

NEGRO RIOT.

BLOODSHED IN THE CITY OF DANVILLE.

A Storm That Has Been Brewing for Days Has Burst.

GENERAL FURILADE IN THE STREETS.

The Immediate Cause Negro Insurrection.

A NEGRO INMATE TO THE WHITES TO SHOOT, ACCOMPANIED WITH CURSES.

One White Man Mortally and Several Slightly Wounded.

FIVE NEGROES KILLED—NUMBER OF WOUNDED UNKNOWN.

Prudent Men Apprehensive All Day.

THE DANVILLE GRAYS AND CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS IN POSSESSION OF THE TOWN.

All Quiet at Last Reports.

(Special telegram to the Dispatch.)

DANVILLE, Va., November 3.—A fight took place on the streets here this evening about 3 o'clock, in which Walters Holland, son of C. G. Holland, was wounded—

It is supposed mortally—by a bullet in the head; Thomas Seagr, of Bains & Seward, shot through the hand; Richard Valentine through the hand, and the clothing of Captain Joel H. Oliver was pierced with a bullet. On the part of the negroes five men were killed. One girl had a leg broken by a bullet, and a man was shot through the leg. It is supposed that others were wounded dangerously.

HOW THE TROUBLE COMMENCED.

The immediate cause of the fight was a difficulty between Mr. Charles Noel and a negro named Horse Lawson. A negro man ran against Mr. Noel on the street near by where Lawson was standing. Noel called to him to explain his rudeness, and he apologized. Just then Lawson reminded the man for apologizing, and added, "What's he got to do about it? What can he do?" Noel then turned and gave Lawson some blows with his fist, and they were separated, although the whites and blacks on the streets showed a disposition to take sides.

A NEGRO POLICEMAN INTERFERES.

A negro policeman stepped up with his pistol during the beating of Lawson, and a white man, thinking from his movements that he was going to shoot Noel, ordered him to lay his pistol down, and he did so.

A negro in the crowd near by where the conflict between Noel and Lawson was going on knocked a pistol out of the hands of a white man and it exploded. In the mean time the Democrats of the city were holding a meeting in the Theatre about the articles in the Richmond Whig concerning the circular styled "Coalition Rule in Danville," and a speech made last night to the colored people by Colonel Slight. They heard there was a conflict on the streets, and came rushing down where the parties had gathered in a crowd near one of the stores. The negroes to the number of two hundred and fifty, this being Saturday evening, formed in a crowd near by.

CRISING THE WHITES.

Pistols were drawn by some on both sides, and some of the negroes, approaching the whites, called out, "Shoot, damn you. We had as well settle this now as any other time." Just then the order to fire was given, by somebody in the crowd. The firing commenced on both sides, and the streets were quickly cleared, the negroes running off in several directions and some firing as they retired. The negro who shot Walters Holland ran off and escaped in the confusion that ensued, and no arrests were made. All the stores were immediately closed and the people were going about with weapons in their hands.

THE ALARM-BELL RING.

The alarm-bell was rung, the Grays mustered under arms, and their Sergeant (Wood) commanded the people in the name of the Commonwealth to go to their homes. Some said in a loud tone, "We will," and all went but the Grays and some accepted volunteers. The Grays, under orders of Mayor Johnston, are on duty on the streets, and a number of volunteers with them; some mounted. Everything now (9:30) is quiet. The reporter, in walking from one end of town to the other, met only two persons. The negroes here held big meetings several times recently, and have been addressed by several of their officers. An address was made here to them last night by Colonel Sims, which the whites understood to be very denunciatory. The South-Boston affair has also made some impression here. It was plain this morning that trouble was near by, and prudent men were apprehensive.

The Mass-Meeting of the Citizens.

RESOLUTIONS AFFIRMING THE TRUTH OF THE CITIZENS' CIRCULAR—COLONEL SIMS'S SPEECH DENOUNCED AS INDECENT—THE TEXT OF THE CIRCULAR.

(Special telegram to the Dispatch.)

DANVILLE, Va., November 3.—At a large meeting of the citizens of Danville held this afternoon at 3 o'clock the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That we, the undersigned, residents of the town of Danville, in mass-meeting assembled, have examined the circular entitled "Coalition Rule in Danville, Va.," and signed by our fellow-citizens, W. T. Clark and others, and we certify that it contains a substantially true statement of the condition of things in town for the last eighteen months, the assertion of the Richmond Whig and our Coalition Judge and Mayor to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. Resolved, As law-abiding citizens we denounce the speech of W. E. Sims made in this city last night to a large crowd of negroes in Danville, in which many of our best citizens were abused without stint, as the most incendiary and inflammatory harangue ever delivered in a civilized community, as calculated and believed to have been intended to incite riot and bloodshed. At the same time the forbearance of our good citizens, who have thus far restrained their indignation, is an evidence of their desire to preserve the peace in this crisis if it can be reasonably done.

The committee that prepared it are some of the best men in the city. The signers to it, so far from being "the most insolent, most overbearing, and most lawless people" of the city, are men the most peaceable and conservative, and most closely identified with the best interests of the city. They are warehousemen, dry-goods merchants, grocers, carpenters, house-builders, tobaccoists, foundrymen, real-estate and insurance agents, tanners, coat-manufacturers. It is reported that this circular has had a wonderful effect in rousing up the people amongst whom it has been distributed.

THE CITIZENS' CIRCULAR.

The following is the full text of the citizens' circular:

Coalition Rule in Danville.

To the Citizens of the Southwest and Valley of Virginia:

We, the undersigned, of the merchants and manufacturers and mechanics of the town of Danville, Va., earnestly request that you will permit us to lay before you a few facts from which you can form some idea of the injustice and oppression to which our white people have been subjected and are daily undergoing by the domination and misuse of the Radical or negro party, now in absolute power in our town.

By the census of 1880 Danville contained 7,526 persons, of which 4,397 were colored and 3,129 were white. The population of the town has increased greatly since that time, and the proportion between the numbers of whites and blacks has also increased, there being a much larger proportion of blacks now than in the year 1880.

The taxes paid by the inhabitants of the town for the year 1882 upon property exclusive of license-taxes for its corporate uses, exclusive of taxes paid by the State, amounted to over \$40,000 in round numbers, of which only \$1,206.63 were paid by the blacks, making \$38,800 more of money paid by the whites for the town by the white people than was paid by the negroes. Out of the total sum derived from taxation upon property \$2,000 were appropriated to the education of the negro children of the town—a sum, it will be seen, \$704 more than the whole amount of money paid by the whole negro population. So it appears that the negroes of the town do not contribute one single dollar to the use of the town, towards paying the interest upon its corporate debt, the improvement of its streets, the maintenance of its parks, the salaries of the officers, and its incidental expenses of government; but, on the contrary, every dollar, and much more besides, paid by the members of the race in the nature of taxes is returned to them and applied to the education of their children to the session of the last Legislature the town was not divided into wards, but voted as a single precinct, and in that way the Council was generally kept in the hands of the white people. But the

NEGRO PARTY, DESIRING TO GET COMPLETE POSSESSION

of the town government, that they might share in the offices as well as levy upon the pockets of the whites, who are the main support of the town, they thought proper, applied to the Legislature and obtained an amendment to the town charter requiring that the town should be divided into three wards, and that four councilmen and one justice of the peace should be elected from each ward. From the localities of the town, which had herded themselves it was totally impracticable to so run the ward lines without creating two wards in which the negroes had a large majority, and this they and their white leaders knew. The result was that the negroes, who were the candidates for the Council and their candidates for justice of the peace from each ward.

Then began the deeds which have so humiliated us in our own estimation and made our town, once so noted for wealth and enterprise, a scene of shame and reproach from one end of this land to the other. Wherever it was possible for anything to be done by the Council or its magistrates that would irritate and wound the pride of the whites, it was executed with the keenest relish.

THE KEEPEST POLICEMEN FOR NEGROES

were chosen, and nothing better than time unknown to the history of the town—two of them acting not only as policemen, but one as health officer, and the other as weigh-master at the public scales and clerk of the market. Out of the twenty-four stalls and stands at the market twenty are rented to the colored people, and the negroes are given a vote in the election of the officers, and the most enticing meats and vegetables upon their boards, is the most scene of filth, stench, crowds of loitering and idle negroes, drunkennes, obscene language, and petty thieves. The whites have been driven out and forced to take up their abode in the suburbs, their meats and vegetables, and the public market, erected by the money of the white people and intended to be occupied by men at least courteous and cleanly, has been converted to the use of squalid negro hucksters, and the most respectful and health-someness positively repulsive to any person who has the least idea of how a market should be kept.

The whites of the town are powerless to prevent this outrage upon their rights. In fact, it is believed that their well-known action to send a petition to the Legislature in regard to this matter, was the result of the caprice of its infliction. The Council, which has the power of regulating the conduct of the market, is presided over by a carpet-bagger, J. B. Raulston, Mahone's collector for internal revenue for the Danville district, and the patronage of his Federal election, and the Council is controlled by the same undisputed power that the General does his party.

RAULSTON IS EXCEEDINGLY OFFENSIVE

to the white people, and it is well known he takes no pains to carry out their wishes. Two of the negro members of the Council hold positions under him at the custom-house, and they are as obedient to his will in the Council as they are in the revenue office.

It is seen, therefore, that our town is practically in the hands of, and actually controlled by, the officers and slaves of the Federal Government, not one of whom has the least regard for the property within its limits, and this, too, by the most shameless usurpation; for the Constitution and laws of the State and the presidential order by which the Norfolk postmaster was removed all declare that such officials shall hold no office under the Government of the United States.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, THROUGH ITS INTERNAL-REVENUE COLLECTOR and the negro councilmen hired by him to scrub the floor of the custom-house and make incendiary speeches against the white people of the town, make our town laws, levy and collect our taxes, distribute our money, and elect our policemen to watch over our town while its inhabitants are asleep. The revenue collector declared, when he was elected president of the Town Council, that it was his intention to use the patronage of the Council to build up the Radical negro party.

THE POLICE TOWN IS

ANOTHER SCENE OF PERPETUAL MOCKERY and disgrace. There they make active justice of a young negro named Jones, who first became famous by seducing a girl under the promise of marriage, and was only saved from conviction upon indictment by the evidence of his partner in a junk-shop, who swore that he had had criminal intercourse with her before Jones. This court, which before the negro régime came into power was only open a few hours every morning, is now open from morning till night, and nothing but actual observation can convey the least idea of the travesty of its transactions.

THE TRIALS AND PARTIALITY.

Whenever there is a motive, and ignorance, and the rules of the decision. The officials of the court, justices, and policemen cooperate in the work to make fees, and every act of word or deed of the citizen, whether atrocious in its character or not, is used as a pretext to take notice of, is brought before a justice, and the party, if not fined, is required to pay the costs; and if there is more than one party, the costs are doubled, and both parties made to pay costs. White men are arrested for the most trifling offenses, and are taken and borne along to the Mayor's office, followed by swarms of jeering, and hooting, and mocking negroes, and tried, fined and lectured, and imprisoned by a negro justice, and then followed to the jail by the same mob.

At the October court of this year two of the party magistrates were removed from office by the Judge of the Hastings Court—one for embezzling the money of the Com-

monwealth, and the other for "causes sufficient to the court," and one for his fled the town to avoid indictment.

The notoriety which this state of things has produced has attracted to the town large numbers of idle and filthy negroes from the border counties of North Carolina and from Halifax, Norfolk, and Charlotte, Va. Although there is a law against vagrants, they are never disturbed. They infest the streets and sidewalks in squads, hover about public houses, and sleep on the benches of stores and houses, and the benches of the market place. They impede the travel of ladies and gentlemen, very frequently forcing them from the sidewalk into the street. Negro women have been known

to force ladies from the pavement and remind them that they will "learn to step aside next time." In several instances white children have been struck by crowd negroes. We know of several cases where the lie has been given to a white lady to her face by a negro. It is a very common practice for the negro who are employed about our houses to allude to white ladies and gentlemen as "ladies and gentlemen." This is a practice almost without exception with the negro women. They do it to irritate and throw contempt upon the white race.

A short time ago, while the town was in great excitement on the murder of a respectable gentleman and farmer of Pittsylvania county, in his wagon, while on his way home from Danville, by three negro highwaymen, a negro man in his town, standing in the center of a crowd of his friends, with a pistol exhibited on his hip, and with threatening gestures and loud outcries declared that he wanted to "start a row with some d—n son of a b—h of a white man, that he might kill him."

A few nights ago the negroes were very indignant because they heard of the earnest work that was going on by the whites to register all of their voting strength, and called a meeting, which was addressed by an incendiary negro named Pleasant, a postal agent, and one of the town councilmen, hired at the custom-house, and they passed a resolution requesting the Governor to have Federal troops sent to our town on election-day to intimidate the white people at the polls.

They have also a scheme to amend the town charter, if they elect the Legislature this fall, and take into the town a large negro settlement outside of the town limits called Jacksonville, by which they will get several hundred more black votes, and then it will be impossible for any white man to hold office in the town. We know this to be their plan.

It is well known that hundreds of the North Carolina tobacco-raisers who live within a few miles of Danville and used to sell their tobacco in our market now give five times as far to a market in their own State on account of

THE NEGRO RULE IN OUR TOWN.

At the negro meeting referred to above one of the speakers said that he wanted the people of North Carolina to come here anyway.

Now, fellow-citizens of the Valley and Southwest, we cry out to you in our affliction to deliver us from this awful state of humiliation and wretchedness. We know that as a people we are entitled to a voice in the government, and we will make but little interruption of the general progress of things. The sun rises and sets all the same, and the work of the Government and the work of the least and the tortures goes on with exactness and tranquility, and we will not let any sympathy which constitutes the bond of union between honorable men, struggling in the cause of freedom, to help us throttle this viper of negroism that is stinging us to madness and to death by voting against the Coalition-Radical candidates who are selling out our country with delusion and the prospect of fastening his fangs into us forever.

We appeal to you to say, do you think it is just that we should contribute every cent to the maintenance of our town, pay our taxes, and support the Government, and the negro pays in no way of tax, but much more besides, of our own money, to the education of his children, whom he raises upon our

MONEY TO BE OUR BITTEREST ENEMIES, and then let him have possession of our town government, too? Is it right that we should be obliged to support him and then be allowed to control our offices and plunder our treasury besides?

It is an injustice to which we know your humanity will revolt.

It is the injustice of the frozen serpent, which, after having crawled into life by its benefactor stings him to death.

Help us, fellow-citizens, by voting for the Conservative-Federalist candidates for the Legislature, for unless they are elected we are doomed.

W. T. CLARK, Merchant; JAMES W. BROWN, Merchant; C. M. HENDRICK, Builder; J. G. COVINGTON, Tobaccoist; R. B. CLARK & BROS., Builders; DANIEL COLEMAN, J. E. SCHOOLFIELD, Merchant; A. G. FELLER, Tobaccoist; H. M. HAMILTON & HINTON, Merchants; C. H. NORTON, Contractor; GEORGE A. LEE, Tobaccoist; R. B. CLARK & BROS., Builders; J. B. WESTERBROOK, Foundryman; THOMAS L. POINDEXTER & SONS, Warehousemen;

REEFS, WOODFOLK & BLAIR, Real Estate and Insurance Agents; JOHN W. HOLLAND, Tobaccoist; W. P. GRAVES, Warehouseman; J. M. COVINGTON, Tobaccoist; E. B. CLARK & BROS., Builders; E. L. HOLLAND; E. L. & A. GREST, Tailors; MORGENTHAU MANUFACTURING CO.; BOOTH, WOODING & BOOTH, Merchants;

ESTES & WOODING, Merchants; W. N. SHELTON, Tobaccoist; LEX & JORDAN, Warehousemen; HARRY WALKER; ED. S. RAGLAND, Foundryman.

The Articles that Called Forth the Resolutions.

The following are from the articles that called forth the resolutions of the meeting:

(From General Mahone's Circular.)

A circular styled "Coalition Rule in Danville" has been secretly prepared and held for sudden distribution in the white counties of Virginia, among the white people thereof.

The inflammatory character of this paper, its fabulous recitals, if it be seen, are put in terms of advice designed to excite the prejudices and passions of the white people at a moment just before they are to vote, and to influence their votes before they shall have had time for reflection—before they shall have had time to inquire into the truthfulness of the statements made—before any exposure of them can be made.

The fact that this circular address is directed to the people of the white section of the State—and is to be there suddenly and secretly circulated on day of election—and a few days before—must all every-far-famed man with contempt for the trick thus devised to influence the white vote of the State.

Be forewarned of this fiendish attempt to excite and deceive you, fellow-citizens, and you are forewarned.

(From Whig Editorial.)

And now, if any curious person will go to Danville he will find there, not a Gileben, but a Paradise; and he will be surprised to discover that the authors, signers, and distributors of the Danville incendiary documents (for they are nothing less, notwithstanding the injurious use of exalted titles and innocuous titles) are, instead of being oppressed and miserable, are the most prosperous, most insolent, most overbearing, and most lawless people in that city! It would all be a most laughable farce, for the fact, that danger—in these incipient and seditious tricks. We warn all the people against them, and we solemnly proclaim before high heaven that if they are not reformed with all the contempt which such tricks of partisan and political imposture deserve we shall all rue the day when the seeds of another civil war were scattered broadcast among us from Danville.

More of the Beauties of Coalition Rule in Danville.

RICHMOND, November 3, 1883.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I am in receipt by mail to-day of a circular headed "The Ruling Passion Strong in Death," which tries to disprove the statement made in the circular "Coalition Rule in Danville," which was recently addressed to the good people of Virginia by a number of the most respectable citizens of that town. I know nothing about the latter circular, as I have not seen a copy, but will give you a page in the history of Coalition rule in said town which occurred during the present week.

A negro man and his wife were employed in one of the tobacco-factories there. The man was beating his wife very severely, and the manager, who was in another room, was informed of it. He went and remonstrated with the negro, when the latter commenced to curse and heap all kinds of abuse upon him, and finally made at him with a large knife. The manager commenced to draw his pistol, but about that time the proprietor and another manager came up and secured him, which prevented him from shooting. The negro was then ordered out of the factory. After remaining out a short time he reentered and again used the most violent oaths at his command to the first-mentioned gentleman.

Now comes the unbearable part of it. They were both arrested by the police and carried before a negro magistrate for trial. He fined the white man \$3 and costs and turned the negro loose without any punishment whatever.

Think of that, you white men of Virginia, who have been more favored than the people of Danville, Nottoway, Prince Edward, Dinwiddie, &c. Are you going to cast your ballots with a party who will make such things possible in every community in this State if they be successful next Tuesday?

HANOVER.

THE FEELING IN THE STATE.

Intense Excitement in Fredericksburg.

(Special telegram to the Dispatch.)

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., November 3.—The excitement here over the riot in Danville is intense, and white men in crowds are gravely discussing the impending danger, and are earnest in their expressions of a determination to stand solidly together in this fight.

Alexandria.

NUMBERS READY TO GO TO THE ASSISTANCE OF THE WHITES.

(Special telegram to the Dispatch.)

ALEXANDRIA, Va., November 3.—There is much feeling here over the news of the Danville riot, and great indignation is expressed at the conduct of the instigators. Any number are ready and willing to volunteer to go to the assistance of the whites.

Staunton.

THE PEOPLE EXCITED BUT IN SUSPENSE.

(Special telegram to the Dispatch.)

STAUNTON, Va., November 3.—The most intense feeling prevails here over the Danville news. The telegraph office is full of anxious inquirers, but at midnight nothing had been received to relieve their anxiety.

Lynchburg.

THE SENTIMENT THAT THE TROUBLE IS THE OUTGROWTH OF COALITION MISRULE.

(Special telegram to the Dispatch.)

LYNCHBURG, November 3.—Intense excitement prevailed here on the reception of the news from Danville of riot and bloodshed there. The telegraph office is besieged, and the general sentiment was that the riot was the outgrowth of Coalition misrule. Many regrets were expressed that the miscreants who had been indicted for the riot were not the sufferers instead of their deluded followers. The negroes here are very much excited over the reports of the affair, but no trouble is apprehended from them.

Stop and think how much money the iniquitous internal-revenue system has taken out of Virginia, and then swell the majority that shall blot it out forever.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

RRR OOO Y Y A A L

NEWS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

WHAT THE WIRES BRING US.

O'Donnell's American Counsel.

(By telegram to the Dispatch.)

CHICAGO, November 3.—At a meeting of Irishmen on the 13th of last month resolutions were passed instructing the chairman to communicate with the State Department with view to securing instructions to the American Minister in England to use his influence toward securing an impartial trial for O'Donnell as an American citizen on the charge of the murder of the informer Gary, and to ask a modification of the rules of practice before the British courts to the extent of allowing Americans to act as O'Donnell's counsel. Secretary Freelinghuyzen, replying, says: "In the event of its being ascertained that Patrick O'Donnell is an American citizen, he will proceed from the Executive department of this Government all the protection to which he is entitled in harmony with the resolutions you enclose. It is not within the province of this department to ask a modification of the ruling of the court in the particular pending case." He adds that if the English court should need an assurance of the high standing of the counsel from this country, the American Minister will be instructed to give such assurance.

The fight of the Coalitionists in Richmond is for power and revenge.

The New York Water-Bureau Frauds.

(By telegram to the Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, November 3.—It was rumored to-day that ten bench warrants had been issued from the District Attorney's office for the arrest of parties indicted by the grand jury for participation in the Water-Bureau frauds, but investigation tended to establish the fact that not more than six had been issued. Another arrest was made to-day, that of David E. Aiken, who was indicted before for complexity with Ira C. Bellows in the Water-Bureau frauds. There are two indictments against him in the present instance, one for grand larceny in retaining money entrusted to him, and one for forgery in the third degree for altering the books of his office. This is the fourth arrest made in connection with the matter. An investigation by the police as to these men's manner of living, and how they spent their evenings, developed nothing extraordinary.

It may be that the fight is for your altars and firesides.

The Negroes and the Recent Civil-Rights Decision.

(By telegram to the Dispatch.)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., November 3.—At a meeting here to-day a large number of representative negroes of this section, called to express the sentiments of the colored people on the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the civil-rights act, resolutions were passed denouncing the court and condemning the act as a deception to the colored people. J. H. Welch, chairman of the meeting, in a speech advocated the cultivation of more friendly relations with the whites of the South. He said he believed that the southern people, while regretting the result of the decision, would help them to reach a higher and nobler manhood.

Devote the whole day Tuesday, if necessary, to the Democratic cause.

Federal Finances.

(By telegram to the Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, November 3.—Secretary Folger left Washington this afternoon for New York. He will leave New York on Monday morning for his home at Geneva, where he will remain until after the New York election. Before leaving the city to-day Secretary Folger said that a careful estimate showed that the surplus or reserve fund of the Treasury on December 31st would not exceed \$157,000,000. In consequence of this, the minimum receipt for November prove to be greater than it is expected they will be, it is not probable that another call for bonds will be issued very soon. Up to the close of business to-day there had been received for redemption of the \$150,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds, issued in the 122d and 123d calls, which mature December 1st and 15th respectively.

Negro trustees for white schools must go.