

CLANGE ADVANCE.

News Department.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1874.

FIGHTING IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Streets of the City Again Baptized in Blood—Abdication of Gov. Kellogg Demanded—McEnery's Lieutenant Governor Warns Out the Militia—Citizens Attack Metropolitan—Several Killed and Wounded—Scenes and Incidents.

For several days past the telegraph has been freighted with mutterings of another outbreak in New Orleans between the friends and opponents of the present State government. Saturday a call, signed by 50 leading business men and firms, was issued for a mass meeting at the Clay monument, Canal street. The call set forth that for two years the people of that city had been subjected to outrage upon outrage by an usurping State government; that one by one their dearest rights had been trampled upon, until finally, the right, to keep and bear arms, a right guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, has been denied. It therefore calls upon all who desire to protest against these and other such outrages, to meet as above stated, Monday, Sept. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M., and in tones loud enough to be heard through the length and breadth of the land, to declare their rights, and that they ought to be, and mean to be, free.

In response to this call, a large meeting was held at the time and place designated, at which several addresses were made, some of them well calculated to "fire" the people's blood, and a series of resolutions adopted asserting that the Kellogg State Government was elected and continued in office by fraud and violence; that Kellogg and his coadjutors are so using the registration act as to defeat the will of the people at the coming election; that by false representations he has received the promise of aid from the Federal government to overawe the people of Louisiana and control such election, and finally demanding his immediate abdication. This demand was conveyed to Kellogg by a committee appointed for the purpose, and met with the reply that being in the nature of a menace he refused any answer to the communication of the committee.

Following this at 4 o'clock P. M., was a proclamation of D. B. Penn, (elected Lieut. Governor on the McEnery State ticket,) signed "Lieut. Governor and commander-in-chief of the Louisiana State Militia," calling on all able-bodied citizens, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, without regard to race, color or previous condition, to take arms for the purpose of driving the usurpers from power. This was followed by an order signed by the same authority appointing Gen. Frederick N. Ogden, provisional general of the State militia, and directing subordinates to report to him, and still later a short proclamation from the same source assuring the colored people that the movement on foot was not directed against them or their rights, and assuring them of protection and safety if they only preserved neutrality.

While these proclamations were being issued, large bodies of armed people began to assemble on the streets extending along Canal street from the river to Clairborne street, and it began to be manifest that an encounter between the opposing elements was imminent. About 4 P. M. a body of Metropolitan—Kellogg police—whites and colored, under command of Gen. Longstreet, of rebel fame, with cavalry and artillery, took up a position on Canal street, and Gen. Longstreet warned the armed citizens to retire. This demand was responded to by the citizens opening fire, when a sharp fight ensued, the Metropolitan soon giving way. It is said the negroes fled on the first fire. Two companies of U. S. troops near by, took no part in the affray. After the fight, several of the principal streets were barricaded by the citizens, who also took possession of the fire alarm telegraph, the city hall and other public buildings. At 12 o'clock at night, the city was reported quiet. During the fight, Gen. N. S. Badger, of the Metropolitan, was wounded in several places, and after, suffered the amputation of a leg.

Among the casualties among the citizens, the following are reported killed: E. A. Talledaro, Fred Moreman, Dick Linsey, Capt. J. M. West, Major J. K. Tourtain, and one Magazine, street car driver. Severely wounded: F. Pallet, John Consider, John Kilpatrick, Major Wm. Wells. Sam. B. Newman was slightly injured from a fall, but remained on duty.

The following casualties are reported among the Metropolitan: Killed—Serg't Jas. McManus, Serg't J. R. Champagne, Corporal J. F. Cleremondt, officers J. H. Hill, E. Simmond, J. Shields, S. Ballard. Wounded—Wm. Carlton, J. Coleman, Geo. C. Miller, J. Horg, Jno. McCan, John Kennedy, H. M. Alley, M. J. Barrett, M. Gonzales, J. Connolly, Wm. H. Hawkins, Samuel S. Swain, D. E. Massillier, J. Ryan, L. Bacaus, L. Desjen, J. F. Duffy, T. Daley, P. Cesar, O. Bergern, A. Peot, R. Gonzales, J. Gonzales, J. M. Ester, J. W. Nichols, B. Faver, L. A. Hibalt, E. Simeon, E. Eigar, L. Davis, Van Lee, L. Welles, O. Ellmore, Nelson Mady, Otto Bierandt, J. Cochran, V. Broan. The following wounded citizens were received at

Charity Hospital: Wm. Omard, (Chas. Kitts, Jas. Cross, John Mern, John McCabe, M. Betts, Frank Ower, D. Solomon.

Gov. Kellogg has, it is said, telegraphed to Washington for aid, and further trouble is anticipated.

AT SHREVEPORT.

A citizens committee at Shreveport sends the New Orleans committee greeting, and also announcing that the parish officers elected on the McEnery ticket will be quietly installed to-day (Tuesday).

The cotton exchange closed at 1 P. M. on Tuesday as a mark of sympathy with the movement to establish the legitimate State government of Louisiana. At 3 P. M. a large crowd of unarmed citizens assembled on St. Charles street and escorted Lieut. Gov. Penn from his residence to the State House, where he took possession of the executive departments. Ten thousand persons participated in this movement, and great enthusiasm was manifested. At 2 P. M. some three thousand of Gen. Ogden's military with captured guns, passed by the Custom House, and the United States soldiers stationed there gathered in the windows and cheered the citizens. Quiet prevails throughout the city.

ST. LOUIS SYMPATHY.

A mass meeting was organized at St. Louis Tuesday night, to sympathize with the people of New Orleans in their efforts to rid themselves of oppression. Gen. Wm. Shields presided, and a large number of prominent citizens of both parties were elected vice presidents and secretaries. Speeches were made by Gen. Shields, Col. Richardson, Sherrerd Clemens, Col. Slayback, Col. Reed, A. G. P. Garesche, and others. All the addresses expressed earnest sympathy with the people of Louisiana in their struggle to relieve themselves of usurpation, and resolutions to the same effect were unanimously adopted.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE M'ENERY GOVERNMENT.

A consultation was held on Thursday, 17th inst., between the members of the McEnery government at the State House, to receive and consider certain propositions from Gen. Emery, demanding the retirement of all armed men from the streets and the return of arms to the arsenal. The propositions were accepted. Gen. Emery then issued an order directing Gen. Brooke, Colonel of the 3d Infantry, to take possession of the arms and other State property, and appointing him to the command of the city until a State and city government could be organized. The present police force, under Thomas Boylan, was directed to remain on duty until relieved. A long letter was addressed to Gen. Emery by Govs. McEnery and Penn, protesting against the position assumed by him and stating that the state offices should be given up to the United States government alone. At six P. M. Gen. J. R. Brooke, accompanied by Lieutenants Wallace and Roe, went to the executive office at the St. Louis Hotel. Immediately on his entrance, Governors McEnery and Penn, shaking hands with him, introduced the three federal officers to a number of prominent citizens present. Gov. McEnery then stated to Gen. Brooke that he gave him possession of the State Capitol and all other State buildings within the limits of the city. He then read to him a long address, formally surrendering the State offices to the U. S. Government, at the conclusion of which Gen. Brooke took possession of the Capitol with the records, etc., and Gov. McEnery and his followers withdrew. The city continues very quiet.

Moulton Sued for Libel.

New York, Sept. 18.—Papers have been filed in the U. S. Circuit Court of Brooklyn, in the case of Edna Dean Proctor against Francis D. Moulton and a formal order of suit served.

[N. Y. Special (Sept. 16) Chicago Tribune.]

The arrest of Moulton on a suit of Edna Dean Proctor will probably take place in a day or two. The papers were to have been done to-day, but the lady's attorneys were unable, from a press of business, to get them ready. The suit is based on a law of this State which allows the plaintiff, although not named, to bring suit in the event of any of the facts being sufficiently clear to indicate the plaintiff as one of the parties implicated. Moulton took care not to mention Miss Proctor's name, but in this matter he mistook the law, and it is said that this mistake is based on advice of Ben. Butler. The facts in dispute between

BEECHER AND MISS PROCTOR

are said to have been represented to Moulton, but this is an error. All the documentary evidence in the case was read to Franklin Woodruff, who is Moulton's senior in the firm of Woodruff & Robinson, and he was convinced thereby that Moulton's idea of the relations between Beecher and Miss Proctor were erroneously stated in the interview of Henry M. Smith, and in the reports which have been generally circulated. Woodruff went to Moulton and told him what he had learned, but Moulton declined to accept that explanation, and said that he was satisfied from Beecher's own statements that his own account was the true one. Moulton's former attorney, Sam. D. Morris, proposes to bring forward several witnesses to whom

BEECHER CONFESSED

that he had been guilty with Miss Proctor precisely as Moulton stated. Miss Proctor is a lady about 48 years of age, of very considerable talents, and for many years was governess in the family of Henry C. Bowen. While serving in this capacity she was accus-

tomed to amuse herself at Plymouth Church by taking down in shorthand, which art she was then studying, the brighter thoughts of Beecher as delivered from the pulpit. After she had made a large collection, some of her friends suggested to her their

PUBLICATION IN BOOK FORM.

She spoke to Mr. Beecher on the subject, and he made no objection, provided she would confine herself to extracts of ten lines, arguing that a reprint of his sermons would injure his publishers, whereas these extracts from them would not. Miss Proctor published a small volume, which she entitled "Life Thoughts," by Henry Ward Beecher, edited by Edna Dean Proctor. The book had an unexpected sale, and Miss Proctor realized several thousand dollars in a few months. That this sum was realized is known from the fact that Gordon L. Ford, now one of her bondsmen in the suit against Moulton, invested the money for her in Brooklyn real estate, which she still holds. Miss Proctor, gratified with her success, spent some time in the next two or three years in collecting the thoughts of Beecher as they fell from his lips in Plymouth pulpit, and was prepared to

PUBLISH ANOTHER VOLUME

when there suddenly appeared a book by Miss Augusta Moore, purporting to give the best thoughts of Beecher, as uttered in Plymouth pulpit, and which had the written endorsement of Mr. Beecher as to their correctness. Miss Proctor at once jumped to the conclusion that Mr. Beecher had grossly wronged her. She imagined she had a claim, from having published a previous book, to issue Mr. Beecher's "Life Thoughts," from time to time, as occasion or profit induced her, and felt very much aggrieved that Mr. Beecher should indorse anybody else; thereupon she

MADE COMPLAINT AGAINST MR. BEECHER, and he replied, in his usual gushing style, in a letter of nine or ten pages, in which there was much quotation from Scripture and a great deal of dubious meaning, but which, taken as a whole, convinced Miss Proctor that she had been unjust to Mr. Beecher in her first supposition, and so the matter ended. Years afterward, Mr. Beecher, wishing to protect himself at all points, obtained from Miss Proctor a retraction or certificate of good conduct, which has already been published in Moulton's statement. You have plenty of witnesses who are sure the facts were represented directly to Moulton, but the truth is they were represented to him through Franklin Woodruff, and he did not choose to regard them, and hence the suit.

THE GRAPHIC SUE FOR LIBEL.

A suit for \$100,000 is brought by Miss Proctor against the *Daily Graphic*. Papers in this case have not been made out, but will immediately follow those in Moulton's case. It is not generally known that in suing the *Graphic* Miss Proctor sues Benjamin F. Butler and B. F. Jayne, formerly special agent of the Treasury. When the enterprise was originally started Butler and Jayne agreed to take two-thirds of the stock, and the Goodells represent them and their own interests in the concern. A very lively time is anticipated.

DIED OF A BROKEN HEART.

A Revenue Defalcation and an Assassination—A Receipt Not Signed.

[Washington Dispatch to the Boston Post.]

In an effort of the bondsmen of a defaulting Internal Revenue Collector to obtain a new trial, that the judgment against them may be set aside, the details of one of the most remarkable defalcations have been brought to light. In 1867 Davis B. Bonfey was Collector for the Fourth Texas District, headquarters at Marshall. One of his deputies, stationed at Jefferson, an ex-Confederate, by some means got about \$18,000 behind in his accounts. Bonfey went in person to Jefferson to secure a settlement, and after wrangling for some time the deputy drew his revolver (the two were alone in the deputy's office), and presenting it told Bonfey he would kill him unless he (Bonfey) would consent to sign a receipt in full for the missing \$18,000. To gain time Bonfey consented, and asked the deputy to draw up the receipt. Before he had written half of it Bonfey shot him and he died instantly. The civil authorities at once arrested Bonfey and threw him into jail. That night Bonfey's house was entered and his wife was murdered. This turned the tide in Bonfey's favor, and after a delay of a day or two he was released on bail.

On his way home he passed the new made grave of his wife, when his emotion so overcame him that he fell fainting to the ground. In twenty-four hours he was a corpse, having died of a broken heart. Some time subsequent to his arrest the military authorities took possession of his safe, and breaking it open found \$68,000, which was \$76,000 less than there should have been in it. For three years the Internal Revenue Bureau strove to get matters straight, and ascertain on whom the responsibility for the defalcation ought to rest.

Finally, in 1871, Supervisor Yarnvan was put on the case, and after three months' hard work he solved it, and found by indisputable proofs that the money was all there when Bonfey died, and that it had been stolen by Bonfey's deputies. On this suit was instituted against Bonfey's bondsmen, and by a decision given a few months ago judgment was taken against them for the

amount of the bond, \$50,000. This judgment they now ask to have set aside. They do not dispute that the forfeiture is legal, but claim that equity entitles them to relief. It is probable that the solicitor will decline to agree to a new trial, when they will make their appeal to Congress.

THE BEECHER-TILTON AFFAIR.

Francis D. Moulton's Reply to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Statements Before the Plymouth Church Committee.

The New York *Graphic* of Friday the 11th prints in full the second long statement from Francis D. Moulton, in reply to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's statements affecting him, as made to the committee of inquiry selected by Mr. Beecher from Plymouth Church and congregation. The major part of the reply is a prolix defense of Moulton against the charges of bad faith towards Beecher and of having blackmailed him. The evidence presented in this regard consists mainly of Beecher's letters expressing warm affection and strong gratitude to Moulton for his friendly offices, and also verbal repetitions of the same in presence of third persons, both continued up to the 4th of August last. The argument is that if Beecher had suspected Moulton of bad faith, or of conspiring to blackmail him, he could not have entertained such affection for him, nor could his gratitude have been so excited except by actual services of great importance; and that the attack upon Moulton was an afterthought, probably coming from Beecher's lawyers and not originating in his own mind. The \$5,000 paid by Beecher, was, Mr. Moulton says, for sustaining the *Golden Age*; it was at Beecher's own suggestion, and was expended as he directed; but it was no more than Moulton and other wealthy men of Brooklyn gave for the same object and with the same motives, except that Beecher had personally, a greater interest in Tilton's welfare than the others. This was paid as from Moulton, Tilton not knowing that his newspaper enterprise or himself was under any obligation to Beecher for any of the money advances made by Moulton. As to the \$2,000 besides, that, Mr. Moulton says, was mainly used for the support of Bessie Turner, and was arranged for by Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, neither Tilton nor Moulton having anything to do with the plan. One letter is produced, showing that Beecher sent a check to Moulton, without solicitation. The dates of the checks produced by Beecher are shown to correspond with the half-yearly payments for Bessie's support at school. Brief reference is made to Beecher's supposed annual income of \$40,000 or more as one evidence that the payment of \$5,000 or \$7,000 by him could not be regarded as blackmailing.

The statement then goes on to show that through the earlier period of their intimacy, Beecher was laboring to suppress a greater than the Tilton scandal, and to relieve himself from a more dangerous enemy than Tilton—to wit: Bowen and Bowen's story that Beecher had confessed to him (Bowen) adultery with five different women, one of whom informed Bowen that Beecher accomplished his purpose upon her by force. At Moulton's suggestion, Mr. Beecher sought to be prepared against Bowen by procuring a denial of this story from the woman last referred to, but only procured an expression of regret that she had told Bowen, and a declaration that she was friendly to Beecher. Bowen, according to Moulton, was silenced by the business advantages he obtained from Beecher, and was forced to the compromise through Tilton's power over him. The statement purports to give in part the language in which Beecher confessed his adulteries to Moulton, and presents letters showing that Beecher renewed his correspondence with Mrs. Tilton, and kept it up for a year after he had promised to have no further intercourse with her.

Throughout the statement the ingenious logic of Ben. Butler is apparent, and the arrangement and use of such documents as are presented are lawyer-like. But parts of the narrative are unfit for general publication.

It is now expected that Theodore Tilton will publish a further statement of the affair, from his stand-point, while his suit for damages against Beecher will come on for trial in October.

Child Abduction in Winona.

A little child ten years of age, named Lilly Douglas was abducted from Winona Wednesday. The child was a daughter of David Stillwell. When two and a half years of age, her mother having died, she was given to Mrs. Asa Douglas, sister of the mother, Stillwell agreeing to furnish \$75 a year for the first five years, and \$100 a year for the next five years to supply the child with clothing, etc., but has only partially fulfilled his contract. Tuesday last Stillwell reached Winona with an older daughter, and called on Mrs. Douglas, giving her a small amount of money. The next day the older daughter accompanied Lilly to school, and in the afternoon Stillwell called at the school, got the two children, went immediately to the depot and took the train for Wisconsin. Mrs. Douglas was informed of what had taken place by a note from Stillwell, but too late to oppose legal or other objections. Mrs. Douglas is represented as almost frenzied by her loss, as she had come to look upon the child as her own. Legal steps have been taken to secure its return.

—Cols. Yillette and Plantin, for assisting at the escape of Marshal Bazaine have been sentenced by the French court to imprisonment for six months.

ARE CHICAGO CLERGYMEN SO BAD?

One Shot Brings Down a Score.

[From the Chicago Post and Mail.]

Some time since the *Post and Mail* merely mentioned a clerical scandal alleged to exist in this city, involving a prominent clergyman and a married lady. At that time parties claiming to be sufferers, stated it to be their intention at once to bring their grievances to the notice of the courts. This has not yet been done, and, pending this, the duty of this paper as a journal of news, is accomplished. As it is not a journal of sensations, it would not be proper to add anything to the statements already published. The only object in again referring to the subject is to state and comment upon a curious phenomenon that the publication of the item elicited. As will be remembered, no names were given, and consequently room was inadvertently left for surmise. The result was that no less than a score of church people of different denominations called on the *Post and Mail* to assert that they "knew" who the parties were, and to either volunteer further information or to deprecate any fuller mention in regard to the facts.

Strange as it may seem, of this score of visitors not more than three had in mind the right persons, and in summing up their statements it was found that no less than five prominent clergymen of this city were supposed to have been meant! It would astonish the readers of this paper if the names of the suspected parties were given, or even the names of the persons giving advice or tendering information. As remarked, the latter were church members, and came filled with arguments for or against the clergymen they supposed to have been alluded to in the article. They were also versed in the names of the women unfortunate enough to be mixed up in the different scandals. Some were positive that the charges were true; others thought they might be true, but could not be proved; still others thought they were both true and capable of proof, but doubted the propriety of going into the merits of the case, for fear of injury to the "cause" and to the innocent. A very few thought the alleged wrongs were true, could be demonstrated, and ought to be shown up. The mass, however, inclined to the role of Moulton, that is, the role he professes to have assumed and fulfilled prior to the time that Beecher called him a blackmailer. They desired to hush things up, to whisper their suspicions among themselves, and to keep the suspected preacher as much out of harm's way as possible. They hated to "hurt the influence" of the man. They feared "the explosion would shake the Church." They dreaded "a fight," and the possible retroactive effect of the defense of a man cornered and forced to fight for dear life. They always, when giving information, exacted as a preliminary the most solemn pledges of secrecy, and frequently returned to secure a repetition of the promise not to betray their confidence.

We are sorry to add that the result of these visits proved that some people in this city receive with an outward smile of friendliness the ministrations of men in whose moral character they profess to have little confidence. They suffer these men to visit their families, to minister at the communion table, to walk unrebuked among their brethren, and to wear unchallenged the sacred insignia of an anointed priesthood. On the other hand it is but fair to add, that in but one instance out of a score or more who had their say, was it possible to find a witness who professed to know at first hand the truth of his damaging allegations. The rest had simply opinions based upon hearsay, and incapable of being traced to reliable sources of fact, opinions worthless in court, but very fatal when circulated in a community. This state of things ought not to exist. On the other hand, clergymen should live above suspicion; on the other, laymen should never allow the ministry of suspected men, or permit themselves to suspect hastily. The proper thing to do in these cases is to face the music, and courageously go to the man, tell him the charges, and give him an opportunity to clear them up. If innocent, he will usually have no trouble to do so; if guilty, the sooner the fact is known, the better for him and his people. The facts above stated, teach also the propriety of great circumspection among the clergy. With them, even indiscretion is sin. If so constituted that they can not, or do not live above reproach, the best thing they can do is to "step down and out." We say nothing advising an attempt to dodge the forked tongues of malignant enemies. This is impossible, but any preacher ought to be able to live as to escape unpleasant surmises concerning his virtue, on the part of his friends and parishioners.

Northern Ohio Fair.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 17.—The directors of the Northern Ohio Fair Association decided to-day to keep the fair open until next Tuesday night, in consequence of the bad weather of the last two days. There will be no races to-day, the track being too heavy, but the races will be taken up in regular order to-morrow and continued from day to day until Tuesday.

A NEW mail route has been established between Winnebago City and St. James. Four new offices will be established on the route.

A CITIZEN of Chatfield, Olmsted county, is said to be in need of a new coat. He fell into the clutches of a jealous husband last Thursday, and doesn't do any more good than his coat.