SEYMOUR AND THE RIOTS.

A DEMOCRATIC BATTLE FOR THE REBELLION IN NEW-YORK.

The great Draft Riots of 1863, and Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania have always been intimately and curiously associated in the popular mind. The invasion was a direct appeal not only for Democratic sympathy but Democratic support and the riot a response of the Democracy. The draft was the occasion of the riot; the riot was the fruit of the Rebellion. It was as much a battle for the Confederacy as Gettysburg or Lookout Mountain. When it was suppressed the Rebel cause in the North failed as thoroughly as the Confederacy itself when it succumbed at Appomattox Court House. Its history is a part of the history of the Lost Cause. No episode will ever be read with greater interest; no miscreants will be loathed with a more profound contempt than the rioters of July 13, 1863. A disgrace to the city of New-York, it is a burning shame to the Democracy which time cannot efface, which ages can only serve to blacken. Nero fiddling while Rome was in flames; King Charles IX shooting miserable wretches from his palace windows on the day of Bartholomew; English cruelty in hurling sepoys from the mouths of their artillery, have all left a record of infamy too dark almost for human credulity. For New-York was reserved a shame as dark and damning, but the Democratic party of America stands alone in fomenting a riot they dare not espouse and in counseling outrages, arson and murder in behalf of a Rebellion they dared not acknowledge.

Every citizen of the Republic remembers the circumstances under which the conscription that was made the pretext for the riot was ordered. After the unfortunate battle of Chancellorsville, Lee's army poured Northward and our principal cities were in danger of capture—even the capital itself was exposed. As the insurgent forces were streaming into Pennsylvania and loyal citizens were on the way to meet them, the turbulent spirits in this city urged on by wily demagogues and secret sympathizers with the Rebellion, showed a desire to strike a blow in the rear. The issue of the battle at Gettysburg disconcerted their leaders and delayed their plans, but the effort to fill up the ranks of our armies, painfully thinned by disease and battle, was an opportunity not to be lost. The Rebel hosts were fleeing in dismay before Meade's victorious veterans, when the standard of revolt was raised. It came too late to be of essential service to the Confederacy but the madness of the riotous multitude in New-York and the retreating forces in Pennsylvania and Maryland was the same. Even their gibes and curses sounded wonderfully alike. If there were any differences between them the divergence was in favor of the disciplined over the undisciplined mob. During the invasion the Rebels would beg for music from their enemies, and no old man shed tears at the sound of "The Star-Spangled Banner." A regimental band who had been singing Rebel airs for the delectation of Union people, were quieted, if not terrified, by the "Battle Cry of Freedom." Those men were Rebels and traitors; these were murderers. Dead to every instinct of humanity, it will always be remembered to their dishonor that they trampled on the flag of their country and chanted the songs of our enemies while they murdered the helpless and maltreated the unoffending.

BEGINNING OF THE RIOT—ATTACK ON THE PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Although there were reasons to apprehend a riot for several days before the actual outbreak, when it did take place no one was able to tell where the movement had been inaugurated. The rioters were composed of laborers from the shops of the railroad companies and manufactories in the upper part of the city, but how they were drawn from their lawful pursuits to become the instruments of unlawful purposes no one seemed to know. The draft in the IXth Congressional District was to take place at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 13th of July, at the Headquarters of Provost-Marshal Jenkins, at Forty-sixth-st. and Third-ave. Before the draft began, a multitude, many of them mere boys, marched through the streets, in some instances even forcing men to join them. When the drawing commenced, the streets and avenues on the east side of the city, from Forty-first to Sixty-third-st., were filled with the riotous throng, which was momentarily increased by scores of men pouring from workshops and manufactories. About 100 names had been drawn from the box, when a pistol shot was fired in the street, and the building attacked by the mob. The first effect of the riot was the destruction of the Provost-Marshal's office. The crowd overran the office, seized and destroyed the enrollment lists, and then set fire to the building. The firemen were prevented from operating on the flames by the mob until it was completely destroyed, and three adjoining buildings had also been burned.

As soon as the mob took possession of the building, the United States officers endeavored to escape, and though some of them were roughly handled, they got off without any serious injury. A few hours later, and they would not have been so fortunate. The mob had not yet tasted blood, and the eagerness for more which urges on the furious multitude that has once had the fatal taste, was lacking. It came soon enough, and, when it did come, was only too terrible in its consequences.

After they had wreaked their fury upon the building, the vast crowd swayed to and fro like a purposeless horde of savages, intent only on destruction, and careless of where their vengeance fell. "Pull down that d—d rag," was the cry that greeted the Stars and Stripes. "Kill the d—d nigger," sounded in the ears of the unoffending African. "Down with the rich man," was the universal shout. To be respectably attired was to invite their fury. Three gentlemen quietly talking in Lexington-ave. were beset by the mob, and narrowly escaped with their lives. Many inoffensive citizens were beaten, and the cry, "Here's a d—d Abolitionist—let's hang him!" was as good as a death-warrant. Even then, unsuccessful resistance had not yet goaded the multitude to do their worst, or the taste of blood whetted their appetite for more.

When the buildings on the Avenue had been completely destroyed the firemen began to play upon the flames. The appeals of Chief-Engineer Decker had been unavailing, and some of the firemen had been roughly handled by the mob. But they were allowed to begin at last. While they were at work a man announcing himself as "Mr. Andrews of Virginia," ascended to the roof of a shanty opposite the smouldering ruins and addressed the dense mass of turbulent beings in an open space in the rear. Comparing our late lamented President to Nero and Caligula—though had it been Cato and Cincinnatus the comparison would have been equally odious with the mob—he offered to be their leader to resist the draft. Immediately after this, in a momentary frenzy, even more furious than any that had yet torn the infuriated multitude a large and beautiful dwelling at Forty-seventh-st. and Lexington-ave. was attacked, and wearing apparel, furniture, pier glasses, pictures, and books were hurled through the windows into the street. The furniture of the mansion was completely destroyed, and a whole library was trampled under the feet of the maddened throng. The building was then fired. Following this outrage, the Bull's Head Hotel in Forty-fourth-st., near Fifth-ave., was gutted and fired. The mob then divided into two or three gangs, and, under the guidance of leaders, paraded the streets with banners, on which were rudely written "Independent," "No Draft," &c. But the cries, "Kill the d—d nigger," "Here's an Abolitionist; let's hang him," were much more effective watchwords, and, despite the mottoes on their banners, were constantly on the lips of the multitude.

DEFEAT OF THE PROVOST GUARD.

The first attempt to resist the mob was made by the Provost Guard, a detachment of the Invalid Corps, numbering fifteen and a half files. These soldiers, marked by the scars of battle, broken down by the diseases of the camp, had been placed here out of the reach of the enemy. Their light blue uniform was a badge of honorable distinction—the evidence of faithful services that should have brought them respect and affection everywhere. But the rioters hated them for the very grounds of this claim to gratitude. When the moment came the mob vented upon them all the base passions of their depraved hearts—all their hatred of the Union cause, all their hostility to liberty.

The guard left their quarters at the Park barracks and marched to Thirty-fourth-st. before the rioters showed themselves aware of the approach of the soldiers. From this point, however, the mob began to surround them, calling them by every opprobious epithet, and by the time they had reached Forty-fourth-st. they were so closely pressed that they could not handle their weapons. They formed in line between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth-sts., when the mob began to jostle them and pelt them with stones. Lieut. Reed, commanding the guard, ordered the men to load, and then the order to "fire" was given, but the muskets were discharged so that no one was hurt. The mob retreated in a momentary panic, but soon rallied, and closing in upon the guards wrested their arms from their hands. The disarmed soldiers quickly retired, but were pursued by the mob as far as Twentieth-st., when the pursuit was abandoned. Most of the soldiers escaped, but a few fell victims to the fury of the mob. One of the guard became separated from his companions and was driven up Forty-first-st. to First-ave., where he was knocked down, and beaten until he became insensible.

At this point one of the worst features of the riot was displayed. A number of women, as frantic as the mob of fishwomen in the Reign of Terror, who rushed from Paris to Versailles to assail the Royal palace for vengeance and for bread, joined with the crowd, and one of them endeavored to stab the insensible soldier with a bayonet. Another woman, horrified at the atrocious cruelty of the act, grasped the weapon from her hands, and prevented the wicked deed. It was then too late to rescue the unfortunate "Boy in Blue," even had there been a heart to pity and a hand to save. He died where he fell, and was left dead on the walk.

Another soldier endeavored to escape by taking refuge among the rocks near Forty-second-st., but the rioters stripped him of his uniform, beat him unmercifully, and then hurled him down a rock 20 feet in hight. Not content with the outrages already heaped upon him, they half buried him with stones and dirt, which they cast upon him as he lay bruised and helpless at the base of the rock.

REPULSE OF THE POLICE.

Soon after the defeat of the soldiers, the police attempted to disperse the mob, but they met with no better success. They were forced to retreat, and many officers were seriously wounded. Even before the attack on the Provost-Marshal's office, Superintendent of Police Kennedy, though in citizen's dress, was recognized by the mob and beaten and kicked in a dreadful manner. From the first the rioters regarded the police as their natural enemies, but after the unsuccessful attempt to put down the mob their fury was boundless. A house at Forty-second-st. and Third-ave. was attacked and pillaged because it was said a policeman had taken refuge there, and many other houses were attacked for the same reason, and some of them burned. The casualties among the police numbered at least 20 before night closed in on the first day. The injuries of some of the officers proved fatal, but in few instances were the officers killed outright by the rioters. In the majority of cases they were dragged from their houses, or the houses in which they had taken refuge, beaten until they were insensible, and left upon the sidewalk.

Toward evening the mob began to extend the scope of their operations, and to move down town. At a few minutes before 5 o'clock they fired the gun factory at Twenty-first-st. and Second-ave., and soon afterward burned the whole block between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth-sts. The next advance was upon the colored Orphan Asylum.

DESTRUCTION OF THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

In nothing were the two masses of Rebels, the one led by Gen. Lee and the other headed by Mr. Andrews of Virginia, more thoroughly allied and yet more strikingly dissimilar than in their treatment of the colored race. Whether in Chambersburg or in New-York, the poor homes of these people were ransacked, and men, women, and children dragged from their most secret hiding places. In both cases they were treated to cruel kicks and knocks, but in the one instance they were remorselessly hung to lamp-posts and the dwellings of destitute children burned over their heads, while in the other they were bound together with ropes and cords and started in long trains of weary and melancholy bondmen toward the South. A black skin was a badge for martyrdom with the Rebels in gray and the Rebels in the garb of honest workmen. "Kill the d—d nigger" was the cry of the one, but the other was disposed to take him alive to enjoy the fruits of his unpaid labor.

When the mob advanced upon the Asylum 220 small children were in the building. Resistance was out of the question, and the mob was free to work its will. Chief Engineer Decker and the firemen endeavored to save the building, and even attempted to hold the mob in check, but they were swept away before the tumultuous multitude like wisps of straw before the blaze they had kindled. A colored man, assuling himself of a light skin, had mixed with the mob, and professing himself one of them, had learned of their design. He communicated the danger to the Superintendent, who hastily collected the family together, and at the sound of the bell, with the rioters swarming on every side, the children filed down the stairways and into the street. But while the savage yells and inhuman threats of the mob sounded in their ears and caused their hearts to sink within them, not a hand was raised to strike, and they passed on in safety to the Station-House in Thirty-fifth-st. Mobs are cowardly as well as cruel, but who can doubt that if one blow had fallen the infuriated throng would have rushed upon the defenseless children, and the moment have been one of a general massacre. As soon as the children were gone, the lightest furniture was heaped together, the floors saturated with inflammable material, and in 20 minutes the building was a ruin. After being kept three days at the Station-House, the orphans were removed, under a strong guard, to Blackwell's Island, where a shelter was offered until the premises they now occupy at One-hundred-and-first-st., near the North River, was secured. The situation of the poor children in the Station-House has been very feelingly described: "Sheltered but not secure, in momentary dread of an attack by the mob, who had collected in large numbers without, wearied and hungry, they but once allowed their feelings to overpower them. Believing an entrance had been effected, as with one voice they raised a cry of terror so piteous that the captain of the station shed tears of sympathy."

ATTACK ON THE TRIBUNE OFFICE.

Many of the rioters had collected in Printing House-square, between the City Hall Park and THE TRIBUNE Office, and for a long time kept threatening the office with destruction. About 8 o'clock an attack was made upon the building, and the publication office on the first floor was gutted. A fire was kindled, and the whole building would have been in a blaze but for the timely arrival of the police. Just as the flames were beginning to fasten upon it, the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police, under Capt. Thorne, drove back the mob and trampled out the fire. It was a gallant action. With his little force, Capt. Thorne showed what resolution and pluck could accomplish in the face of superior numbers, even when the multitude is frenzied by ill-directed resistance and mad with the impulse of destruction. A few of his force were hurt—none of them seriously; but the rioters once driven back were kept at bay until the mob dispersed.

The scene was a fearful one, but the attack upon the building, the onslaught of the police, and the punishment of the mob, were the work of only a few minutes. A man was seen to throw a stone at the publication office, smashing in the windows, and nerving the rioters for their work. As soon as this was done, he darted into the office, followed by the crowd, and is said to be the man who kindled the fire in the center of the floor. When the police appeared, some of the mob escaped before they came to blows, and the rest were scattered like sheep. Some still lingered in the building, and as they attempted to escape were brought to the ground by the clubs of the police. Last of all came the man who had entered first, but a single blow brought him to the ground, insensible, if not dead. Another force of police, under Inspector Carpenter, hearing of the attack, had come down Broadway and when the two bodies met rioters lay scattered over the Park, and everywhere in the neighborhood, like dead upon the field after a battle. It was the first check the mob received during the riot, and with this night closed upon the city and the cursing, bloodthirsty and cruel multitude. The building was then prepared for defense and for three days and nights editors and reporters plied the peaceful avocations of the pen with the weapons of grim-visaged war within their reach—compositors set type every moment ready to exchange the "stick" for a musket. In the Square was the riotous multitude, haggard from want of sleep and rendered desperate by drink and guilt, but though they glared with hungry eyes at THE TRIBUNE Building with the Stars of our country floating over it, no further attempt was made at its destruction. This attack and repulse was to the Riots what Grant's victory at Fort Donelson was to the Rebellion—the prelude not only to other successes, but the auspicious omen of the reign of Law and Order, Impartial Justice and Equal Rights.

THE NIGHT AND THE MORNING.

A heavy rain during the night somewhat allayed the boisterous passions of the mob, and induced some of the rioters to suspend the work of destruction. Many of them, however, continued on the streets throughout the night, and it was unsafe to be abroad. Gangs of thieves were mixed with the rioters, and even on Broadway they beat and robbed every gentleman who chanced to be on the street. Yet notwithstanding this species of outrage, committed without any attempt at concealment, the mob was thoroughly organized. They had their sentries and pickets in every direction in the upper part of the city, and the sergeant of the guard was called with the formality of a drilled and disciplined army. Some of the sergeants even wore the uniform of the United States. A gentleman going home from the City Hall to the neighborhood of the Central Park, by the favor of a sergeant whom he chanced to know, was conducted through a number of picket-lines with as much decorum as if he had been furnished with an escort by the Major-General commanding. The night was broken by the alarm-bells in every part of the city, and at times the flames blazed up like rockets, when the Common Council choose to expend $20,000 to celebrate the Glorious Fourth. Crowds of men and boys passed through the more retired streets on both the east and west sides of the city, and amused themselves by breaking in windows and demolishing drug-stores and other places of business. When the morning came, the small knots of men began to increase, their actions indicating their intention to continue the work of the previous day. About 8 o'clock they concentrated in Second-ave., in the neighborhood of Thirty-fourth-st., threatening every house in that thoroughfare; but they committed no overt act, and soon received a check that was the first earnest effort toward the suppression of the riot.

THE RIOTERS DISPERSED BY THE POLICE.

A police force of about 300 men under Inspector Carpenter was detailed to disperse the crowd. They left Police Headquarters about 9 o'clock, and reached Thirty-second-st. without meeting with any serious opposition. When between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts. and Second-ave. they were closed in upon by the mob, and a shower of missiles, stones, brickbats, anything within reach was rained down upon them from the buildings in the neighborhood, and it was returned with a volley of bullets. A furious onset was then made upon the rioters, the streets were cleared, and the ground was completely in the possession of the police. The pursuit was kept up so vigorously that even the houses and the side streets were emptied.

While marching through the avenue the police was met by the 11th Regiment, N. Y. S. V., under Col. O'Brien, and a couple of field pieces in charge of Lieut. Eagleson. The forces united and marched down the avenue. The rioters had rallied in the mean time, but the military fired upon the mob, and they were once more scattered, this time with more serious consequences than before. A number were killed and wounded, and unfortunately a woman and two children met the fate that was intended for the mob. Later in the day the rioters again collected in the same neighborhood, but they were again dispersed by the police and a detachment of Regulars under Capt. Franklin, and more of them were killed and wounded. During this contest a large number of women attacked the police, hurling epithets and even stones upon them. The fight was a long and doubtful one, but the mob was finally broken and scattered by a charge with fixed bayonets. Among the captures of the day were about 200 carbines taken from the mob.

MURDER OF COL. O'BRIEN.

Col. O'Brien, who had charge of the troops throughout the early part of the day, incurred the deepest hatred of the mob. He was seized near his own house, and beaten and kicked in a horrible manner, so that he died in a few hours. It is said he used some harsh expressions toward the mob, and imprudently fired upon the crowd, but from the moment he was seized by the rioters they behaved toward him in a most inhuman and diabolical manner. He was knocked down, trampled under foot, beaten, kicked, and clubbed for hours. The first blow was given at 2 p. m.—he did not die until 8 p. m. During all this time he was surrounded by the mob, who allowed none of his friends to approach him, and every groan, sigh, and heavily-labored breath was answered with a kick or a blow. A humane druggist who approached with a cup of water, was cruelly beaten and his store destroyed. When some of his neighbors turned away in disgust and horror, the cry was raised "Kill them too; don't let's have any witnesses." Even the offices of religion were denied to the victim of their fury. Father Clowry, a Roman Catholic clergyman, who had witnessed the terrible scene implored the mob for leave to administer the last Sacrament to the dying man. The priest argued, he besought, he admonished. "The man is dying" he said, "he can never recover; you have done your worst; now let me remove the body and administer to him the last offices of our Church." The answer was "You can do your office *here*; no one shall remove the man from where he lies." And there the priest gave him the Sacraments and remained with him till he died. Even then the mob did not desist from its work of vengeance and the poor clay that once contained a gallant spirit was zealously guarded by the infuriate throng. After he had been dead perhaps an hour a new riot distracted the attention of the crowd, when Father Clowry had the body removed from where it lay, and decently prepared for burial. Thus ends the story of one of the most atrocious murders in the long and weary annals of crime—a murder unequaled in history as exhibiting the basest and most ferocious passions and the worst deeds of which men may be guilty.

ASSAULTS UPON COLORED PEOPLE—THREE MEN HANGED.

The assaults upon colored people began almost simultaneously with the riots, and continued while the frenzy lasted. On the first day, beside the destruction of the Orphan Asylum, many colored men were beaten, some perhaps killed. On that day a colored man was caught in Clarkson-st., near Lindson, and hanged to a tree, and a fire was kindled under his lifeless remains. The next day the outrages were continued upon this inoffensive people, and on the third day two other negroes were beaten to death, and then hanged. These men had given no offense, and there was no reason for the crime except the malignant hatred of the mob toward a black skin. A poor old negro, compelled to move upon crutches, was turned out of his house by the rabble, and in all parts of the city these unfortunates were subjected to every species of outrage. The extent of their wrongs has never been told, nor will the story of their sufferings ever be fully known. It is of itself a chapter to make humanity shudder—a chapter, one would think, that would kindle indignation even in the outlaw's breast.

PRIVATE RESIDENCES DESTROYED.

Neither is it possible within the limits of the present article to give anything like a complete account of the private residences that were pillaged and destroyed. Postmaster Wakeman's house in Eighty-sixth-st. was burned on Monday night, and an attempt was made on the following day to destroy the house of Mayor Opdyke. Plunder was one great object with the mob, and most of the dwellings upon which their wrath was visited were destroyed for the sake of pillage.

GOV. SEYMOUR AT THE CITY HALL.

When all these outrages had been perpetrated, Gov. Seymour appeared at the City Hall and addressed the rioters as "friends." He knew then, as well as he knows to-day, the extent and character of their crimes. He was then as fully aware as now that there was no palliation or excuse for their offenses. A few days before he had himself exalted the mob as equal in authority to the Government—his own words had encouraged the violence he now affected to deprecate. When Chief-Engineer Decker appealed to the mob, then but two hours old, to desist from their violence, since they had accomplished their purposes in the destruction of the Provost-Marshal's office, we can understand what he meant by addressing them as "fellow-citizens." When Father Clowry appealed to them in gentle language for the body of Col. O'Brien, since they had done their worst, we can respect the appeal. But when Gov. Seymour said "my friends" to the crowd of murderers and incendiaries, who had not yet ceased their wickedness, his words had a different significance. The rioters knew that he was one of them, who chose to work by different means from those which they employed, and his speech was in keeping with this tacit understanding between them. He had become their spokesman at Washington he told them—his demands in their behalf would be acceded to—the draft would be stopped. He might as well have said they had done their work nobly and he would bear them their reward. The mob understood him to say this, and he knew that he was so understood. It was a fearful responsibility for any man to assume, and Gov. Seymour stands before the world the panderer to a murderous multitude.

In the riots, not fewer than 1,200 persons lost their lives. Other outrages followed after Gov. Seymour's speech as outrages had gone before. It was many days until the accustomed quiet was restored and the draft resumed. History will tell the story as a tale of wonder to the end. What we have told of it is necessary to a full understanding of the relations toward it of a man who now seeks to be President of the United States.

SOUTH AMERICA.

COLOMBIA.

REVOLUTION IN CHIRIQUI—THE STATE DECLARED UNDER MARTIAL LAW—AN EXPEDITION TO BE SENT TO PUT DOWN THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PANAMA, Oct. 6.—News of a most hostile and warlike character has been received here from the Department of Chiriqui, where, as I have already told you, systematic efforts have been made for some time past to restore the legitimate Government, which was subverted by the July revolution. The Constitutionalists, after having thoroughly organized their forces, and having been joined by their leader, Jose Aristides Obaldia, who had just returned from a clandestine visit to Panama for the purpose of better arranging the plan of campaign, and of procuring arms and ammunition, marched upon David, which they took possession of after a slight skirmish, in which some four or five were killed and a number wounded. They subsequently took the barracks with slight opposition. The Government lays great stress upon this act, and calls it a deliberate assassination. The information at hand is inadequate to form a correct idea of the occurrence. Orna was, however, a very bad man had mischief-maker. The department having thus fallen into the hands of the Conservative party, the government was duly organized, and a courier dispatched to Dr. Amador Guerrero informing him of the fact. At last accounts Dr. Amador was on his way to Chiriqui, where, by this time, he has doubtless arrived. Meanwhile the Prefect of the Department has assumed the Executive, and issued several decrees organizing the legitimate government and appointing officers to command the troops. A proclamation has also been issued declaring the country in a state of war, and calling upon all citizens to aid in putting down the revolutionary government, which has been inaugurated by violence and in opposition to the Constitution and the laws. The commander of the forces has also issued a proclamation which is very well written, and in which he says that he relies upon the justice of his cause, and hopes to see the usurpers chastised and driven from the country. The Commission, sent by the Government to Chiriqui, returned here on the 4th inst. on the steamer Montijo. On her arrival the greatest excitement prevailed to ascertain her news, and to learn what had resulted from the conference. Although the Government used every means to suppress the news, and permitted no one to land until several hours after her arrival, it soon became known that the news was unfavorable to the Correoso party. The Commissioners had not been permitted to land. Aristides Obaldia, the Commander-in-Chief of the troops, with the Secretary of the Department, repaired on board the Montijo, and a conference was held. The Commissioners explained the conditions upon which the Correoso Government would make peace with those who were in arms against them. They were, however, courteously, but firmly answered, that since the legitimate Government had been overthrown by the July revolution, and Correoso and his party had shown themselves enemies to law and order, by overriding the rights of a majority of the people throughout the whole State of Panama, they would accept no conditions but such as would restore the legitimate Government as it existed previous to the late revolutions, and that they would exact a guarantee that not the rabble, as was now the case, but the majority should rule. Such terms were, of course, very unpalatable to the Commissioners, and were at once rejected. On the receipt of the unwelcome news, Correoso and his satellites were not a little surprised. They had calculated on a different issue. They now regretted their folly in having sent the Battalion Santandes and its officers out of the country. The day following the arrival of the Montijo a decree was therefore published, declaring the State under martial law, forbidding the traffic in arms and ammunition, and ordering all persons, whether native or foreign, who are in possession of arms, to hand them over at once to the Government. Another decree was published, calling to arms all Colombians between the ages of 16 and 60. Beside the above, a proclamation was issued by Correoso calling upon all good citizens (!) to arms to aid in putting down the rebellion, and expressing the hope that the 400 volunteers who are to be sent to the scene would soon quell the insurrection, and firmly establish his Government. The Government organ gives out that only some 125 men are under arms in Chiriqui, and that they have no officers and no discipline; that they are in fact a rabble, and easily conquered. I have trustworthy information that the men under Obaldia are armed with Enfield rifles, and that their number exceeds 250, and that in an emergency he will be able to raise 1,000 fighting men. The interior of the State contains a very large number of Conservatives, who are but awaiting the favorable moment to turn upon the present Government.

CHILI.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ELECTION—LIBEL SUIT OF SENOR M'KENNA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

VALPARAISO, Sept. 16.—An election of a most extraordinary kind has been held in Valparaiso. The ecclesiastical authorities of the city had called together the people for the purpose of choosing out of the list of saints one as patron saint and protector for this city. The election was exciting in the extreme, many hundred saints having been nominated, but Jesus Christ obtained a brilliant majority, having polled 19,946 votes, "the most holy Virgin" following with 4,132; sundry odd saints putting in a disgracefully poor show, among the whole of 384. The election was closed on Sept. 6, the result being declared on Sunday, when a sermon was preached by Señor Casanova and a solemn *Te Deum* sung to celebrate the joyful event.

Benjamin Vicuña McKenna, late Confidential Agent of the Government of Chili to the United States, has brought an action for libel against three newspapers of Santiago, for publishing accusations detrimental to his character, charging him with dishonest practices respecting the purchase of men-of-war in the United States for his Government, but at the trial the press produced no evidence whatever in support of their charges, and their counsel declared that they had not the least idea of doing so. Nevertheless Mr. McKenna has lost his case, a verdict of "not guilty" having been returned in the case of the *Ferrocarril*, notwithstanding the evidence given before the jury respecting the merits of the case. The defendant was cheered and borne off in triumph by the crowd, not for any ill-will toward Mr. McKenna, but as a satisfaction to the public, who thought they detected behind the lawsuit an attack on the liberty of the press.

VENEZUELA.

RECOGNITION OF THE MONAGAS GOVERNMENT.

HAVANA, Oct. 20.—Arrival from Venezuela reports that the country was comparatively quiet. Gen. Rojas had recognized the Monagas Government. It was reported that Gen. Southedand, President of the State of Maracaibo, and a strong friend of ex-President Falcon, would soon give in his adhesion to the new Government, deliver over three ships of war which were still in his possession, and retire to Europe. An attempt was made to assassinate Villegars, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, but failed. The vomito was raging at Carracas, and many deaths are reported.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN EARTHQUAKES FELT AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Honolulu newspapers of Aug. 22, describe the rising and falling of the waters on the 13th, the day on which the great earthquake destroyed the cities on the western coast of South America. An earthquake shock had been felt in Honolulu a week previously. *The Advertiser* says:

"On Friday night, 7th inst., at fifteen minutes before 10 o'clock, a severe shock was felt in Honolulu and at Kaneohe, on the Koolau side of this island. Houses shook, windows rattled, and doors swung to and fro. The shock was very short and sharp, from south to north very directly, and was accompanied with a rumbling noise. On Hawaii, several severe shocks occurred last week. One on the night of August 2, at 20 minutes before 10 p. m.; another very heavy one on Friday night corresponding with that felt here; and another severe one at 10 o'clock on Sunday night, August 9. This last occurred while the schooner Prince was off Keahkealani. Two persons on board were thrown off from their feet, and the vessel careened so as to take in water on both sides. At Waiohinu during one of these shocks, the foundation of Mr. Spencer's house, which was being repaired, was again thrown down, as were also the stone walls. In that section that have been repaired during the past few months. There seems to have been some connection between the earthquakes and the remarkable storm which occurred on Hawaii on the 8th. On Monday and Tuesday, Mauna Loa was enveloped in dense smoke or fog, but we do not yet learn of a new eruption. A tremendous storm broke over Hawaii on the 8th. The lightning was almost incessant during the day and night, and so brilliant as to be really blinding, while the peals of thunder, rolling almost without interruption, were frightful, and caused great consternation among the inhabitants. The streams rose so rapidly that persons who went into Hilo were unable an hour later to return home, and were compelled to remain there till the waters subsided. These unusual storms frequently accompany earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, and on the next day (Sunday), as also on the Friday preceding the storm, very heavy shocks were felt on that Island.

On Thursday evening, August 13, about 9 o'clock, the natives living on "Fisherman's Point," south part of Honolulu, observed the tide rising higher than usual, and commenced shouting, so as to alarm the neighborhood. The sea, however, did not enter any of the houses, though it was had some of the door sills. About 12 o'clock, midnight, the natives were awakened by a peculiar noise, resembling persons washing, and on going out, found the sea receding, the noise being caused by the water rushing over the reef.

At 1 o'clock, the sea began to flow out rapidly, until 15 minutes past, when it checked and rapidly returned. The extreme fall from the highest point was three feet and ten inches. At 20 minutes past 8 a. m., the water again receded, and continued falling for 15 minutes, when it turned and rose 28 inches in eight minutes. Since that hour it continued rising and falling rapidly every 20 minutes, until about 25 minutes of 3 p. m., when it reached the highest point, five feet and four inches above the lowest mark. While the sea was receding, it ran out of the channel like a river, and over the stone wall on the north side of the harbor like a rapids. Standing near Emmes's ship yard, the water in the harbor was seen one foot lower on one side of the wall than on the other."

The Advertiser's correspondent at Hilo says: On the night of the 13th inst. about 12 m., the tidal waves again made their appearance on our coast, sweeping the bridge at Waiakea and washing a "clean sweep" of the boats anchored there. There has been a constant rise and fall of the ocean since that time up to date. This fall is, I should judge, from six to eight feet on the average, and occurring once in an hour through the day. There is no regularly defined tidal wave, but a steady rise and fall of the water of the bay. Yesterday I accompanied a party by boat to Waiakea to note the result of the wave in that vicinity. We found that the bridge had been lifted bodily from its position, and carried up the Waiakea as far as the fish-pond walls. This was done by the rise of 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon. Our boat went up the stream on the flow of the tide, and, half an hour afterward returned with the ebb, which ran like a mill-race. On the night of the 13th we had a slight earthquake, but not at all of sufficient force to account for the incessant ebb and flow of the ocean.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—The steamer Idaho, with Honolulu advices to Oct. 5, has arrived. The flag of the North German Confederation was raised over the residence of Consul Theodore C. Henck on the 20th of September. The French ship Henry VI., with 450 Chinese coolies for Callao, arrived at Honolulu Oct. 1. Seventeen died during the passage from China. The Rev. Lorrin Andrews died Sept. 29. He was a native of Connecticut, and had been a resident of the island since 1828.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

After the morning services, yesterday, the minutes of Tuesday's proceedings were read and approved.

The Committee on Elections reported in favor of granting leave of absence for the remainder of the session to Deputies Barrington of Rhode Island, Wheeler and Briggs of New-Hampshire, Herbert of Georgia, and Roberts and Page of Illinois. Leave of absence was granted.

The Rev. Dr. Haight, from the Committee on Canons, reported in favor of striking out the words, "of this Church," in the phrase "Presiding Bishop of this Church," in line 3 of Section 3 of Canon 9. The amendment was adopted.

Judge Battle (N. C.), from the same Committee, reported the following draft of a canon in regard to the consecration of churches: *First:* The form of consecration of a church or chapel shall not be used in any case before sufficient evidence be furnished to the Bishop that the building to be consecrated, and the land on which it stands, are free from debt or other pecuniary liability, and that the title to such building and land is secured to the person, persons, or corporation authorized by the law of the State or Territory, in which situated, to hold property for the diocese, parish, or congregation.

Second: Such building and land shall not be incumbered or alienated by mortgage or sale by the parties aforesaid, without the consent of the ecclesiastical authorities of the Diocese in which they are situated.

Third: A church or chapel once consecrated to the service of Almighty God shall be separated from all unhallowed, worldly, or common uses, and it shall not be removed or disposed of, or taken down, unless permission be first obtained from the ecclesiastical authorities of the Diocese in which it is situated.

Laid on the table.

Three messages were received from the House of Bishops, the first announcing their non-concurrence in the proposed amendment to Canon 9, Title 1; the second transmitting the report of the Committee of Bishops on Christian Education; and the third announcing their concurrence in the resolution of the House of Deputies to add a new cycle to the Prayer Book, and omit the last expired one.

The Rev. Dr. Haight, from the Committee on Canons, reported that it is inexpedient to add to the Fourth Article of the Constitution the words, "or by the Bishop himself of some other Diocese," or any equivalent phrase.

The Rev. Dr. Howe of Pennsylvania asked and obtained leave for the same Committee to withdraw the draft of a canon reported by them in regard to Federate Councils, with the view of adding to it a further proviso.

The Rev. Dr. Shelton of Western New-York presented the report of the Committee on the General Theological Seminary, containing, among other things, a list of nominations for Trustees of the Seminary, accompanied by a resolution for their confirmation, which resolution was adopted.

At 12 o'clock the House took up the order of the day, being the election of a Missionary Bishop for Oregon and Washington Territory; and, after several delegates had made remarks eulogistic of the candidate nominated by the House of Bishops, the Rev. Benjamin Wiston Morris of Germantown, Pa., a vote was taken by dioceses and orders, and the Rev. Mr. Morris was declared unanimously elected.

The whole House then rose, and sang with much impressiveness the *Gloria in Excelsis Deo*—giving thanks for the election of a new Bishop.

The Rev. Dr. De Koven then read the report of the Committee on Christian Education, which gave some interesting statistics of the numbers of schools, teachers, and pupils under the influence of the Church in the ten Southern and South-Western States. The report was accompanied by a series of six resolutions, recommending, in view of the destitution in the South, the appointment of a joint commission to raise funds for the establishment of schools, the commission to have power to appoint local committees in each diocese to carry on the work; the appointment of a joint commission to take into consideration the whole subject of theological study and schools, and to report to the next General Convention; the establishment of Christian schools in every parish where it may be practicable; asserting that the work of planting the Church in cities and towns where it is not already established may be carried on economically by opening schools in chapel school-houses, where the children can be instructed during the week, and can meet, with their elders, on Sundays for worship; recommending the appointment of a Committee on Christian Education in every diocese to consider the best means of establishing and securing the efficiency of Christian schools, and commending to the prayerful consideration of churchmen the subject of a training house for teachers, male and female, to be voluntarily bound to go where the Church needs them, and to teach without other pay than their maintenance.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, the resolutions were made a special order for to-day at 12 o'clock.

At a few minutes past 1 o'clock the House took the usual recess, during which the deputies signed the testimonials of the newly-elected Bishop of Oregon and Washington Territory.

After recess, the Rev. Dr. Mahon, from the Committee on the Russo-Greek Church question, asked and obtained leave to print their report before presenting it to the House.

The resolution offered by Mr. Taylor of Virginia, to the effect that it is inexpedient to make any changes in the prayer book, which had been made the order of the day at 2 p. m., was postponed, and made the order for to-day.

The motion made on Tuesday to reconsider the action of the House upon the canon in regard to missionary bishops, again came up. A vote was taken upon it by dioceses and orders, and the motion was lost.

The Rev. Dr. Howe of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Canons, reported again the proposed canon on Federate Councils in the Church, with the following additional proviso: "Nothing in this canon shall be construed as forbidding any Federate Council from taking such action as they may deem necessary to secure such legislative enactments as the common interests of the Church in the State may require."

Mr. R. Johnson-Barbour of Virginia, from the Committee on Clerical Support, made a report on that subject, which was accompanied by the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the House it is a serious and urgent duty resting upon all the lay members of the church to make a generous and consistent effort for the better maintenance of the clergy; and while each diocese is of course free to adopt the plan best suited to its condition and circumstances, it is recommended that after due notice a collection shall be taken up in every parish on some one or more festivals of the Church annually; one portion of the funds thus collected to be given to the minister of the parish, and the remainder to be sent to the Treasury of the Domestic Committee, to be distributed among the clergy of the Southern and Missionary dioceses.

Mr. Barbour supported these resolutions in a very feeling and eloquent speech, in which he depicted the desolation of the South and the destitution of her churches and people with such effect as to draw tears to the eyes of many of the listeners. At the conclusion of his speech, all present joined in an enthusiastic burst of applause.

The Rev. Dr. Breck of Delaware spoke of the great need for such action as that recommended in the report of the Committee.

The Rev. Dr. Mahan of Maryland was afraid that such a vague and distant proposition as that contained in the resolutions would not be effectual in securing the object in view, and that, therefore, the whole discussion was in danger of resulting in a "waste of soul." He therefore proposed that the Convention should not adjourn without appointing a committee to ascertain the truth in regard to the terrible destitution of the Church of God in the Southern States, and to recommend some common plan by which to relieve it.

The Rev. Dr.