

John S. Johns, who, in company with Mr. Frenielly, presented himself, when 100 guns were leveled at him. He, being intoxicated, fired, and the riot commenced. The mob fired at every one they could see. The citizens, white and colored, rallied and gathered about fifty stand of arms and the mob was vigorously attacked and driven back panic stricken and took to flight; they were pursued five miles, losing thirty-five killed and many wounded. The total so far as ascertained is said to be from 75 to 100 in killed and wounded. Owing to the panic among the mob only five whites were severely wounded. The colored citizens of the town are reported to have rallied promptly with the whites in defeating the mob. The stores and munitions of the latter were captured, and at last accounts Camilla was quiet.

New York.—The *Tribune's* Atlanta special says of the Camilla riot, when near the town the Republican speakers were met by the rebels, mounted and armed, who warned them not to go into the town; they went on and were soon met by the sheriff, who informed them that the people would not allow the radicals to speak in Camilla. They persisted however and on reaching the court house they and their friends were assaulted by a mob. Col. Potter was badly hurt, and many more Republicans killed and wounded. A large majority of the Republicans were colored men, who had been obedient to Gov. Bullock's proclamation, and had left their arms at home. Official reports place the number of killed and wounded at fifty. These outrages are being perpetrated all over the state. Gov. Bullock sent a strong message to the Legislature this afternoon, accompanied by an official report of the riot for Major Howard, commanding the sub-district, recommending the legislature to call on the President for troops to suppress the insurrections and enforce the laws of the State. A resolution was offered in each House, calling on the President to furnish a sufficient Federal military force to preserve the peace; but it was voted down in both Houses, and the Governor's message was referred to where it will lie buried.

Columbia.—The Senate, to-day, suspended for six months, Leslie White, for alleged contempt; White is a Republican but votes with the Democrats.

Montgomery.—Both houses have passed a resolution, asking the President to send Federal soldiers to the State to aid in preserving peace. The Democratic members bitterly denounced the resolution as a libel on the people of Alabama, and say it is a political scheme to control the polls.

Washington.—In the criminal court, this morning, the counsel of Surratt entered a special plea, setting forth the amnesty proclamation of July 4th as a defense, claiming that Surratt is within that portion of the proclamation pardoning all parties of treason and felony who were not then under indictment for these offenses in any court of the United States, having competent jurisdiction. His counsel claim that he was at that time solely under the indictment for murder, at common law, and not for treason or felony, and consequently that he is entitled to the benefit of the proclamation. The prosecution entered a special demurrer, and will proceed to the argument.

Atlanta, Ga.—Two accounts of the riot at Camilla have been received, one from a freedman, through Major Howard, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and one from Sheriff Poor, of Mitchell Co. Major Howard says, Ishmael Junnil, a freedman, states that he left Camilla, on the afternoon of the 19th. On the forenoon of that day he approached Camilla with Jno. Murphy, and Wm. R. Pearce, candidate for Congress, F. F. Pulney, white, and about 75 colored, all en route for Camilla where Pearce and Murphy were to deliver political addresses. Upon approaching Camilla, the relator, being in advance, was accosted by an armed mounted white man, who first stated that he was in search of a Doctor to attend a freedman, hurt by falling from a tree, but subsequently stated that he was a courier. He advised the party not to go to that town, as the people were determined the radicals should not speak there. Notwithstanding his warning the party moved off, when they were met by the Sheriff and a posse, who accosted Captain Pearce, and was assured by him that he desired and should speak in Camilla on political subjects. The Sheriff tried to dissuade him from doing so, telling him that the people would not permit it. The Sheriff then went back, and again returned saying he had done all in his power to dissuade the people from violence, but it was of no

avail. The party moved on towards the town, and Pearce and Pulney entered and dismounted and hitched their horses at the court house. As the wagon containing the music entered the town it was fired on by the mounted white man, who had accosted him, and by several other whitemen. The freedmen then started to escape to the woods, when Pearce attempted to rally them, calling on them not to fly. The colored men, being unarmed, would not stop. The relator, being mounted, dashed out of the town and passed the freedmen on foot, and the musicians, who had abandoned the wagon.

Sheriff Poor states that Murphy had secretly circulated a circular among the colored men of the county, ordering them to bring their arms to a meeting, advertised for the 19th, at the request of the citizens. Sheriff Poor with a committee of six men met the leaders of the procession when marching toward the town, and assured Pearce and Murphy that the citizens had no objection to the meeting, but they objected to their entering the town with arms. Murphy and Pearce said the guns belonged to the 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 any assemblage of armed men at political meetings, and assured them that if they entered the town with their music and banners, followed by armed men, he would not be responsible for the consequences. The procession moved into the town, headed by Pearce and Pulney in a buggy, armed with double-barrelled shot guns and Spencer rifles, and two pistols with a quantity of ammunition, as was afterwards ascertained. Next followed a four-horse wagon, containing a band of music and a number of armed negroes; next followed a column of negro men on foot, between 300 and 400, attended by about 20 mounted out-riders, at least one-half, if not two-thirds of whom, were armed with guns, and most of them with pistols. The music was playing, and the crowd were noisy and threatening in conduct. James Johns, and a number of intoxicated citizens, ordered the music to stop, but it didn't, and the column moved on. Johns' gun was discharged, but in an opposite direction from the procession, when the column fired a volley, many firing at Johns, but mostly at Maples' store, where six unarmed citizens were wounded. Immediately about twenty citizens sprang to arms, and fired into the column, by which two negroes were killed, and an unknown number wounded. The negroes immediately broke to a thick cluster of timber, about a hundred yards north of the Court House. At this point there was an attempt made by Pearce to rally the routed forces, when our citizens to the number of about 30, part being mounted, made a charge and completely routed the whole force, Pearce and his men flying to the roads and fields, and Murphy escaping in a buggy up the road towards Albany. Several negroes were killed, and 30 or 40 wounded, all of whom have been properly cared for. The Sheriff goes on to express the regret which the citizens of Camilla entertain at the necessity which brought about the occurrence, but they still think it was their duty to obey the orders of the Sheriff, to break up an unlawful assemblage.

New Orleans.—The city is in an intense state of excitement. About half-past ten o'clock a disturbance occurred at the corner of Bourbon and Court streets, in which several Democratic and Radical clubs became engaged, and several shots were fired. The parties dispersed, but scattering shots have since been heard in different parts of the city, and fears are entertained of further riotous demonstrations.

Washington, 23.—A dispatch from General Reynolds, at Austin, Texas, announces that a detachment of Federal cavalry overtook 200 Apaches, killed twenty, wounded an equal number, recaptured two captives and destroyed the Indians' camp and winter supplies.

After the conclusion of the arguments in the Surratt case, to-day, Judge Wylie reviewed the case and said the offense charged in the indictment amounted to giving aid and comfort to the enemy, by a conspiracy to abduct and murder President Lincoln; this was not treason, therefore it was not covered by the President's amnesty proclamation. The court, for reason, elaborately set forth and sustained the demurrer of the District Attorney. Merrick, of the prisoner's counsel, asked leave to amend the plea so as to meet the technical objection of the court. The Judge allowed the counsel till to-morrow to file the amended plea.

A dispatch received to-day, announ-

ces the completion of another section of the U. P. R. R., making 820 miles finished.

FOREIGN.

London, 30.—Important news has been received from Madrid to the effect that the Prime Minister, Gonzales Bravo, and two other members of the Spanish Cabinet had resigned; the Marquis Haskina had been requested to take their places *ad interim*.

The Queen is returning to Madrid.

Martial law has been proclaimed at the Capital.

Paris journals here, have reports that a general rebellion, against the Queen had been commenced in Spain, headed by Gen. Prim, and by the Genl's recently exiled. Some accounts say that the rebels were moving on Madrid in force. Insurrection is reported to have broken out in Andalusia.

Queen Isabella visited the Emperor Napoleon and Eugenie at Biarritz, soon after the return of the latter from St. Sebastian.

New York.—The *Herald's* London special says dispatches from Madrid state that Admiral Topet and all the naval forces off Cadiz had revolted, and that the Generals recently banished had returned to join in the revolt. Marshal Delatore headed the movement, and was leading the men of the old party to sustain it. Several towns have joined the insurrection; and the most intense panic prevails at the court at Madrid. Troops have been dispatched to the south, Gen Cache taking command. A rumor prevailed in Paris, on Saturday, that Queen Isabella had abdicated.

Paris, 21.—Some reports say that the rising in Spain is not a movement of the Liberals alone, but is supported by all parties. It is stated that the revolutionists have failed at some points, owing to the want of leaders. The rumor that the Queen was about to abdicate is discredited.

The *Moniteur* publishes exciting intelligence, received yesterday. It says the accession of some crews of the fleet at Madrid to the revolutionary movement was expected; but accounts, so far, are imperfect. It is certain, however, that Gonzales Bravo and the ministry have resigned, and that Gen. Concha has been summoned to Madrid to form a cabinet. At last accounts the Capital was quiet. The *Moniteur* adds, this event prevented the Queen of Spain from meeting the Emperor Napoleon again, as she left St. Sebastian for Madrid.

London, midnight.—The following has been received from Spain. The resignation of the members of the cabinet has been accepted. A parley has been held between the Royal officers and some of the rebel leaders, the result of which is not known. A body of rebels, 14,000 strong, have gathered near Valladolid to intercept the Queen and to prevent her from returning to Madrid. The whole of Andalusia is in the hands of the revolutionists. It is rumored that they are acting in support of the interest of the Duke de Montpensier. There is much excitement at Madrid.

New York.—A private letter from Rio, August 26, says that six Brazilian gun boats had reached Ascension, the capital of Paraguay, where they found a large number of foreign flags displayed from private residences.

London, 22, midnight.—The following is additional from Spain: Concha is at the head of the Queen's troops. The Prime Minister, Bravo, has fled. The Queen is at San Sebastian, on the road between that place and Madrid. Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Spain.

Paris, 22.—*La Patrie* publishes the following from the Spanish Ambassador here:—Madrid is quiet, though the people are excited. The troops and citizens are faithful at Cadiz, but the garrison has been reinforced as a precautionary measure; other towns are quiet.

London, 22.—The telegraph in Spain has been disordered in every direction, and the news is uncertain and contradictory. Generals Pym and Deroda are at the head of the insurgents, their forces are marching on the capital.

Paris.—Telegrams to the journals here, confirm the news of the rising in south Italy. The *Temps* fears the Italians desire to overthrow the monarchy under Victor Emanuel. Ganclois asserts that Francis the Second, ex-king of Sicily, is the prime instigator of the movement, and that the rebels are merely acting under the pretence of republican principles.

A report is current that the minister of war will immediately issue orders for the dismissal of 80,000 men from the army, on furlough.

London.—The people of the provinces

of Corunna, Lugo, Orenz, Pontevedra, Murca, Albacet, Husca, Saragossa and Tonel have pronounced for the revolutionists. The rebels are very strong in the provinces of Barcelona, St. Taragona, Deorda and Garona. It is said that "the sovereignty of the people," and "an appeal to the nation" are the war cries of the insurgents.

Paris.—The *Moniteur* has the following in regard to the royal army of Spain: Gen. Concha's brother has been ordered to command the centre, Gen. Cheste commands in Catalonia, Arragon and Valencia, and Gen. Navalichez in Andalusia.

Paris.—Official dispatches from Spain have been received here. They admit that an insurrection has broken out in Madrid and Seville, but its existence in Murcia is denied.

London.—Latest advices from Spain indicate that the revolution is gaining strength. Cadiz was occupied by the rebels on Sunday, and all the country from Malay to Cartagena was in arms. All previous reports of the rising in Galicia are confirmed. The revolutionists had formed a national provincial government at Seville, which is the headquarters of the rebellion. It is reported that Espartos gives his sanction and support to the movement.

Lisbon.—The Duke de Montpensier is preparing to return to Spain.

Vienna.—A dispatch from Madrid says the revolutionists demand the abdication of Queen Isabella, in favor of her son, the infant Alphonzo, and calling an extraordinary session of the national Cortes to settle the affairs of the country.

Paris.—Gen. Jose Concho, acting president of the Spanish Ministerial Council, has sent a circular to the representatives of Spain at all foreign courts, assuring them that the insurrection will be suppressed.

France will remain neutral in the affairs of Spain.

Madrid, 22.—A royal decree has been issued, accepting the resignation of all the ministers; Jos. Conchas is appointed President of the Council. The government is formed into three military divisions, under the command of Pezula, Manuela Concha and Navalichez, who have decided to attack the insurgents. All assemblies of the people are forbidden. The provisional government, formed at Seville, has declared Espartos President. The forces of the insurgents are estimated at 14,000, with 11 ships of war and 5,000 seamen.

Paris.—Madrid is quiet. Estrada is appointed Minister of Marine. News from the provinces is contradictory. The Queen attempted to return to the Capital, but finding the route in possession of the enemy she returned to San Sebastian, where she remains. The rebels, everywhere, proclaim Esparto President. Bravo and the other ministers have arrived in France.

London.—The *Times* Paris letter says Gen. Pym is leader of the insurgents; he has left Paris for Spain, to meet the exiled Spanish generals, at Cadiz. Captain Malcomb, of the Spanish ironclad *Saragossa*, who joined the insurgents, brought his guns to bear on the barracks of Cadiz, and compelled the royal troops, garrisoning the city, to surrender, the city having pronounced for the revolution. Each of the generals proceeded to other places and raised the standard.

London.—The following additional news has been received from Spain: The fortified town of Sontona, in the province of La Tonta, has pronounced for the revolutionists. The railroad and telegraph lines in the south-eastern part of the empire have been cut, and rapid communication is destroyed. The excitement is greatly increasing at Madrid.

Triest.—The officers of the Austrian Navy, to-day, tendered a banquet to Admiral Farragut, at which speeches were made, and much enthusiasm manifested.

London.—The following has been received from Madrid, officially: General Novatichetz, of the Royal army, at the head of a large force, has gone to Andalusia; troops have also been sent to Sontona.

London.—A party of sixty persons, all armed, attacked the house of Mr. Justice, near Cork, last night, and carried off all the arms; the movement was directed by an American. No arrests have been made.

Elmira.—As the funeral procession of Mrs. Carr, to-day, was crossing the Erie Railroad, when near Painter Post, an express train came along, frightening the horses of one of the carriages and the sister of the deceased was thrown on the track and both her feet cut off, the child of the deceased was literally cut to pieces.