates to the Philadelphia convention:—

William B. Lawrence, Amasa Sprague, Alfred Anthony, A. N. Bullock, Thomas Stone, James S. Parsons, James Waterhouse and E. R. Potter. Resolutions denouncing Congress and praising President Johnson were unanimously adopted.

New York, 1.

The *Post's* money article says the loan market is unchanged; governments are firm.

There were 15 cases of cholera and 6 deaths in this city and 18 cases and 5 deaths in Brooklyn today. There were 3 deaths from cholera among the troops on Governor's island last night, including Lieut. Smith.

Although the announcement that the Atlantic cable was open for business was only made yesterday, there were 20 messages filed on that day, and the cash receipts at the New York office were \$3,000 in gold.

Chicago, 2.

The President today presented Gen. Sherman his commission as Lieut. General of the armies of the United States. Gen. Grant was present when the commission was signed and delivered.

Gen. T. T. Eckert, Assistant Secretary of War, appointed and confirmed last week, has tendered his resignation of that office, to accept the position of general superintendent of the telegraph lines from Norfolk, Va., through New England to the end of the Atlantic cable on this continent.

The Empress Carlotta left the City of Mexico July 9th, and passed Havana on the 17th, en route for Europe.

New York, 2.

Since July 22d, there have been 30 cases of cholera and 21 deaths on Blackwell's Island; from the 29th to the 31st there were 62 cases and 26 deaths on Ward's Island. In the city yesterday there were 21 cases and 9 deaths; also on Governor's Island yesterday there were several new cases and 5 deaths. The epidemic is on the increase in Brooklyn.

The following telegraphic correspondence explains itself:—

Executive Department,
Washington, July 31.

To His Excellency Gov. Wells:

I have been advised that you have issued a proclamation concerning a convention elected in 1864. Please inform me under and by what authority this has been done, and by what authority this convention can assume to represent the whole people of the State of Louisiana.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Governor's reply is as follows:

State of Louisiana, Executive Department, New Orleans, July 28.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:—Your telegram is received. I have not issued any order concerning the convention of 1864. The convention was re-convened by the President of that body, by virtue of a resolution authorizing him to do so; and in that event, for him to call on the proper officers of the State to issue writs of election for delegates in unrepresented parishes. My proclamation was issued in response to that call. As soon as vacancies can be ascertained they will be filled, and then the whole state will be represented in the convention.

(Signed)

J. MADISON WELLS, Governor.

Heart's Content, 31.

The President's message to the Queen, containing 77 words, passed through the cable in 11 minutes, and was delivered to the Queen almost immediately. The Great Eastern is now firing a salute in honor thereof.

A celebration in honor of the success of the cable is being held at Valentia, Ireland, this afternoon.

The Albany and Terrible leave here tomorrow morning for the spot where the cable of last year was lost; the Great Eastern and Medway will follow in about one week.

New York, 2.

The *Post's* money article says a very lively movement prevailed at the stock exchange today. Governments are steady, but inactive.

Chicago, 3.

State appointments of delegates to the Philadelphia convention include the following names by states:—From Illinois, A. H. Browning, Thomas J. Evans, A. J. Kuykendall, John A. McClelland, W. R. Morrison, T. S. Dick-ey, Samuel S. Marshall, Jesse O. Norton, L. H. Ross, Anthony Thornton and James C. Robinson. From Wisconsin, J. R. Doolittle, Alexander W. Rittenhall and James Crocker. From Minnesota, David S. Norton, Franklin Steele and Henry M. Rice. From Florida, William McGiven, Geo. S. Hawkins and John S. Maxwell.

Delegates are being generally appointed in the southern states of the most eminent military and civilians.

The New York *Times* having editorially declared that it would be impudent for such as Vallandigham and Wood and his brothers to appear as delegates, Vallandigham published a defiant letter, defying the convention to exclude him or any others who may appear. He says:—Bygones must be bygones, and he and his party have more to forgive of Doolittle, Raymond, and others than they have to forgive of him.

The Georgia convention declares as an ultimatum that the Philadelphia convention shall unqualifiedly pronounce for the repeal of the test oath, which the call for the convention does not do.

George Ashman and John Q. Adams, son of our Minister to England, have joined the movement in Massachusetts, and the Boston *Advocate* regrets to believe that Charles Francis Adams accedes to it.

Judge Benjamin R. Curtis publishes a letter endorsing the movement.

Senator Doolittle, in a speech at Madison, Wis., declares that the only qualification for membership in the convention is that the delegates unqualifiedly accept the terms laid down in the call, abide the destinies of the new parties, when the past record of individuals shall be forgotten.

The convention promises a large and distinguished assemblage, and, as the number of delegates is not limited, all rival sets will be admitted; indeed, confessedly, there is no power to exclude any who accept the terms of the call; the struggle will then be made which side of the convention shall control and lead the other.

The Louisiana convention did not, as was expected, re-assemble yesterday; but Judge Abel again charged the grand jury that they should indict the members of the convention for disturbing the peace and plotting against the stability of the state. He declared that the cause of the riot has no parallel in history.

The following additional telegraphic correspondence is published:—

Executive Office, August 1st.

Albert Voorhies, Lt. Gov., and Andrew Herron, Atty. Gen., New Orleans, La.

Were the civil authorities, state or federal, conferred with by Gen. Baird before he declared martial law? Could not the civil authorities, state and federal, enforce the law and preserve order with the aid of the military, and without the necessity of martial law? I hope that order has been restored, and the riot not as disastrous as represented. Please show this dispatch to Gen. Baird.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

In order that the following from Gen. Sheridan be fully understood, it should be stated that he was absent from New Orleans when the disturbance began in that city.

New Orleans, August 1.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Washington:

You are doubtless aware of the serious riot which occurred in this city on the 30th; that political body, styling itself the convention of 1864, met on the 30th for the purpose of remodelling the present constitution of the state. The leaders were political agitators and revolutionary men, and the action of the convention was liable to produce breaches of public peace. I had made up my

mind to arrest the head men, if the proceedings of the convention were calculated to disturb the tranquility of the department; but I had no cause for action until they committed an overt act. About 40 whites and blacks were killed, and about 160 wounded. Everything is now quiet, but I deem it best to maintain military supremacy in the city for a few days, until the affair is fully investigated. I believe the sentiment of the general community is a great regret at this unnecessary cruelty, and that the police could have made any arrests they saw fit without sacrificing lives.

(Signed) P. H. SHERMAN,

Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Maj. Gen. Francis J. Herron, an Iowa soldier of Democratic antecedents, settled on Red river since the war, was lately appointed delegate from Louisiana to the Philadelphia convention. Judge Abell and Gen. Dick Taylor belonging to the same delegation, he publishes the following letter:—

New Orleans, July 31.

R. Ogden, Chm. Dem. Cen. Con.

Dear Sir:—After the scenes of yesterday, which I witnessed, I must respectfully decline acting as a member of the delegation appointed by your committee to attend the Philadelphia convention. I believe the fate of the state to be settled by yesterday's action, and any attempt to help matters just now would, in my opinion, be useless.

Respectfully,

F. J. HERRON.

Chicago, 3.

The following dispatch, published in New York on Wednesday, was not telegraphed west.

A. S. Herron, Atty. Gen. of Louisiana. Washington, July 30.

You will call on Gen. Sheridan, or whoever may be in command, for sufficient force to sustain the civil authorities in suppressing illegal or unlawful assemblies, who usurp or assume to exercise any authority without first having obtained the consent of the people of the state. If there is to be a convention, let it be composed of delegates chosen from the people of the whole state. The people must be first consulted on changing the organized laws of the state. Usurpation will not be tolerated. The law and constitution must be sustained, and thereby peace and order.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

The evils of hasty legislation in the closing hours of the last session of Congress are apparent in the tariff bill, no less than in the so-called omnibus bill which, by including the equalization of bounties to soldiers, enabled Congressmen to raise their own pay to \$5,000 per annum. It is now discovered that the sections relating to bounty were so unskillfully drawn as to be almost if not utterly valueless, and the Secretary of War has appointed Gen. Canby, Surgeon Gen. Barnes and Col. Buchanan to consider what may be done under it. The number of soldiers benefitted will be very few; no flaw, however, is discovered in the section relating to Congressmen's pay.

Ottawa, C. W., 3.

Complimentary greetings have passed through the Atlantic cable between the Queen and the Canadian government. One of the messages took only 11 minutes to pass from Newfoundland to London.

Washington, 3.

Attorney Gen. Stanberry has given his opinion that the nominations rejected by the Senate can be legally made by the President during the recess. The President has appointed W. F. Johnston collector for the port of Philadelphia, and O. B. Stoneaker, three times rejected, assessor of internal revenue at Philadelphia.

Secretary Tousey, under a law passed at the late session of Congress, has appointed J. Ross Browne commissioner to collect mining statistics in the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, he will proceed to the Pacific coast by steamer on the 11th. This is an important mission, and will embrace statistics of the products of bullion, population engaged in mining, description of mineral lands, capital invested, cost of labor and yields.

New Orleans, 3.

Martial law has been withdrawn. The grand jury found indictments against 25 members of the convention, and their trial before Judge Abell will now proceed.

London, 3.

There is no political news of importance.

New York, 4.

The *Post's* money article says money continues abundant. Governments are firmer.

London, 27.

The armistice between Prussia and

Austria it was stated would probably be renewed, but there is no intimation of this having been done. Previous to the armistice the Italians were successful in South Tyrol.

The British Government has announced its intention of prolonging the suspension of *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

Notice has been received that the government has agreed with the council of the reform league to facilitate, in every way, their speedily obtaining a decision as to their right to hold public meetings in the Park, and until the question has been decided no further meetings will be held, except one on the afternoon of the 30th, by arrangement with the government. This statement, however, is contradicted in a letter from Mr. Walpole, who states that no promise was made, and that no permission was given, but that the government promised to withdraw the police and military, under the express stipulation that no attempt would be made to insist upon the supposed right to hold meetings, until the legal question had been decided.

The *Times* says that the armistice did not come a moment too soon to save Austria from the final catastrophe. Yet one day more and the Italians would have found themselves in full possession of Southern Tyrol, and the Prussians, masters of the passes of the Danube, would have threatened Vienna on the east and west. The combatants are now resting, irrespective of their positions, and there are well grounded hopes that the truce may be prolonged into an armistice, and this again into a definite peace.

On the 26th a suspension of hostilities for 8 days was concluded between the Italians and Austrians.

Chicago, 4.

The New York *Times* correspondent at New Orleans writes of Monday's riot:—I have already forwarded a number of disconnected dispatches relative to today's fearful carnage, and now propose to give you a more connected account. I only write what I can substantiate on the best authority. The convention met at 12 o'clock, 26 members being present, Judge R. K. Howell, (since missing,) in the chair. R. King Butler, also missing, moved an adjournment of the House, during which time the Sergeant-at-arms was directed to compel the attendance of absentees. The Hall was densely packed with freedmen, and just after the adjournment a procession, containing about 100 freedmen, carrying the United States flag and marching the streets with martial music, arrived at the Institute, having had a slight disturbance on Canal st. At this juncture the merchants all over the city, fearing the coming riot, closed their stores. When the procession entered the building a squad of police followed and attempted to make arrests; a scene of the wildest confusion followed; pistols were fired, clubs and canes were used, and brickbats flew in every direction. The policemen claim that they were merely attempting to arrest the Canal st. rioters, but certain it is that they mounted the platform where a small body of members yet remained, and one of them presented a pistol, upon their using offensive language. The policemen were finally driven out of the building, leaving inside Gov. Hahn, Judge Powell and other gentlemen, with the clerk attached to the state government, besides about 50 freedmen. Fortunately Gov. Wells had just left the building, for the purpose of consulting with Gen. Baird about calling out troops, Gen. Sheridan being out of town.

The Institute used now as the state capitol is located in Dryade st., between Canal and Common, and when the policemen were driven out they were met by a large body of freedmen, who caused them to fall back to Canal st. The police rallied and drove the freedmen back to Common, and in turn were driven back to Canal st., leaving Dryade st. perfectly clear of any vestige of humanity, except the bodies of three dead freedmen.

Up to this time one police officer had been mortally wounded, one severely, and others were slightly hurt with clubs and pistols.

Police reinforcements soon appeared in Canal street, and a crowd of rioters accompanying the police approached the Institute and began throwing stones through the windows and firing pistols at any one they could see inside the building. At the same time a detachment of police attacked a crowd of freedmen on Common street, and, after sharp firing and wounding several blacks, they drove them away. This gave the police and the mob which accompanied them full control of Dryade Street.

[Continued on page 286.]