# NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME II—NO. 173. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 28, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 483.



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## BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

ACTION ON NEW ORLEANS AFFAIRS.

SCHOFIELD'S ANSWER TO GEN. ROUSSEAU.

BIG BET BY A "BIG MEDICINE" MAN.

LATEST NEWS FROM CUBA.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS IN A BATTLE.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

Republican Majority in West Virginia.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN IRELAND.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

MARKETS, RIVER NEWS, ETC.

Evening Dispatches to the Associated Press.

### The Valley Agricultural Fair.

STAUNTON, Virginia, October 27.—The Valley Agricultural Fair commenced to-day. The exhibition of stock, machinery and agricultural implements is very good. About seven thousand visitors were on the grounds to-day. An address of welcome was delivered by Hon. John Baldwin, President of the society, in which he adverted to the changed condition of the States of the South and the cheering aspect of her agricultural prospect for the future.

Hon. A. H. H. Stuart delivered an address before the society upon agriculture. General R. E. Lee arrived to-night from Lexington. General Lee, Commodore M. F. Maury, and ex-Confederate Senator Caperton are judges of the ladies croqueting match.

### From the Plain'—The Indians Attack a Train.

ST. LOUIS, October 28.—A Cheyenne dispatch says the Indians attacked Hunt and Hall's train, near Perry Station, on Sunday, killing four men and capturing fourteen mules.

### Tennessee Politics.

NASHVILLE, October 28.—The contest between Mercer and Prosser, both Radicals, for Congress, is warming. Prosser's friends have raised a pole and run up a carpet-bag instead of the national colors.

### Political Meetings in the South.

SAVANNAH, October 28.—A large negro Radical meeting was held in Courthouse square this afternoon. Several white leaders were on the stand. The speeches of whites and blacks were threatening and incendiary. One colored speaker threatened a fearful retribution on the Democrats when Grant is elected and said the right of his race to vote was obtained by revolting, and it would take a bloodier revolution to take it from them; that the colored people would be law-abiding and peaceable citizens if they may, but devilish, fighting, burning citizens if they must. Many whites were present as spectators.

AUGUSTA, October 27.—A Democratic meeting was held to-night and addressed by Judge Carleton, Democratic elector from Indiana, B. H. Hill and General Wright, urging the people to vote for Seymour and Blair.

Republicans say they will carry the State by a small majority, but the Democrats are confident of twenty thousand majority.

### Political Difficulty at Columbia, South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 27.—Associate Judge Hoge has taken refuge North from the fury of the colored citizens. They have learned that he asserted some time ago that he wished he had all the negroes in a tobacco field, and he would go through them with his old regiment. Hoge is a Radical candidate for Congress from this district.

### Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, October 28.—Money active at 7 per cent; sterling 109¼; gold 134¼; 5-20s of '62 113; North Carolinas 68¼; new 66; Virginias ex-coupon 55; new 56¾; Tennessees 69; Tennessees new 68¼.

Flour 10@15c lower. Wheat 2@3c lower. Corn 1c lower. Mess pork lower $25 90. Lard quiet, steam 17¼@17¾c. Cotton quiet, middling uplands 23c. Freights firm.

### Havana Markets.

HAVANA, October 27.—Sugar buoyant and favors sellers, with a large speculative inquiry. Sterling exchange 133 @ 134 premium. Federal currency 86@9 discount. Gold, long sight, 4@5 ⅌ cent premium; short 7 do.

### Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 28, Noon.—Consols 94¼; Bonds steady at 73¾; sugar firm, both on the spot and afloat.

LIVERPOOL, October 28, Noon.—Cotton buoyant; sales 15,000 bales.

## Morning Dispatches to the Associated Press

## WASHINGTON.

### New Orleans Affairs—General Schofield's Answer to General Rousseau.

WASHINGTON, October 27.—Rollins decides that hotels whose yearly sales of liquors aggregate $25,000, must exhibit wholesale liquor signs.

Rollins to-day nominated Spencer Kirby Revenue Supervisor for the Southern District of New York.

General Grant remains West until after the election.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, October 26, 1868.

Brevet Major General L. H. Rousseau, Commanding Department of Louisiana, New Orleans:

Your dispatch of the twenty-sixth, forwarding a message from the Governor of Louisiana, and asking instructions, has been received. You are authorized and expected to take such action as may be necessary to preserve the peace and good order, and to protect the lives and property of citizens.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

The tenor of Rousseau's dispatches have not transpired beyond the assertion that they authenticate dispatches published by the Associated Press.

The *Star* says: A prominent officer on duty in New Orleans writes to an officer on Grant's staff, that the First Infantry was mostly recruited in New Orleans, and contains a large rebel element, and adds that there is good authority for saying this regiment will soon be transferred to the frontier.

The *Star's* article in full is as follows: The trouble in New Orleans. Considerable uneasiness is expressed at army headquarters at the condition of the affairs in New Orleans. Dispatches have been received from General Rousseau in relation to the disturbance which occurred yesterday, but they have not been promulgated.

The singular allegation is made in regard to the First United States Infantry, stationed there to preserve the peace. The men comprising the regiment were nearly all recruited in New Orleans, and a letter from a prominent officer on duty there to a member of General Grant's staff says about three-fourths of the enlisted men have served in the Confederate army, and unless other troops are at once sent to relieve them no protection will be afforded to loyal men in case a riot should occur. These troops, the letter says, will take advantage of their uniform and shoot down loyal, peaceable negroes under the pretense that the latter are inciting a riot, while every protection will be shown to the rebel element, who are the real aggressors.

In view of this condition of affairs there is good authority for believing that this regiment will at once be ordered to the frontier and another one, not recruited South, sent to take its place.

Secretary Schofield had the New Orleans troubles under consideration to-day, and there is reason to believe that he brought matter before the Cabinet at the meeting this afternoon. Additional troops have been ordered in readiness to go to New Orleans if further trouble occurs.

## NEW YORK.

### Helmbold Bets High on Seymour.

NEW YORK, October 27.—H. F. Helmbold publishes the following: He will bet $1,000,000 in cash—$250,000 that Grant will not receive a majority of the electoral or popular vote of the United States; $250,000 that Indiana and Pennsylvania go for Seymour and Blair; $250,000 that New York goes for Seymour and Blair and Hoffman, and $250,000 that Seymour and Blair will be elected President and Vice-President of the United States. Helmbold refers to prominent gentlemen for his ability to make and his sincerity in offering these bets.

## FOREIGN.

### Earthquake Shocks in Ireland—Manifesto of Provisional Government of Spain.

LONDON, October 27.—Light shocks of an earthquake were felt at several points in Cork county, Ireland, yesterday.

MADRID, October 27.—The manifesto of the Provisional Government favors decentralization and promises to render an account of its doings to the Cortes. Intelligent Spaniards advise the sale of Cuba to the United States, as a solution of the slavery question.

VIENNA, October 27.—The Austrian Diet has passed the ministerial army bill, after much opposition.

## CUBA.

### Battle With and Defeat of Rebels.

HAVANA, October 27.—A battle was fought between the troops and three hundred rebels. The latter were beaten, losing three prisoners, but carrying off their killed and wounded.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Earthquake in California—No Quorum in Oregon House of Representatives—Republican Majority in West Virginia—Seymour in Ohio.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 27.—A sharp earthquake was felt here at midnight, causing considerable fright but no damage.

The Republican members of the Oregon Legislature have resigned, leaving the House without a quorum, and no appropriation bills passed. Great excitement in consequence.

WHEELING, October 27.—Returns from thirty-three counties show a Republican majority of four thousand.

TORONTO, C. W., October 27.—Three packages registered letters via the Grand Trunk railroad are missing. No clue to the thieves.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, October 27.—Governor Seymour has arrived. He was received at the depot by an immense crowd. He is now speaking.

The Republican Association at Galveston, on the evening of October 21, passed the following resolutions of which they request publication:

WHEREAS, In the death of Hon. G. W. Smith, of Marion county, a Republican member of the Constitutional Convention, who was brutally murdered on the night of the fourth instant, together with three colored citizens, in the town of Jefferson, by an armed rebel mob known as the Ku Klux, we have another bloody evidence of the fiendish spirit of political intolerance, of lawlessness and crime that actuates the populace of a large portion of Texas; and

Whereas, In these outrages, now alarmingly frequent, perpetrated on and toward Union citizens and Republicans, we are more forcibly reminded of the need of an efficient military commandant, whose martial arm shall suppress wrong and enforce right; therefore, be it

1. *Resolved*, By the Republicans of Galveston county in meeting assembled, That, aware of the great responsibilities of our position as the only untrammeled body of Republicans in Texas who can advocate freedom and justice and counsel the enforcement of law without danger or molestation, we do declare our heartfelt sorrow and sympathy for the Republicans of Northern Texas and the relatives and friends of the Hon. G. W. Smith and his fellow-martyrs, in their great loss and bereavement.

2. *Resolved*, That in the death of the Hon. G. W. Smith, the Republican party of Texas have lost an earnest, a faithful co-laborer, and a worthy citizen.

3. *Resolved*, We do now express an earnest wish for and cordial approbation of any and every measure that shall tend to the restoration of order and the maintenance of law in all the desperado-ridden counties of this State.

4. *Resolved*, That we do now in meeting assembled request the attention of the entire country to the condition of Texas, the sufferings and wrongs of Unionists, and especially of Congress do we petition for immediate action in our behalf on their reassembling and to this end.

5. *Resolved*, That in view of the utter recklessness of the desperado element in this State, its contempt for all *feeble* authority, civil and military, we do earnestly petition Congress and that power of the Government intrusted with the administration of the military affairs in the unreconstructed States to re-establish in our midst such a military government as shall possess at least a measure of the capacity, firmness and vigor of the lamented Major General Charles Griffin, in the appreciation of the deplorable condition of affairs in Texas.

6. *Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the following papers, with a request that they publish the same: *Flake's Bulletin*, *Freeman Press*, Houston *Union*, *National Index*, New Orleans REPUBLICAN, New York *Tribune*, New York *Independent*, Washington *Chronicle*, Chicago *Tribune* and *Staats Zeitung*, St. Louis *Democrat* and San Francisco *Flag*.

B. RUSH PLUMLEY, President.
G. W. HONEY, Secretary.

### A Bit of History.

In one of the chapters of a new book, written by an ex-member of the Louisiana Tigers, a noted New Orleans regiment in the Confederate army, in which the battle of Gettysburg is treated of, the following appears regarding the Democratic movements then anticipated:

"It was currently reported and fully believed through all the army of General Lee that Mr. Vallandigham and other leading Democrats of Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania had arranged a plan by which risings and riotous meetings should be inaugurated on the Fourth of July in all the great Northern cities. The scheme failed except in New York, and there it came so late as to be of no avail in our behalf at the Gettysburg battle."

Most of the shadows that cross our path through life are caused by our standing in our own light.

## FROM LITTLE ROCK.

## THE REBELLION IN ARKANSAS.

### Hon. James Hinds, Member of Congress, and Another Republican Assassinated.

### HON. JOS. R. BROOKS WOUNDED.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

LITTLE ROCK, October 23.—Hon. James Hinds, member of Congress from the Second District of Arkansas, was assassinated to-day while traveling through Monroe county. He lived two hours. Hon. Joseph R. Brooks, who was traveling with him, was wounded—supposed to be not fatally. They were shot by assassins secreted in the brush, by the road side. An outspoken Republican named James Coolsey, was assassinated in the same county, near Clarendon, a few days since.

### THE BOWLD GINERUL BLARE.

BY DENIS O'FLAHLAIT.

It's a mity man am I,
Sez the bowld Ginerul Blare;
It's a powerful man I am,
Sez the bowld Ginerul Blare.
I'll dayfind the Conshtitooshun
Be the manes of rayvolooshun,
An upsit ayche inshititooshun,
Sez the bowld Ginerul Blare.

It's a victh'ry we shall win,
Sez the bowld Ginerul Blare;
It's a triumph we shall win,
Sez the bowld Ginerul Blare.
We shall carry Pennsylvanny,
An' likewise Injianny,
An' Ohio, sure as anny,
Sez the bowld Ginerul Blare.

It's a small mishtake I made,
Sez the bowld Ginerul Blare;
It's a big mishtake I made,
Sez the bowld Ginerul Blare.
Chune wid grafe the moornful lyre,
For me fat iz in the fire,
An' I may as well raytire,
Sez the bowld Ginerul Blare.

### ADDRESS.

#### To the Democrats Who Keep Step to the Music of the Union.

FELLOW CITIZENS: We are of those who, when the life of the Union was assailed, were designated War Democrats, because we insisted that the Union must be saved, even at the cost of blood. We could not be other than War Democrats when war was waged for the avowed purpose of dividing and virtually destroying our country. We were Union Democrats when to be so subjected us to the reproach of loving and cherishing slavery. We were still Union Democrats when to be so exposed us to obloquy as seeking the violent subversion of slavery. The principles of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson were and are ours; they have been freshly and nobly illustrated in council by our lamented Dickinson, Douglas and Brough; and in the field by Philip Kearny, John Sedgwick, Isaac I. Stevens and their compatriots. We will not speak in praise of the living, but there is no manworship in the proud tear that we give to the memory of our patriot dead.

Secession was an appeal from the ballot to the bullet. It was an attempt to establish by force dogmas which had been charged upon the Democratic party by its enemies as necessarily resulting from its principles, but which that party had always disclaimed, and had, in sustaining General Jackson's resistance to Nullification, practically repudiated. Having then shown that Democracy is not Nullification, we have in our day been called to prove that it is not Disunion. We regard the demonstration as conclusive.

When the struggle of our fathers for a redress of grievances had resulted in the recognition of their independence, that large minority of the American people who had mistakenly but conscientiously adhered to the British crown, forever abandoned "the Lost Cause." They ceased to be Britons or royalists and became republican Americans. "The right divine of kings to govern wrong" was thenceforth no part of their creed. They melted into the mass of their countrymen, attached themselves to one or the other of the parties into which those countrymen were soon divided and had thenceforth no distinct existence. As wise men and good citizens they could do no otherwise. They had no longer valid reason for remaining distinctively Tories, and they acted accordingly.

Such should have been the course of our misguided countrymen who plunged or were drawn into the Southern rebellion. That rebellion having been put down, they should have been the foremost in seeking to consign its bitter memories to oblivion. A great majority of them have seen fit to take a very different course. Even in States that adhered to the Union, like Kentucky and Maryland, they have chosen to band together and dictate platforms and candidates to the only party they deem worthy of their favor or support. In States further South, not content with monopolizing power, they insist on reviving dogmas and aggravating distinctions which have no rightful relation to existing conditions. While slavery existed it was neither practicable nor safe to treat even free blacks in the slave States as entitled to the rights of men. To educate them, receive testimony against whites, and allow them to keep and bear arms, was to aggravate the dangers of a condition already full of peril. Sensible men might regret and even condemn the necessity, but not the legislation which simply recognized and conformed to it.

But, the war having resulted in the overthrow of slavery, every act conceived in and impelled by the spirit of the defunct institution was a wanton assault on the triumphant Union. It said to the victors, "You had power to free the slaves; but we have power to make their freedom curse to them." It was a new war waged against the republic in the person of the weakest and humblest of her loyal children. It inaugurated oppression and social anarchy at the South, while it necessarily revived dissatisfaction and bitterness at the North.

We long observed this in silence, but without regret. We hoped that it would pass away with the mortification of unexpected defeat, the pangs of keenly-felt disappointment, the chagrin of high raised expectations suddenly blasted. Instead of this, matters have steadily tended from bad to worse, until they culminated, in the late Democratic National Convention, in the nomination for President of a candidate whose course throughout the war was in striking contrast to that of General Dix and Democrats of his school; with a nominee for Vice-President who owed his selection wholly to his fresh, deliberate recommendation that the next President should undertake to subvert existing State Governments, and nullify acts of Congress by naked force, without even a pretense of legislative or judicial authority for so doing. There is no precedent for so reckless a proposition from an exalted source, to enthrone anarchy and light afresh the fires of civil war, even before the houses have been rebuilt which our late war laid in ashes.

We have waited patiently for the correction of errors which, if left uncorrected, must prove fatal to their indorsers. We have waited in vain. Even the late signal manifestations of public sentiment, which the blind can scarcely misread, have wrought no amendment. The machinery of the Democratic party, as now organized, is wielded by men who approved General Blair's letter to Brodhead, conformed to rebel dictation in the adjustment of their platform, and justify the murders at Camilla. They proffer us no alternative but this: Either confess that we were wrong in resisting secession and disunion, or support General Grant for President. We decide to stand by the Union and vote for Grant.

Yours truly,
SHIRAM WALBRIDGE,
On behalf of many War Democrats.

## THE CITY COUNCIL.

### Board of Aldermen.

At the regular meeting last evening, President Markey in the chair, the resolution of the Lower Board removing from office Samuel Weeks, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, because he would not permit the fire alarm to be sounded to create or continue a riot, was concurred in finally.

Resolution of the Lower Board for the extension and widening of the Orleans Canal to Metairie Ridge. Concurred in finally.

Resolution to proceed with suit against the late Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer and their securities for $42,000 deficiency, as amended by the Lower Board, by striking out the name of Francis Money. Amendment concurred in.

Mr. O'Brien offered a resolution providing that the payment of salaries to city employes by preference under previous ordinances does not authorize the payment of such warrants to third parties who may have purchased such claims. Adopted.

Mr. Shields moved that when the Board adjourns it adjourn till twelve o'clock M., Wednesday. Adopted.

Resolution of Lower Board authorizing the transfer of the contract for cleaning streets in the Third District from Mr. Correjolos to John Guidry. Concurred in.

Resolution amending existing ordinances so as to fix the license tax on menageries at $250 per annum. Adopted finally.

The Mayor's veto of the resolution to remove the stalls of the Bazar Market between the Meat and Vegetable Markets of the Second District came up. Laid over till next regular meeting.

The Board adjourned till twelve o'clock M. to day.

### Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The Board met in regular session last night. President Kearny in the chair.

The Treasurer reported the receipts in the city treasury, for the week ending October 24, to be $234,195 35; expenditures $25,315 22; balance on hand $208,879 13.

A resolution was passed removing Samuel Weeks, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, because he would not permit the fire alarm to be sounded to create or continue a riot.

The ordinance providing for the sale of the city markets, which is forty-seven pages long, was referred to a special committee.

A resolution from a party to establish an engine for the purpose of ginning cotton in the Third Ward, being reported unfavorably upon to-night by the committee, a speech from Mr. Sturcken followed. Mr. Wynne and Mr. Breen defended the action of the committee.

Mr. Farrell attacked Mr. Wynne as having acted from personal interests.

Mr. Sturcken also spoke strongly in the matter.

Many personalities were used, and an excited discussion ensued.

The Board adjourned, after passing the resolution to meet at 12 M. every day, including Monday, November 2, until the election.

### Assassination of Hon. G. W. Smith.

[From the San Antonio Herald.]

In another place we give a short account of the cowardly murder of one of the finest young men that ever trod the soil of Texas, the Hon. G. W. Smith, delegate to the Reconstruction Convention, and one of the Republican Executive Committee.

Captain Smith served gallantly in the Federal army; he left his school in the West and responded to the call of his country, and fought his way into Texas, where he set up the old flag and determined to stand by it or die. A young, almost beardless youth, temperate almost to a fault, never using any kind of liquor, teas or coffee, never uttering an oath—purity and goodness danced from his fearless eye, and shone forth on every feature of his honest face. He had fought through the war for the establishment of the Union, and was the last man to compromise a single principle. In the Convention he was a quiet worker, speaking but two or three times during the session. He contended very warmly in favor of placing no restriction of age upon any office in the State, and in favor of the most liberal provisions in regard to residence and citizenship.

He was a young man of fine sense, and was radical in his notions of morals and politics. No man has died in the nation, for the cause, inspired with purer or better motives than G. W. Smith. He led the Union sentiment in his section of the State, and there is no one to take his place. He was singled out as a mark for cowardly assassination, and has died the death of a martyr to principle. His murder can never be punished. If the just vengeance of the mighty Government, whose honor and prowess he helped uphold, were even to invite his old comrades to lay waste the land that had drunk his blood, it would still be insufficient. Thousands of loyal men have fallen in Texas, Louisiana and other Southern States, since the peaceful "situation" has been accepted; but the names of Dostie, Ashburn and Smith stand forth like mighty spirits who have fallen, but whose memories will nerve the arm of vengeance, hallow the name of liberty and finally destroy the hellish spirit which was born in Southern slavery.

Peace to your spirit, gallant Captain Smith, there is one pen that will never cease to speak fondly of your name, never forget to pursue your murderers and their friends.

### An Anecdote of General Grant.

Editors Alton Telegraph:

DEAR SIRS—At this time, when the opponents of General Grant are charging him with being ambitious, and only striving to gain the Presidential chair to assume a military dictatorship, I wish to relate an incident in the early military career of General Grant, which fully illustrates all his subsequent course:

When the Twenty first Illinois Infantry, which had become unmanageable by their first appointed Colonel, was placed under the command of Colonel Ulysses S. Grant, and ordered to Quincy to take part in the campaign in Northwest Missouri, it was my fortune to make the greater part of the march with Colonel Grant and his command. On going into camp about six miles from Springfield, at the close of the first day's march, the men, after stacking arms, and while awaiting the arrival of the wagons, scattered and invaded the gardens of the citizens living in that vicinity. It was but a few moments before a lady presented herself to the group of officers gathered around Grant, and inquired for the Colonel. Colonel Grant, who was reclining on the ground, at once arose to his feet and asked her errand.

"Colonel, your men are taking all of my onions, radishes, peas, beets, etc., and I wish you would have them stopped."

"I will. Adjutant, call the officer of the day." When that officer came forward, Colonel Grant said: "Captain, take a squad of men and arrest all men found in the neighboring gardens, and bring them to camp." The order was promptly executed, and soon the officer returned, having under guard some six or eight men.

"What were you doing in those gardens?"

"Why, Colonel," said the spokesman of the party, "I didn't know it was agin orders to go in there."

"If you had been a citizen passing along this road, would you have thought you had any right to go into one of those gardens and have taken what you wanted?"

"No, sir."

"Well, then, learn now and forever, that you have no rights as a soldier that you do not possess as a citizen. Captain, tie those men up to a tree for one hour."

McCRODDEN.

A Republican, residing in Marshall county, West Virginia, a day or two since fell in with one of his neighbors, a life-long Democrat, and the latter approached he shouted: "Hurrah for Grant!" "Oh, you are joking," said the Republican. "No, I'm in dead earnest," was the reply. "Why, what's the matter?" "Well, the fact is," said the old Democrat, "I can't stand the load these fellows are trying to make us carry. I am going for Grant."

## THE MURDER OF AN INNOCENT.

## A Correct Statement.

## EXOULPATION OF MR. BELOT.

## FUNERAL OF THE MURDERED MAN.

The man killed yesterday morning about two o'clock, at the corner of St. Philip and Chartres streets, mentioned in last evening's paper, was Leterio Barba, twenty-six years old, a native of Messina, and a member of the Innocents club. He was shot in five places, and almost instantly killed.

While he was breathing his last Major De L'Isle, who happened to be standing near by, asked him if he had been shot by a negro. He shook his head, being unable to speak. Being asked if a white man shot him he simply nodded his head. He lived at 35 Hospital street.

Charles Wagner, who was present at the time of the shooting, states that deceased was on the side of Chartres street, near St. Philip, next to the river; that the man who killed him came along the other side of the street armed with a shot gun, when, without a word passing so far as Mr. Wagner heard, the man leveled the gun at deceased and fired, causing him to fall dead and that the murderer immediately ran down St. Philip to Royal, then to Dumaine, down Dumaine to Villere and turned into Orleans street, where he hid himself in a butcher's stable and escaped. Mr. Wagner, who is a special officer of the Canal and Claiborne Railroad company, blew his whistle and pursued him but no policeman came to his assistance.

The deceased was evidently killed with buckshot. The suppositions are either that an old grudge existed between the parties, or that a quarrel had occurred between them in the course of the procession.

This is the report of the *Bee*.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Avila, when the following testimony was taken, as reported by the *Times*:

Charles Wagner—Last night, after the procession, I was going down Chartres street toward Esplanade, to go home. I passed this way because Congo Square was picketed with soldiers.

At that time I saw Belot fire with a gun at Leterio Barba. I was at that time not ten feet distant from Belot. He ran down St Philip street to Royal, from Royal to Dumaine, from there to Villere. At that point he got around the butchers' stalls, and there I lost him.

Only one shot was fired. At the time, Barba was walking down toward Esplanade. There had been no sign of any difficulty between them until the moment he fired.

A verdict of death from an unknown party was returned by Dr. Avila and the jury, owing to the discrepancy between this evidence and other statements.

Mr. Wagner, who is quite a young man, made affidavit yesterday before Recorder Gastinel that he recognized the man who did the shooting as one of the two brothers Belot, Octave or Armand, he could not tell which. He declared that he could identify him when he saw him. The former, Octave Belot, is a member of the present State Legislature.

It may not be improper to state that Recorder Gastinel expresses a doubt as to the correctness of this statement, for it is understood that both of the Belots together with several other Republicans, were secreted at that time to avoid the dangers they feared from the crowd who had two hours before then broken open A. Belot's cigar store and destroyed his furniture. This is the report of the *Bee*:

After the procession of the Innocents Monday night had dispersed, a body of armed men, whose identity is unknown, broke open the cigar store of A. Belot, in the Second District, broke up his furniture with axes, and threw everything in the house into the streets, the family, however, escaping with injury.

An affidavit, it is stated, had been made on information received, complaining that the house was an arsenal for arms for negroes, and Recorder Gastinel, before whom it was made, called the fact to the attention of General Rousseau. This is supposed to be the cause which instigated the attack.

Barba was killed after Mr. Belot's cigar store was cleaned out, but the *Crescent*, with an inexcusable ignorance of the facts, says the accused, Belot, keeps, or rather kept, a cigar shop on Claiborne street, near St. Ann. The shop was entered during the day, yesterday, by some of the friends and avengers of the murdered man, who sacked the store, destroying all of its contents.

Last evening Mr. Belot had not been arrested, nor is there any good reason to suppose that he will be.

Barba was buried yesterday afternoon, the Innocents attending his funeral in a body.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 23, 1868.—The *Intelligencer* to-day reiterates its prediction of defeat in still more positive terms than yesterday, and, it is fully understood, with the approbation of the President and the Democrats in New York, Philadelphia and this city. It denounces the Radicals bitterly, but says it can not and will not deceive its readers by saying all is well when they know the contrary is true. With the present candidates the party can not win, and since the National Committee has refused to change candidates but one course remains in which there is any hope of success, and that is for the National Committee to announce that the Electors shall be free in the Electoral College to vote for whoever may, be considered best representatives of the Conservative voters of the country. If the National Committee will not do this all the State committees should act at once and publish their action. The feeling of the minority of the National Committee is represented by those here known to be in full sympathy with it, as more intense against those who united in the late address, and who overruled the change in candidates, than it has been at any time, and they charge openly that the whole move now is simply to secure the election of Hoffman and carry New York State for the sake of the State patronage.

The *Intelligencer* of to-morrow will demand action on the part of the State committees in still more pointed terms than in the article this morning, and affirm that as the matter is now going, there is not the shadow of a chance for a Democratic success.

We have received a letter from a native of North Carolina, who entered Lee's army on his fifteenth birthday, and served to the end of the rebellion, rising from the ranks to a captaincy, but who now regards it as the duty of every man, whether rebel or Unionist, who does not wish to see the country deluged with the blood of another civil war, to vote for Grant and Colfax. His record as a Democrat and a rebel was untarnished down to the date of the nomination of Seymour and Blair. But no sooner did he announce that duty to his country compelled him to vote for Grant, Colfax and Peace, than old friends and schoolmates, and many of his relatives, promptly "cut" him; some of the more intimate came to him in tears, stating that they too hoped for the election of Grant and Colfax, but beseeching him not to acknowledge it in public.—*New York Tribune.*

## MORE MOB VIOLENCE.

## Economy Hall Sacked.

## FURNITURE AND FIXTURES DESTROYED.

## Registration Books Scattered.

Last night at half-past ten o'clock a mob of disorderly white men broke into Economy Hall, and completely demolished the mirrors, windows, chairs, banners, benches and other articles of furniture. The damage resulting from the visit will amount to at least five hundred dollars.

The registration books were partially destroyed.

Mr. Gaillardet, the guardian of the hall, was absent at the time of the visit, as he had received information that such an occurrence was in contemplation.

## MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING AFFAIR.

## The Wounded Man Lives.

### EXCITEMENT AT TREME MARKET

The *Picayune* bunglingly, clumsily and awkwardly states that one of the members of the Innocents (and the *Bulletin* falls into the same error), was killed in Treme Market early yesterday morning. The truth in reference to the matter is that the man was wounded, but not killed, and that he will recover.

Recorder Gastinel informs our reporter that the Innocent member in uniform was in company with himself and two or three other citizens walking along Orleans street. One of the party invited the remainder to stop at the coffee stand at this end of the market and drink a cup of coffee. The whole party did so with the exception of this member of the Innocents. He declined to stop, remarking that he would go home, and bid his friends good morning or good night and passed on.

Shortly after the report of a shot was heard, when the party looked toward the other end of the market, and Recorder Gastinel exclaimed, "My God, our friend is shot." They went to him, found him wounded, procured a mattrass to place him on, conveyed him to a drug store, telegraphed for a carriage, procured two physicians and gave the best possible attention to the wounded man.

Instead of his body being laid out at the hall of the Innocents yesterday, as stated by the *Picayune*, the wounded man was comfortable, receiving the best surgical attention and carefully nursed and will recover.

Who fired the shot is unknown. It may have been a white man. It may have been a colored man. It may forever remain a mystery.

In connection with this we may add the following extract from the *Picayune:*

At the news of this outrage, the Innocents, who had prepared to disband, were called together again, and from then till daylight they took virtual possession of the Faubourg Treme, moving from point to point, and stationing squads of men at certain localities.

The police on the beats which were patrolled by the Innocents retired and reported at the station. Colonel Keeler and Major Russel, of General Rousseau's staff, went down to the vicinity of the Parish Prison after midnight, and found matters to be as we have above reported. They were halted at various points, but the Innocents, when learning who they were, allowed them to pass and repass at pleasure.

Undoubtedly these military gentlemen felt that the Innocents accorded them a high privilege in allowing them "to pass and repass at pleasure."

This extract, however, from the *Picayune*, in reference to affairs in the vicinity of Treme Market yesterday morning, reads very strangely:

Two companies of United States soldiers were sent down to the scene before daylight, under Captain Sterling. They held a parley with the Innocents—the latter stating that they meant to do no harm to any peaceable parties.

Magnanimous Innocents! who mean to do no harm to peaceable parties.

## ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGE

### A CITIZEN DRAGGED FROM HIS HOUSE.

Last night about half-past eleven o'clock a body of armed men, some twenty-five in number, belonging to one of the up-town Democratic clubs, went to the residence of W. B. Gray, in the Fourth District, an ex-officer of the United States army, and dragged him into the streets.

After insulting and abusing him in the most outrageous manner, these model Democrats forced their way into Captain Gray's house, carried off his pistol, after having destroyed several articles of furniture, among which was a bust of ex-President Lincoln. These men were acting alone from political motives, as they confessed at the time.

After leaving Captain Gray's these rioters and thieves went across the street, and broke into a house occupied by colored people. They stole what money they could find—about six dollars—and carried away two old shotguns.

### AMUSEMENTS.

#### Varieties Theatre.

This evening "Camille, or the Fate of a Coquette." "L'Ariel," by the charming young danseuse, M'lle Theresa. To conclude with the farce of "The Rough Diamond." Miss Gray will personate *Camille*. In this line of acting she excels.

#### Academy of Music.

Luke Schoolcraft is at home again at the Academy, and will appear this evening as the "Happy Little Dutchman." Charley Pettengill is gay and happy in his negro personations. The ballet charms all beholders.

Go to the Academy and see Billy Pastor as General Grant and General Lee. Applaud him in both photographs. Miss Engel sings.

#### Olympic Varieties.

The Olympic is a good place to while away one hour or three. Miss Garcia will sing one of her best songs. M'lle Lopez and her infant pupils in classic groupings.

An old architect in Paris has just invented a universal alphabetical piano, on which children can be taught instantaneously to read, to calculate and to play music. This interesting and ingenious instrument costs but six francs.

The Democrats enjoy one advantage for the present election returns—it costs them nothing for powder.—*Boston Post.*