THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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BEHIND THE SCENES.

Origin and Purpose of the Oxford Ku-Klux Trials.

The Most Stupendous Conspiracy, Political and Personal, of Modern Times—Knavery in Office Unparalleled.

Special Correspondence of the APPEAL.

OXFORD, July 12, 1871.

The very attractiveness of the country about Memphis, by no means perfected by art, or taste or industry, becomes paradisical when contrasted with the parched desolateness of this once marvelously rich and magnificent county. The small farms along the roadside for fifty miles south of Corinth are well cultivated and teeming with rich harvests, but no sooner does the traveler enter the broad, level prairies, once endless cotton and corn fields that sustained Confederate armies when the South was desolate, than he finds the scene wholly changed. A worse than sirocco's breath has laid fields waste, expelled toil, blackened abodes of former opulence, and shadowed the land in gloom. Weeds and grass have overspread the finest farms, fences are broken down, osage orange hedges long neglected, overspread the highways and the narrow acres planted in corn and cotton will not return the seed the husbandman planted. For sixty miles the Mobile and Ohio road traverses this prairie region, once the most attractive portion of the South. At every station idle, ragged negroes are gathered by the score to gaze stupidly at the passing train or sell trifles to travelers. The country and people are stupefied. A listless indifference pervades all classes, and none are occupied save tax-gatherers and the countless swarm of office-holding miscreants, State and Federal, that overrun and curse and desolate the South. Negroes, in most instances, were hired for a share of the crop. The Ku-Klux war began, fields were deserted, grass and weeds given space and crops were valueless. Sambo discovered that further toil was profitless, the fields were fallow, totally abandoned and universal idleness supersedes universal poverty.

HOW THE KU-KLUX WAR BEGUN.

Some months ago Governor Alcorn, condemning, as do all good citizens, many deeds alleged to have been done by an armed secret organization, issued a proclamation, offering a reward of

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS,

for the apprehension and conviction of any member of the Ku-Klux organization. A plot was conceived and acted, by which slowly perfected, by which it was proposed to enrich a ring of officeholders through the intervention of the Federal court. With this end in view a sort of joint stock company was created. Its leading spirit is a carpet-bagger from Ohio. Another member of the ring is said to be an ex-rebel sheriff of Lowndes or Noxubee county; the United States Marshal is the head center of the combination, and the inaction of Alcorn and complaisance of the United States Judge, at Oxford, induce many to believe that the bench is as corrupt as its ghastly crew of executive officers. The plan was to effect the arrest and conviction of at least one hundred members of the Ku-Klux organization. The consummation of the scheme involved a draft upon Alcorn's treasury of $500,000. The whole male population of neighborhoods were arrested and borne beneath glittering bayonets to Oxford, the seat of Federal justice. There grand and petit juries sat in majesty. There two lawyers of eminence and social worth were hired by the immaculate ring, each to receive $10,000, to aid the stupid district attorney in conducting the villainous disgraceful prosecutions. The juries were models of intelligence and parity. Stupidity or leering villainy and devilish cunning was written on the face of every knave that kissed the book and swore to execute honestly the country's laws. Two stupid negroes from this county and two of the same sort from Lowndes, constituted the members of these Federal juries. No white man, fit for foul tasks imposed by the ring of knaves who planned the exhaustion of Alcorn's treasury could be found in these two counties. The Ohio express agent, invested with the powers of a Deputy United States Marshal, directs the movements of Federal soldiers at will.

THE FIRST RAID.

His first descent was made upon the unsuspecting people in the prairies, now almost desolate, in the vicinity of Aberdeen. The learned Federal Judge declared that an indictment, found by his immaculate grand jury, constituted *prima facie* evidence of guilt, and therefore each suspected person was forced to prove that he was not guilty. There was only one mode of proving such a negative proposition, and each of the hapless people was forced to establish an *alibi*. To deprive them of this recourse and prevent the proof of presence at home when an alleged crime was committed the whole male population of the vicinity was arrested and all were indicted. It happened that one single farmer of the neighborhood was not taken away to Oxford. He closed his doors, left his plow in an unfinished furrow, and went to the scene of trial. He there made his purpose known to share the fate of the rest and requested the officers of the court to have his name included in the indictments. He feared that his exemption from prosecution would lead people to believe that he was not a gentleman and good citizen.

CONDITION OF OTHER COUNTIES.

Noxubee and Winston counties have been overrun by negroes and soldiers. Numberless arrests have been made. Fields are left untilled and armed bands gather up victims of the $5000 proclamation. Fifty or more have been arrested, and to-day an armed band is at work among the hills and hollows of

WINSTON.

There the people never owned many slaves, and thither, after peace, many negroes went from the rich prairies. Her roosts suffered, cattle and swine disappeared, clothes were stolen, and the country was becoming uninhabitable. The Ku-Klux came and Sambo rested from his nocturnal labors. But the fight was forgotten, and many negroes became intolerable nuisances. This county (its white population) is more addicted to republicanism than any in this section of the State, but while Sambo was a very proper voter he was an unmitigated curse as a petty thief and idle vagabond. I am much inclined to believe that the Republicans and Democrats of Winston concurred in this estimate of Sambo's worth, and that efforts were earnestly made to induce the return of blacks to the prairies. It is no less true that stories of crimes perpetrated and of enormities done are without foundation or grossly exaggerated. There are negroes of the better sort who co-operate with whites. These blacks cultivate farms and are opposed to the imposition of unheard of burdens by that organized system of unblushing knavery which levies from two to five per cent. upon the people as a school tax. No industrious negro has been disturbed, and in dealing with worthless vagrants it has only been sought to confine them to counties which were once teeming with wealth and are now scenes of unvarying desolation. It is a fact that those who never owned slaves and counties of Alabama and Mississippi in which negroes are fewest, are now infinitely most prosperous and adding most rapidly to the country's wealth. It is equally true that in these counties in which the so-called "Radical sentiment" is and has ever been strongest, the aversion to negroes in all relations of life and citizenship is infinitely strongest.

CONSEQUENCES OF ALCORN'S PROCLAMATION.

That no possible good can come of all this perjury, with accounts of which newspapers at Oxford teem, of which lawyers tell as unparalleled in the annals of crime, is palpable enough. Suborned witnesses were exposed before the court. They confessed that they had been tampered with. One swore in open court that he had been offered bribes to swear falsely by members of the grand jury. Another was kept in a felon's cell two weeks, so a lawyer tells me, because he would not swear to statements that, substantiated, would have been worth $5000 under Alcorn's proclamation. A negress was bought by the accomplices in this nefarious conspiracy. She swore positively in open court that she knew well and had recognized among a band of masked prowlers one Robert Smith. She knew his voice, and when the wind blew aside the veil he wore she recognized his well-known features. Tom Johnson was addressed as "Robert Smith," and the corrupted witness at once fell into the trap. She exclaimed, "That's him; I nose him; heeze um." The court smiled complacently thinking "we shall surely get this $5000." The sweet scented marshals stood grinning delightedly about the bar, when the defendant's lawyer remarked, "May it please your Honor, the perjury of the black wench is now established beyond the possibility of doubt. The man I addressed as Robert Smith is Tom Johnson, and vice versa." This perjured negro woman's soul is not half as black as that of the villain who hired her to swear the palpable lie. The prosecution broke down. The twenty thousand dollars promised the two good lawyers of Holly Springs will never be paid. One of the managers of the villainous conspiracy, despairing of drawing money from Alcorn, came cruising southward, and the people and papers say he replenished his purse by cooking a poor fellow, who was first robbed, in coal oil at Corinth. I have heard that, in trumping up these Ku-Klux trials, the Ohio fellow of whom I spoke was sent here to promote, in the manner defined, the success of the Radical party in his State. The failure of the prosecutions is the failure of the shameful scheme, and I would fain hope of those unprincipled politicians North, who sacrifice States, communities, the negro race and country's repose and prosperity to selfish knavery here and to purposes of selfish ambition in Ohio.

A GHASTLY CASE.

A lovely white radical runs a first-class negro drinking saloon at a neighboring village where I spent an hour yesterday. He is devoted to the negro, and conducts a loyal league, and sits in the dress circle at a negro church. In the fullness of his heart, overflowing with affection for the oppressed race, he insured a whisky-headed negroe's life for two thousand dollars. Coffee was then sober. Our model negrophilist then employed Curlee and gave him unrestricted access to a barrel of the meanest Cincinnati tangle-foot. In a lucid interval, before death came, the negro told how he came to death's door, and that he had agreed to suffer his life to be insured in order that he might have all the whisky he wanted. This is another case for the ghastly Federal Court at Oxford. P.

BOAT RACE.

On Lake Labella, near Milwaukee—The Twilight, of East Saginaw, Winner of the First Prize.

OCONOMOWOC, WIS., July 12.—Second day's regatta. Morning pleasant, wind fresh and sea a little rough. In the race of pleasure and working boats, distance two miles, prize, $25, Gus Meyers, of Oconomowoc, was the victor. Time, twenty-one minutes thirty seconds. The four-oared race shell was won by the Wahwahsums, of Saginaw City. Time, twenty minutes one-quarter second. The Lady Evelyn, Milwaukee Boat Club, contested every inch of the course and came in but eight seconds behind. The Sylph, of East Saginaw, came third, and the Sprite, of the same place, last. The race between the last named boats was decided by a boat's length. The Chicago Rowing Club withdrew from all the races yesterday. This has caused much dissatisfaction among members of the Association. The gathering is greater than yesterday, and everything worked pleasantly and satisfactorily. The club barges will appear at two o'clock, which will finish the programme here.

OCONOMOWOC, WIS., July 13.—In the second day's regatta in the trial of club barges, there were but two entries, the Eclipse, of Saginaw, and Milwaukee, of the Milwaukee boat club. The Milwaukee boys merely pulled to make up the programme, and the Wahwah-Sums went over the course, winning the race in 19 minutes and 55½ seconds; distance two miles; prize fifty dollars. Then came a grand review at 3 o'clock; the display was splendid and the affair was a success throughout.

The Wahwah-Sums have had it all their own way, winning all the races and are entitled to all the prizes. There will be a banquet to-night, at the Newhall House, Milwaukee, which concludes the programme. The members of the various clubs departed for that city late this afternoon.

Prof. John Miner, of the Virginia University, is out in favor of biblical instruction in schools.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Counting the Costs---The Dead, Dying and Wounded---A Fearful Retribution---The Victims of the Law.

Scenes at the Morgue---Heartrending Sights----Sickening Details---Wails and Cries of Despair.

The Story of the Murder of a Mother and Child by a Cold-Blooded Fiend--How the Dead Bodies Looked.

The Courage and Endurance of the Police and the Military---Gov. Hoffman Denounced by the Hibernians.

CLEARING THE STREETS.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Just before the Orange procession formed yesterday three hundred Hibernians, all armed, with load cheers took possession of Twenty-ninth street, immediately opposite the police, who stood quietly waiting for orders. When orders came the street was cleared in two minutes, one detachment marching quickly down Twenty-ninth street, toward Seventh avenue, and the two others, one up and one down Eighth avenue, and the Hibernians disappeared. No shots were fired, but here and there the dull crack of the locust showed that some unfortunate had found out the thickness of his skull. In an instant the street was empty. Every shop had its shutters up, and nothing but policemen were in sight, with the exception of an intrepid photographer, who adjusted his apparatus, to view the row, with an imaginable coolness.

A SPEECH AND PRAYERS.

General Shaler at first advised the Orangemen not to bear the banners, but finally told them to carry what they pleased. The Orangemen then gave three cheers for Governor Hoffman and three more for the stars and stripes. The Master then exhorted the brothers to keep peace and maintain their dignity, and on no account retaliate for blows and insults while on their march, and any brother behaving disorderly would be expelled from the order. The question then arose as to whether the ladies were to join the procession in carriages. The ladies were not afraid, but finally concluded to go home and await the result. One brother was polite enough as being well-known to be a Irish Catholics, and was requested not to go out, that if he did there would certainly be a riot. Mr. Thomas Bennett then offered a prayer for divine protection on this great day.

HOFFMAN—CURIOSITY OF THE CROWD

Governor Hoffman, accompanied by several other officers, drove up the avenue while the procession was moving in Eighth avenue. Notwithstanding the dark appearance around, he never looked better than this afternoon. Soldiers, two deep, lined the avenue for eight blocks and a thousand policemen were also present. The pavements, windows and every inch of room was occupied by the dense crowd. As soon as the riot began the sentries in the upper portion of the city were closed and in jewelry and some other stores valuables were removed from show windows.

THE 69TH REGIMENT ON DUTY.

The postoffice is now guarded by the Sixty-ninth regiment, which, although Irish, stand ready to put down the Hibernians.

GENERAL FEAR OF THE POLICE.

The police seized 200 stand of arms at the rooms of the Fenian hall, Nineteenth and Twenty-first streets and avenue A, and brought them to the police headquarters. The mob did not wait to learn the business of the police, but fled at their approach. The police, backed by the Eighty-fourth regiment, made a raid on Hibernian Hall; the mob ran like sheep. A large number were arrested and locked up, revolvers and pistols being found upon their person. Their cases were removed by the Eighty-ninth and taken to the central office. Captain William Hennessy and Police Captain O'Grady, of the sixth precinct, Patrick Kelly, fought, and their buttons refused to come off, and men locked up. were cut off

IN BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, July 12.—At Brooklyn there is so much excitement in regard to the terrible riots of this city, that it was deemed advisable by the police commissioners and Chief Campbell to have the available force at headquarters during the night. All of the court officers and the sanitary squad were held in reserve until 1 o'clock a.m. The Fourteenth regiment was dismissed early in the evening. All of the regiments turned out in full numbers. The Seventh had 1100 men in line.

The locality of the house to which Colonel Fisk was taken is kept secret, as the mob threaten to take the life of any member of the Ninth they may find, and especially that of Colonel Fisk.

The Hibernians swear they will have vengeance for men of their order killed to day.

THE CASUALTIES—NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

The latest report of the casualties are: Total killed reported at the Morgue, thirty-five. Total wounded, 175. Total number of rioters arrested up to midnight, 200. The city is now perfectly quiet.

SAD RESULTS OF PLUNDERING.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will have the following: "When the Orangemen were opposite Twenty-fourth street, the column halted for a moment. Immediately after the halt a shot was fired from the upper story of a brick building at the northeast corner. Simultaneously shots were fired at the Sixth regiment from near Twenty-fifth street, on the same side of the street. The Eighty-fourth regiment received the first shot, and in the confusion of the moment many of the men aimed at the windows as if expecting orders to fire. In an instant one gun was discharged, and then followed an irregular volley along the line of the Sixth, Ninth and Eighty-fourth regiments, a few of the men loading and firing the second time. So sudden was the occurrence that the officers were taken by surprise, but as soon as possible they rushed among their men to stop firing. The firing of the Eighty-fourth regiment was chiefly directed at the upper part of the house from whence the attack had come, but the sidewalk was swept; also as soon as the smoke cleared nine bodies, one of them a woman, were seen lying extended and still upon the pavement in front of the house. The right wing of the regiment being advanced about two hundred yards beyond Twenty-fourth street, men in that part of the line fired across the side walk at the southeast corner of that street and the avenue. Here was a group of about twenty policemen and a few citizens, all of these discovering that the troops were aiming low, threw themselves by common impulse prostrate upon their bellies and scrambled away; at the first fire, however, a portly, well dressed man, who was afterward ascertained to be R. C. Lattimer, was instantly killed, and after him a policeman, Jno. O'Conner, fell dangerously wounded.

The firing over, there was a pause of several minutes, during which the further attack of the Hibernians was awaited, while the troops were brought to an attention, after reloading their guns. No regard was paid to the wounded and dying for several minutes. Terrified citizens were afraid to venture out of their houses, and none of those escorting the Orangemen could advance beyond the lines to give relief, on account of the imminent danger that other shots would be fired by the treacherous and infuriated mob, and that the militia would renew their wild volleys.

The situation at the crossing of Twenty-fourth street, where the writer stood, was terrible. Before the eyes of all there lay eleven prostrate bodies. Two or three were piled together as they had fallen. A dead woman was stretched across a dead man; a man with a fearful wound in his head, which covered his face with blood, writhed in agony for some moments, then slowly crept to a doorstep and feebly strove to raise himself upon it. The sidewalks were lined with people; the windows of many houses were crowded, and at many points the workingmen, in large numbers, suspended their labor to witness the procession, but were silent.

It is doubtful if any case of the day will compare with that of Mr. Lattimore, a member of a stationery firm of Nassau street, near Liberty. He was walking along Eighth avenue, near Twenty-eighth street, and when the first volley was fired several balls entered his body, one passed through his breast, another shattered his underjaw to splinters, and two took effect in his neck. He at once fell on the pavement, and although he was still living, at the Bellevue Hospital, last night, no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A sad sight was witnessed at the Morgue. An aged lady, dressed in deep mourning, sat by a rude pine coffin, which was painted a sickly red color, in cruel mockery of rosewood, containing the body of her eldest son. He was a vender of kindling wood, and, in company with a boy, had been his usual route. In passing cross streets his attention was attracted by the crowds on Eighth avenue, and he drove down Twenty-seventh street from Seventh avenue, to see the procession. He had scarcely arrived at his anticipated station of observation before the firing began, and a stray bullet striking him in the breast, he fell off his seat dead. The boy at once drove home and informed the mother, who sought and found the corpse of her dead son at the Morgue.

ALL QUIET ALONG BROADWAY AND THE BOWERY.

NEW YORK, July 13, 7 a.m.—Everything is quiet this morning. The troops bivouacked all night and are still under arms, some at their armories and others on the streets. Mounted police still patrol the streets. No disturbance is apprehended to-day in the city. Last night presented quite a contrast to the usual appearance. A stillness was visible and the streets to a great extent deserted, and few were to be found enjoying their usual promenade. Broadway looked as if every one had gone out of town, all the business houses which generally remain open to nine or ten o'clock, having been closed at an early hour. There were few stages on the road and they were comparatively empty.

The Bowery did not present a much livelier appearance than its rival, Broadway. In the vicinity of the theaters a few knots of people were observed, but with this exception, the sparse number on the street was remarkable. The Third avenue cars, which are always overcrowded up to ten o'clock at night, were not more than half filled last evening. This state of affairs may be taken as applying generally to the whole city. Grave apprehensions existed of further riots taking place during the night, and all respectable and peaceably disposed citizens remained at home.

IN THE VICINITY OF POLICE AND MILITIA HEADQUARTERS.

In the streets in the vicinty of the police headquarters, with the exception of Mulberry, knots of twos and threes were to be seen, here and there, discussing the news as it arrived, from time to time, from the various districts, and Mulberry street itself was a constant scene of bustle and excitement. Hundreds of the police were occupying a block adjacent to the central office, and preventing ingress to all except those having the right to enter.

A visit was paid to the Ninth regiment armory about 10:30 o'clock last evening. The regiment was supping and in readiness to move at a moment's warning.

At 11:40 a.m., two shots were fired in quick succession from the rear of the house on the south side of West Twenty-seventh street, the balls passing through one of the open windows into the armory and lodging in the ceiling. Both of these passed in close proximity to the heads of Lieutenant Colonel Braine, Captain Bacon, a private, named Knowles, and three reporters. Two shots had been fired previously. These shots roused the boys, who wanted to pour a volley into the room, but Colonel Braine succeeded in dissuading them. The reporters left at half past eleven, swearing that if the firing was repeated they would clean out the house.

THE SCENE OF CONFLICT.

In the early part of the evening, there was a large crowd stretched from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-eighth street, on the east side of Eighth avenue, gazing at and into some of the houses which had been struck by bullets and where there were other evidences of the day's sanguinary conflict. In a cellar way leading to a bathing establishment on the southeast corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-fifth street, was a pool of blood and the building was chipped in several places above the first story. At a corner, in an alley-way connected with the same building, was another pool of blood, and blood was spattered on some boards and other wood stored in the alley-way, on the northeast corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-fifth street. Among the buildings which bear conspicuous evidence of having been chipped by musket balls, on Twenty-sixth street, was blood spattered over the basement floor of No. 260.

A sickening sight in the gutter at the northeast corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-fourth street was pools of blood, and a piece of some part of the head of some one who had been mortally wounded. A large crowd lingered, looking at this, until it was dark.

BLOOD! BLOOD!

Eighth avenue, at points where the troops fired on the mob yesterday, was visited to-day by thousands of persons anxious to view the scene of carnage. Almost every house on the east side of the avenue from Twenty-third to Twenty-seventh street bears marks of the terrible discharge of musketry. One house had all of the windows shattered and sashes and blinds riddled by the bullets. The pavements are clotted with blood. But few people living in the neighborhood of the attack were killed. Many store-keepers admit that they received sufficient intimation of designs of the troops, and hid themselves until the strife had ceased. They also assert that the order "shut your windows" was given in a loud, ringing tone by many of the officers of the Ninth and Eighty-fourth regiments, and they say that the general obedience of this command would have saved a great deal of trouble.

VERY SAD AND TOUCHING.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The scene at the Bellevue Hospital baffles description. Some cases are very touching. Joseph Love, a young man of twenty-one years, was out of a situation and strolling up Eighth avenue to see the parade, and received a shot in his head; it is only yesterday his young wife and two children left Ireland to join him here. It will be a sad tale to tell the poor woman on her arrival. Perhaps a sadder sight was the body of a young girl, about sixteen years, who was shot through the heart. Probably that child never looked so pretty in life as she did in death; the place was in perfect repose and a half smile played around her lips, as if when the death shot struck her she had been laughing at the exciting scenes around her.

IN FRONT OF THE MORGUE.

The streets in the neighborhood of the Morgue at Bellevue Hospital, were, this morning, filled with spectators, both interested and curious, many of them in quest of their friends, but by far the larger portion impelled by a morbid desire to see the maimed bodies of the victims of yesterday's riotings. The number of corpses in the Morgue this morning were twenty-six, and of these twenty were identified, and permits given by Coroner Young for their removal. The other six still remain. The bodies lay in coffins, which were placed in rows along the yards attached to the dead house, and the crowd was allowed to pass around to see if any of the dead were friends. About seven thousand people must have passed.

THE SIXTY-NINTH BEHAVE BADLY.

The majority of the Sixty-ninth regiment were locked up in the armory all day. A small detachment was sent out, but behaved very badly and affiliated with the rioters. As soon as this became known the doors of the armory were locked and barred.

A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND INDEED.

At the Tombs this morning the rioters were examined; each case was separately examined, and when the party had committed no overt act and no weapon had been found on him, his name was recalled and he was discharged. In all other cases where weapons were found upon their persons, the party was committed for examination. Mr. Stephen Meany, one of the editors of the *Irish American*, appeared in behalf of the prisoners. He remarked that most of these men were ignorant and poor, and that for a week past they had been incited by a certain class to create this riot, and when they got into trouble their leaders deserted them; so, under the circumstances, he felt it to be his duty to offer his services. Most of the prisoners who were discharged were severely reprimanded by the Justice, who cautioned them not hereafter to listen to their so-called leaders, who evidently care nothing for them, and only used them for their own purposes. Not one, he said, was present there to-day, but if so many pickpockets had been arrested the court would have been attended by any number of counsel.

WHAT GOVERNOR HOFFMAN SAID.

Governor Hoffman, yesterday, made the following statement to a reporter: "I become thoroughly satisfied that it was necessary, not only for the present but for the future, that whatever lawless element there was in the city of New York should be made to understand at once and finally, there was force enough in the city, military and civil, to assert the power of the authorities of law and preserve peace and order, and to protect the lives and property of the people; I determined, therefore, to issue a proclamation at once that processions and assemblages for any lawful purpose should be permitted, and would be protected to the full extent of the law, as far as the civil and military power at my command would be sufficient. There is no safety for the citizen, whether he be poor or rich, foreign or native-born, Protestant or Catholic, or for his wife and children, except in the maintenance of order under the authority of the law at all times, and the people, whatever may be their nationality, or their religion, or whatever may be their sympathy, will be sure to see that it was their common duty to sustain the authorities in preserving order at all hazards. This is not a question of to-day's procession, but it is a question which applies to all future gatherings. Men who choose to assemble for any purpose, personal, religious or political, who do not threaten to interfere with the rights of persons or property of others, have the right to do so, and they must not be interferred with, and under all circumstances and at all hazards they must and shall be protected by the civil and military authorities in the assertion and maintenance of their principles. Men of all parties and of all creeds have an equal interest in the attempt to make the issue to day. Once let religion or politics is wicked, mischievous and malicious, and every good citizen, whatever may be his creed or his politics, is bound to sustain the authorities in their determination to preserve peace and order and to vindicate the law.

HEART-RENDING SCENES.

At the Morgue this morning the crowd was allowed to pass around the bodies of those killed in the riot yesterday, to see if they could identify any of the dead men as their friends. About seven thousand people must have passed before twelve o'clock. As a spectator discovered among the dead a dear one—a loving parent, or husband, or son—the shrieks which rent the air pierced the hearts of those other lookers-on who were more fortunate in having no one among that long row of upturned faces, whose lives they should mourn. Occasionally a poor, sorrow-stricken wife would throw herself on the coffin which held the remains of her dead husband and cry and moan as if her heart would break.

The mother of a boy of seventeen years, who was shot as he was returning from school, came to see his dead body, having learned from friends that it was at the Morgue. It was confined, however, and the lid nailed down, ready for removal. The officials told her kindly that she would have to wait till it was brought home. At that she broke into wild complaint, and, in accents broken by emotion, cried out: "Oh, won't you let me see my boy, who never did any harm to any body? Do let me see him! Let me see him! Doctor, dear, give me one look. What will I do, at all, at all? I was thirty years in England, and this did not happen," and she thus went on in a sort of half crazed manner, evidently about driven out of her senses by the sudden blow which deprived her of her son.

Many other heartrending incidents occurred during the period of identification, which go to make up the sad history of the 12th of July, 1871.

Of the wounded carried to the Bellevue Hospital last night, four died this morning.

COOL, DELIBERATE BRUTALITY.

A Newark lad, while riding on the top of an omnibus, yesterday, displayed an Orange handkerchief, and a shot from a pistol struck him and he fell from the stage dead.

The following is a correct account of the killing of a woman and a little girl, supposed to have been Mrs. York and her daughter, as given by an eye-witness: "I was standing looking at the procession and crowd, and there was a great deal of exciting talk. Directly I saw a woman waving a handkerchief to the Orangemen, I thought she was very imprudent or had more courage than women generally have. Just at that moment, a burley ruffian stepped up to her and placed the muzzle of his pistol to her ear and fired, and she fell dead. He then turned around and deliberately cocking his pistol fired a bullet into the little girl and she fell. I think the girl must have been twelve or thirteen years of age."

EFFECT OF THE BLOODY MASSACRE.

Soon after the fighting commenced, news of the bloody massacre flew like wild-fire all over the city, and every home that sent forth a representative in peace was racked with agitation. Throngs of distracted women swarmed to the police stations and hospitals, eager to know the names of the killed and wounded. When the recognition took place, sympathy and grief was heartrending to witness. It is simply impossible to give a full and correct idea of the occasion at the sixteenth precinct station on West Twentieth street. It was a ghastly spectacle. A vast crowd filled the street in front of the entrance; the already exhausted police, streaming with perspiration and weak with thirst and hunger, could scarcely make a way for arrival of the improvised ambulances, which were of every style, pressed in for the occasion. Grocery wagons, omnibusses and market wagons were used, and came in rapid succession freighted with the dead and wounded victims. Confusion naturally reigned everywhere, and the sad task of bearing the helpless forms into the station, it hurriedly, was tenderly performed. Many of the dead are yet unrecognized, and the names of the wounded in some cases were given almost inarticulately, and, of course, incorrectly.

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

The cells in the basement were crowded with arrested rioters, and the intervening corridor was filled with the dead, who lay in all sorts of positions upon the cold, hard flag stones. The most reliable estimate gives the number of rioters killed during the day as in the vicinity of one hundred. Over one hundred and fifty-seven wounded are in the hospitals. When it is taken into consideration that only those helplessly wounded and consequently taken to the hospital are there, those slightly wounded stepping away and hiding themselves, lest it should become known they had taken part, some approximate idea of the number of the wounded may be had. Certainly three hundred is not too high an estimate. Of course many were killed and wounded who were mere spectators and innocent of any hand in the disturbances. In a narrow open space between Mongue and Twenty-sixth streets, East river, and just inside the Bellvue hospital gate, on Twenty-sixth street, there were twenty-seven coffins side by side at 12 o'clock last night, and each coffin contained a victim of the riot. Another coffin with a corpse in it was on the floor inside the Morgue, and two more bodies were yet uncoffined lying on slabs. The Morgue was purposely kept dark, because even at that late hour there was a large crowd outside of the hospital walls eagerly demanding admittance to search for their missing friends or relations. No one was admitted. Early this morning the lower gate of Bellevue, Twenty-sixth street, will be opened to permit the public generally to view the corpses. The number of wounded in Bellevue at midnight was thirty-one. Most of the wounds were severe. There are thirty of the wounded at Mt. Sinai hospital. All the hospitals contain a number of the wounded.

TRIAL OF THE PRISONERS.

NEW YORK, July 13.—An immense crowd assembled in Jefferson market this morning, to attend the trial of the prisoners arrested yesterday as rioters. Justice Shandley presided and disposed of the following cases: Patrick Hogan was committed for trial at the court of general sessions for standing on the steps of the fifth precinct police station and appealing to the crowd to rescue prisoners arrested for rioting; Jno. Hendricks, Thos. O'Neil, and Francis Keet were committed for trial for participating in the riot at large. A number of persons will be arraigned this afternoon on the charge of being concerned in the riot.

INTERVIEW WITH MAYOR HALL.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The *Tribune* will publish to-morrow an interview had with Mayor Hall to-day, in which the latter assumes the whole of the responsibility of Kelso's order forbidding the parade. He defends it and argues that events have proved its wisdom. He refused to state whether Governor Hoffman had any previous knowledge of it, and looks upon the Governor's proclamation as similar to the reversal of the judgment of an inferior court by the Court of Appeals. The Mayor affirms that the police commissioners, Democratic and Republican, were united in favor of Kelso's order.

THE DAY ELSEWHERE.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, July 13.—The Orange demonstrations throughout Ireland to-day were attended with little or no disorder.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The Chicago morning papers all condemn, in strong language, the riotous proceedings of the Irish population in New York yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—The news of the rioting at New York created considerable excitement on the streets, but all is now quiet. Gov. Hoffman's course is generally warmly approved by all parties.

CANADA.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Advices from the principal cities in Canada state that the Orangemen paraded without being disturbed, but that intense anxiety was felt at the proceedings in this city.

ALBANY, NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 13.—The news of the riot in New York caused a great sensation here. Orders were issued to close the arsenal and guard it, which was done, though there was no appearance of disorder here.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—The excitement in regard to the affairs in New York run high here to-night. The newspaper offices have been thronged with eager crowds of people anxious for news. All manner of opinions are expressed, but the prevailing one seemed to be that the American citizens have a right to assemble and parade or otherwise celebrate events without molestation or interference from other parties.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—The news from the New York riot to-day produced a profound sensation here. The bulletin boards have been surrounded with crowds during the afternoon and evening, and the newspaper offices besieged with anxious inquiries for information. The interest throughout the day pervaded all circles; in banking houses, exchanges, stores and in public conveyances it has been the general topic of conversation. The expression has been quite general that the right of the Orangemen to pass through the streets should be maintained at all hazards. A deep seated anti-Catholic feeling has been developed, but it has been distinguished by moderation, though there are many who, beyond question, sympathize with the effort to break up the procession, there have been but few who have been heard in public to manifest sympathy for the rioters. There has been no sigh day of intense feeling since the war.

QUINCY, ILL.

QUINCY, July 13.—The Catholic element in Quincy is very large, and the excitement on receipt of the news of the New York riot was intense. There were no demonstrations of violence, however.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The accounts of the riotous proceedings in New York, as they reached this city, caused much excitement. The bulletins of the various journals were scanned with lively interest by large crowds of people. There were some manifestations of violence by the hot-headed ones, but nothing amounting to an affray had taken place up to 6 o'clock.

FISHKILL, N. Y.

FISHKILL, July 12.—Thirteen guns were fired here in honor of the proclamation of Governor Hoffman.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, July 13.—At a meeting of the Common Council this evening a resolution of thanks to Governor Hoffman for his brave action in upholding the rights of the people to assemble and parade was unanimously passed, and the board was largely Republican.

DAYTON, OHIO.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—Archbishop Purcell was interviewed by several newspaper reporters to-night in reference to the New York riots; they found him with but comparatively little to say on the subject. He says that in this country the Orangemen had undoubted right to parade.

Dispatches from Dayton and other adjacent cities show a deep feeling of indignation over the riotous proceedings. Things are quiet here to-night.

TELEGRAMS.

Judge J. T. Metcalf, of Washington, is dead.

Dr. H. E. Foote, of Cincinnati, died yesterday.

Onesada has landed in Cuba with 200 fresh troops.

The public ice-fountain at Cincinnati was a grand success.

Alex. Keith Johnson, the illustrious geographer, is dead.

The Saratoga races are attracting a great deal of attention.

The Austrian legation at Berlin is to be raised to a full embassy.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada is in session at Ottawa.

The Radical press of Louisiana are in convention in New Orleans.

A locomotive exploded at Cleveland on the 12th and killed three men.

The Russian royal family are enjoying themselves near Lake Constance.

An anti-Catholic meeting is to be held on Saturday night at Indianapolis.

St. Louis was visited by a storm yesterday, which did a great deal of damage.

Jacob Hamming, for murder, was lynched at Osceola, Wisconsin, on the the 12th.

Mrs. Henry Williams, of Boston, was thrown from a carriage yesterday and killed.

The Hibernians, of New York, are denouncing Hoffman and threaten to kill him.

The best bale of cotton at the Cincinnati exhibition will get a gold medal and $2000.

The Irish laborers of New York, on public works, could not be enticed from it yesterday.

Gerard B. Mason, President of the Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, was married yesterday.

Cady Stanton and Miss Anthony are on a speaking tour for woman's rights, in California.

Three negro men, on the 12th, threw carbolic acid in the face of a negro woman. She is now blind.

Four hundred Mormons arrived from Europe, yesterday, and are already on their way to Utah.

Russia will not resume diplomatic relations with France until the German troops have returned.

Dr. Miller, while addressing the Connecticut House of Representatives, fell to the floor dead.

The New York and New Haven and Hartford and New Haven railroads have been consolidated.

The money order system between this country and England will go into effect on the 1st of October.

The coal mines in the vicinity of Wilkesbane, Pa., are filling up with water from a break in the canal.

Mrs. John Parnotte put the muzzle of a fowling piece in her mouth yesterday and will be buried to-day.

Gould and Fisk have to reimburse the English stockholders of Erie the thirty thousand shares they stole.

The moneyed men of New York were badly scared on the 12th, and safe deposit vaults were in demand.

Quarrels between French people and the German troops occasion a great deal of trouble to the French authorities.

It is seriously proposed in France to anticipate payment of German indemnity, and so get rid of the German troops.

The government will hereafter only print the names and addresses of persons or corporations on stamped envelopes.

Yesterday the first narrow gauge passenger engine ever built in America was shipped to Pike's Peak from Philadelphia.

The project of building a homeopathic hospital for the insane, at Middletown, N. Y., is in a fair way of being realized.

The police, of New York, have won the plaudits of all sorts of people, for courage, endurance, and the performance of duty.

The County Tax Collector of St. Louis is after the big railroad companies and threatens to sell them out if they don't pay up.

The third annual report of the Jewish Orphan Asylum at Cleveland shows that institution to be in a flourishing condition.

The day fixed for the commencement of the Minnesota greet field trial of agricultural machinery at Owatonna, is July 26th.

It is now asserted that the New York soldiers did not fire on the 12th until several of them had been severely dealt with by the mob.

A storm at Philadelphia blew down a church and steeple, and the rain following the wind swelled all the streams north of the city.

A negro, confined for committing rape in Louisville, swallowed a quantity of powdered glass. He was buried at the expense of the county.

M. Victor Place, late French Consul at New York, has been convicted of making 1,500,000 francs by the purchase of arms. He will have to disgorge.

The Baptists of Kentucky are in convention at Louisville. They want the Southern Baptist University, and are willing to pay $300,000, provided other Southern States raise $200,000.

A private telegram from Mobile says that city has granted one million dollars in sterling bonds in aid of the Mobile and Northwestern railroad—the latter terminating at Helena, Ark.

The Ku-Klux Committee is making slow progress. Hon. P. M. Dixon, of Alabama, and Judge A. R. Wright, of Georgia, were the last witnesses. Both admitted the existence of Ku-Klux for police purposes and to preserve order and none other.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Wall Street.—The gold market was heavy this afternoon, and declined to 111⅞, in sympathy with the weakness in exchange, and the small exports of specie. Closing quotations were 111⅜@112. Loans were made at 1 per cent. Clearings, $21,500,000. Bids for government gold were $2,225,000 at from 111 76 to 112 28⅞; awards, $1,000,000 at from 112 to 112 28⅞. Governments were dull, and prices scarcely maintained. Stocks have been dull in the absence of operations to the races and summer resorts, and the bears have taken advantage of it, and offered prices down. None others were selling stocks. The market was without a particular feature. The leading stocks are Lake Shore, Rock Island, Ohio, Western Union, Erie and Northwest. The market closed dull and steady. Money easy at 3@5 per cent. It should that money was offered in London on the street at 1