NASHVILLE UNION AND AMERICAN.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

WASHINGTON.

The Postoffice Defalcation.

Political Views of Judge Chase.

The Tribune's Heavy Sensations from New Orleans.

A Carper-Bagger in Love with Georgia Hotels.

Meeting of the American Missionary Association.

The Insurrection in Cuba.

Statement from the Insurgents.

New York Radicals Colonizing.

Gov. Seymour at Philadelphia.

[Special by the Southern and Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Lines.]

WASHINGTON.

The Postoffice Defalcation—Position of Chief Justice Chase.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—The publication in these dispatches on Wednesday last, of an official exhibit of the condition of affairs in the Postoffice Department, and the fact of the deficiency of upwards of $6,000,000, caused great commotion to-day among the officials of that department. The Postmaster General was engaged yesterday in preparing a statement, by which it would appear that the deficiency is less than $100,000, and denying the correctness of your correspondent's dispatch. It affirms that upwards of $5,600,000 allowed for free mail matter, by special appropriation of Congress, should have been deducted from the expenditures, although the fact is not stated that the auditor of that department has not always considered this as deficiency in his report.

It embraces in its estimate the net amount not allowed for free mail matter, during the last year for five years. The dispatch telegraphed from here last night to various papers, that both the Postmaster General and the Auditor of the department pronounce as incorrect the figures given in these columns on Thursday is not true in the case of the latter officers. Postmaster General Randall prepared an official denial yesterday and requested the Auditor to give it his official approval, but that offi cer declined to do so, affirming that the figures given by your correspondent were substantially correct, and so appeared in his report to Postmaster General Randall. This report Posmaster General Randall altered until it would appear that the deficiency is very small. The forthcoming annual report will substantiate fully what is here said.

Chief Justice Chase in conversation with a prominent gentleman on Thursday last said that he should not vote at the election next week, and that in the present condition of affairs he considered it his duty to remain neutral. The vital question at issue in this campaign is that of the reconstruction of the Southern States, and upon this his sympathies were with the Republican party, although it was of the highest importance that the financial policy should be settled on a firm basis, yet this could not be done until affairs in the South assumed another aspect. Upon the question of the tariff he believed that the Democratic theory was the correct one, and in time would prevail. He prophesied that Gen. Grant's election to the Presidency would inevitably result in the disruption and disorganization of the Republican party out of which chaos there would spring a party that would meet the living issues squarely. Before Grant has been President one year he expected to see one-half of the House of Representatives arrayed against whatever Grant's policy may be. This is the substance of what was said to a gentleman who had a lengthy conversation with the Chief Justice.

COLFAX CORNERED.

NEW ALBANY, IND., Oct. 30.—The Ledger of this city says: The Hon Schuyler Colfax is great on authorizing other people to make denials for him. He authorizes the New Albany Commercial to say for him that he never wrote letters of any kind for the Louisville Courier; but the editor of the Courier repeats his statement and is willing to swear to the truth of his statement.

FEMALE PEDESTRIANISM.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 31.—A novel pedestrian feat comes off at the Westview race track on Monday, between Madame De Jazete, a French Pedestrienne and Fanny Brown, the renowned American Barclay. It will be a two mile foot race, and as this is the first genuine female contest, great interest will be taken in the result.

[Dispatches to the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK.

Radical Election Frauds—Letter from Gen. Rosecrans.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The World has a statement that about ten thousand Radicals from Vermont and Massachusetts had been colonized in Essex, Hamilton, Jefferson and other counties of the State, with a view to enable them to vote Tuesday next.

The Times publishes the following card from Gen. Rosecrans:

Please correct an error of your Washington special in saying that Gen. Rosecrans does not intend to go to Mexico, because he thinks Gen. Grant will be our next President. He never thought to be influenced by such motive; he was not nominated as a partisan, neither his reluctance to accept nor his acceptance arose from partisan motives, nor does he expect to fill the mission as a partisan. He will go as an American citizen who loves his country and her institutions to a neighboring country, and in whose welfare he has always felt a sincere interest—an interest he feels happy to know is shared by the great body of our people, Gen. Grant among the number.

ALABAMA.

Another Tribune Sensation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—A special to the Tribune dated Demopolis 29th, says: While we were canvassing Choctow and Sumpter counties several daring attempts were made by armed mobs to assassinate us. All were threatened with hanging in Choctow and at Gaston. In Sumpter the carriage containing us was fired upon and hit several times. Double-barrelled guns and revolvers were used. This occurs in the day-time in the streets of the town. We saved our lives by fast driving. The Republican canvassers have been similarly treated in other sections of the State, and we can have no fair election in many of the counties without the presence of United States troops.

(Signed) GEO. L. HARRINGTON, Speaker of the House.
W. L. PENNINGTON, State Senator.

WASHINGTON.

The Import Duty on Cotton and Cigars

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—In accordance with the act of Febusry 3d, 1868, all cotton imported from Foreign countries from and after the 1st proximo will be exempt from import duty. The Treasury department has issued a circular dated October 29th, directing that a duty of $2 50 per pound and 25 per cent advalorum be assessed on all cigars, cigarettes and cheroots.

The Agricultural Department reports cotton somewhat less than last year, but the culture better and the preparations for planting more complete, and labor more regular and reliable as a general rule. Early in the reason the prospects of the crops were fine, but serious losses have recently been incurred, however, principally from the depredations of the cotton caterpillar, or the army worm, which proved more general and severe in Louisiana than elsewhere and troublesome in portions of Alabama and Mississippi, and somewhat prevalent in the Carolinas and Arkansas. Heavy rains in Tennessee and the Southwest have caused much anxiety, but less damage than was expected. The returns indicated a smaller crop possibly by fifteen or twenty per cent. than last year, but a complete estimate will not be made till the crop is gathered.

During the first week in October disbursements from the Treasury Department were very heavy, and it was thought there would be considerable increase in the public debt, but receipts from customs during the month have been very large and will probably make up the deficiency, and it is now expected the statement will show a slight decrease.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Seymour Demonstration Last Night.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Early this evening crowds flocked to the Academy of Music, and long before the hour of meeting the building was packed with an immense audience, while a large number unable to gain admission formed two large meetings outside which was addressed by prominent Democrats.

The meeting inside was presided over by Mr. A. Wallace, chairman, of the Democratic Committee. Seymour was enthusiastically welcomed and made a speech at considerable length, which was received with manifestations of approval.

A RADICAL EXPOSED.

Conway's Misrepresentations—He is Denounced as a Swindler.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—The letter of Thomas W. Conway, State Superintendent of Education, to Gen. Grant, on the 1st United States infantry, and by Gen. Grant referred through the proper channel to that regiment, together with the comments of nineteen officers of that regiment, is published in the Picayune. The officers pronounce the letter a malicious slander and unmitigated falsehood.

Lieut. Col. Sheldon Sturgeon indorsed on the letter that Conway, while a minister of the gospel and Chaplain of a colored regiment of this city in 1864, persistently attempted to draw money from the government through him, to which he was clearly not entitled.

General Buchanan's indorsement states that Conway knew he was uttering an unprovoked and malicious slander, and but for his official position no notice would be taken of his letter.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—Everything quiet to-day. Gen. Steedman last night withdrew his resignation as Superintendent of the police and continues at the head of the force to-day.

An injunction was taken out in the fifth district court by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, restraining the Mayor from establishing a police force, on the ground that it will bring about a collision.

GEORGIA SENSATION.

A Whining Carpet-bagger and an Obliging Judge.

AUGUSTA, GA., Oct. 30.—In the Superior Court of this State on the 20th, Col. Akerman, one of the Republican Electors, stated to the court that he desired the postponement of cases in which he was interested, on account of being unable to stop at the hotel, because a large number of citizens had protested to his landlord against receiving him as a guest, he being politically obnoxious. Toombs objected to the postponement, but Judge Andrews said he deeply regretted the state of things. It was mortifying to learn that such a feeling existed in the circuit. A non-resident must stay somewhere in the place. He would not require of Mr. Akerman an impossibility, and, therefore, he granted the application.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Tribune's Sensation Dispatches for Political Effect.

NEW YORK, Oct 30.—The Tribune of to-day has the following specials:

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—Last night armed bands of Democrats patrolled the streets and negroes were shot down. The remaining Republican club room and some residences were sacked. Prominent Republicans were generally concealed. Large numbers have been killed here and in St. Bernard, and mob law has ruled, but no United States soldiers have fired a gun. This morning's newspapers demand the immediate resignation of the State officers, the departure of carpet-baggers, and that laws which do not suit them shall be trampled under foot. Governor Warmoth does his duty nobly amid dangers and difficulties.

This afternoon General Rousseau told the Police Committee to remove Superintendent Williamson and appoint Gen. Steedman, or take care of themselves. They complied, and General Steedman is reorganizing the police, by superseding the Republicans. The excitement is intense, but less demonstrative this evening. Gen. Rousseau publishes an address, saying that he will support Gen. Steedman in preserving the peace. Gen. Rousseau's course favors the revolutionists.

To-night Gen. Steedman withdrew his resignation and is now in charge of the police. Intense excitement prevails at the City Hall, and fears are expressed that trouble may come of the failure of the Rebel Tom Adams to get the position he covets.

MASSACHUSETTS.

An Association of Puritans Wants More Money to Save the Salt of the Earth.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 30.—The meeting of the American Missionary Association has continued all day, closing at 9 o'clock this evening. Gen. Howard, Col. Baker, of Georgia, Dr. Wallace, of Manchester and many others have spoken with effect. The array of facts presented show that a new civilization had begun its existence at the South. The association has had 40,000 children in its schools and 150,000 are at the other Christian schools. The association must have $500,000 the coming year.

SPAIN.

The New Minister to the United States.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The Times' Madrid letter of October 23th says the appointment of a Minister to Washington has already been decided upon. The new Embassador will be Senor Merrico Lopez the most active promoter of the revolution and a distinguished member of the Union Liberal party. He has great experience, and has visited most countries of Europe and America, and passed a good deal of time in New York.

THE PLAINS.

More Fighting with the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—General Sheridan telegraphs that General Carr with seven companies of the 5th cavalary and Forsyth's scouts, under Lieutant Pierepont, struck the Indians on Shutner's creek, south of Beaver, on the 25th inst. and killed ten Indians and horses, and captured three ponies. The next day he followed the Indians who disappeared at his advance to protect their lodges and stock. They forced the Indians to abandon their lodges and camp equipage, capturing and killing twelve ponies. General Carr is still pursuing them; Colonel Burkhead also in the same section.

CUBA.

Progress of the Revolution—A New Version of the Situation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The Tribune publishes the following letter from the Cuban revolutionary Junta:

Having observed what you have hitherto published of the Spanish official intelligence in regard to the revolution now progressing in Cuba, we beg leave to call your attention the fact that official accounts of the state of affairs, are in main, false, and entirely unreliable. Deprived as we are of the freedom of the press, the majority of the inhabitants even of this city, are unacquainted with the real facts of the revolution in Cuba. So far from having died out, it is steadily progressing, and will only die out when Spanish rule will have expired. Signed, the Spanish Junta, in session in Havana, third day of October 18, 1868.

The following further particulars are given as to the progress of the revolution: The revolutionists have divided into small bands, with a view of carrying on a guerrilla war until they are strong enough to cope with the Spanish troops with a fair prospect of success. A considerable band is stationed in the neighborhood of Santiago de Cuba, another near Puerto Principe.

The revolutionists have burned several plantations and taken the negroes with them as auxilliaries. In several skirmishes with the Spanish troops the Creoles, both white and black, have fought bravely, causing heavy loss to the Spaniards. The Cubans all over the island are enthusiastic, but are in want of arms. Several Cubans have been arrested and are confined in Moro Castle. In the parish of Jesus Maria forty negroes were arrested last night for having arms in their possession.

Trustworthy information just received states that a guerilla chief of revolutionary hand has with him four thousand whites, and six thousand negroes. Artillery sent from this city has stuck in the mud; heavy rains have fallen in the Eastern Department. The Revolutionists have full sway in a large section of country; the Capt. General is hurrying forward fresh troops in all haste. One of the Spanish mail ships has just been chartered to carry troops to the scene of action. Great enthusiasm and confidence prevails among the Cubans. If measures should become necessary there's fixed determination to declare immediately emancipation, and call upon negroes.

A Havana letter to the World says the total strength of the insurgents is variously estimated at from 200 to 600. They are wretchedly armed, and comprise, contrary to the first report, blacks and Chinese, as well as whites. There leader is Don Pedro Acqueller. The present lines extend from Maguequa State, two leagues beyond Tunia, to near the village of Jnaguana, embracing a wild tract, a section of country, admirably adapted to irregular warfare, and the difficulties which are to be overcome by the troops pursuing are greatly increased by the badness of the road, rendered almost unfit for travel by the late heavy rains. Despite all these drawbacks, if the governments early succeed in reestablishing, order is assured beyond the point of cavil.

INCIDENT AND ACCIDENT.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30.—A freight locomotive while wooding at Gravel Pit, on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, eighteen miles from this city, exploded last night, killing the conductor, fireman and three boys standing near, and wounded the engineer and brakesman.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—A fire this morning destroyed one of the car houses of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, located between Albany street bridge and Harrison avenue, the contents of the car houses consisted of drawing-room cars, a mail car and one or two baggage cars and six or eight passenger cars.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct 30.—While the Democratic torch-light procession last night was passing the house of Governor Ward, his gardner was struck with a club and seriously injured, and the windows were crushed in by cudgels and lanterns. The houses of some of the Republicans were saluted with groans. A saloon near the market was ransacked and robbed of cigars and refreshments. Mrs. Burns' saloon near the market was stripped of its contents which were carried off by a party of ruffians from Jersey City.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Gov. Fenton has issued a proclamation appointing November 26 as thanksgiving day.

Five convicts made their escape from Blackwells Island.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Secretary Seward will deliver a speech to-morrow afternoon on the political issues of the campaign.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—O. Baldwin, the pugilist got bail to-day. Wormald still in jail.

AARANY, Oct. 30.—Hon. John Q. Adams addressed an immense Democratic meeting here to-night.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Condition of the South—"Troops Ready to Move at a moment's Notice"—The Whisky Decisions of Attorney General Evarts—The Coming Elections.

Special to the Louisville Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The track of the Union Pacific railroad is completed to within one hundred and twenty miles of Salt Lake City; and the Central Pacific road from Sacramento eastward is finished to within two hundred and twenty miles of that city, leaving only three hundred and seventy miles of track to be laid before the connection of the two lines.

Much anxiety is felt at the War Department about the condition of things South, and the few troops at the disposal of the authorities have been kept in readiness to be sent to any point where there may be occasion for them. The Twelfth Infantry, of which four companies are stationed here under command of Colonel Wallace, have been under orders since Friday last to move at a moment's notice. A special train of cars has been kept most of the time waiting to carry them over the Southern line railroad. They were at first destined for Memphis, Tennessee, but the recent troubles in Louisiana have directed attention to that quarter. Should an exigency arise they will be sent where they appear to be most needed.

A report has been circulated that General Grant would very shortly return to this city. Such is not the case. He will certainly not return until after the election, which will, of course, govern his movements.

Internal revenue receipts continue small. Yesterday only $234,911 85 were reported. This is a mere bagatelle with which to meet the stupendous expenses of the government.

Special to the Louisville Courier.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The opinion that the Attorney General would decide the distillation question adversely to the view of Commissioner Rollins, proves to be correct. He reverses the construction placed upon the law by Rollins, and there are reasons for stating that, according to his decision, stills can run as always heretofore, and no separate tax on singlings, doublings and backings. The tax attaches when the distilled spirits go to the receiving room in condition for sale as whisky. The Attorney General's opinion will be made public to-morrow or next day.

There has been a manifest reaction in the public mind since the recent elections, and men now see and comprehend clearly enough there was really nothing in the results, at all, warranting Radical exultation on the one hand, nor the discouragement on the part of certain faint-hearted Democrats on the other. As evidence, letters have been received here by prominent politicians from a most creditable source, declaring the reaction in several States really wonderful. The writers state it as a fact, without professing to understand what may be the reason. In Pennsylvania particularly it is claimed that many persons who voted Republican recently, will cast their votes for Seymour and Blair.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In Chicago, during the past month, wheat has declined 30c per bushel.

The new dental college in Boston is to be opened to females as well as males.

A fine sample of cotton, raised in Louisville, was exhibited at the Board of Trade Rooms in that city on Monday.

Two ladies, suffering with the "Grecian Bend," were recently hooted from the streets of Montreal.

A letter from Wayne county, Missouri, says that Roochport, a Radical Registrar, shot a lad, the son of a Democrat, while on a drunken spree.

A new State seal for Illnois has gone into use. The main difference from the old seal is that "National Union" is now put before "State Sovereignty."

Whalen, the murderer of McGee, confidently expects to get a new trial. He has been led to believe the Judges will decide against the ruling of Chief Justice Richards.

The branch road to Richmond, Kentucky, will be finished on Saturday night next. The citizens of Richmond propose having a celebration of the event about the 10th of November.

There have arrived in California 107,700 Chinese, of whom 3,900 have died, and 42,000 have returned to China, leaving on the coast a Chinese population of 61,000, exclusive of those born there.

The Boston *Post*, suspects, from her presents of tea-pots and bed-quilts, that Madagascar's Queen has matrimonial intentions upon our Secretary of State.

A Paris letter-writer who saw Victoria in that city says: "She is a little dumpy, red faced old lady, dressed in black, and having in her eye a dull sort of gleam, which makes one involuntarily think of a lunatic asylum."

A French viscount has been kicked by a Parisian for insulting his dumb wife, whom the viscount had plied with importunities, on the principle that silence gives consent.

M. Gaulden Boilleau, Consul General for France in the United States is to go to some South American Republic as Minister. His wife is a sister of Mrs. General Fremont.

The subject of R. W. Emerson's next lecture in Boston will be a history of the Brook Farm Association, under the head of "Historical Notes of American Life and Letters."

Parties interested in revenue matters are writing to Congressmen urging a session on November 10th, for business. They desire a modification of the Internal Revenue law at the earliest practicable moment.

The total subscriptions to the McGee fund in Canada amounts to between seven and eight thousand dollars. It is stated that it will be sufficient to leave Mrs. McGee's estate free of debt.

An aged local preacher, of the township of Blenhelm, Ontario, died last week of an apoplectic fit, while preaching the funeral sermon of a neighbor, from the text "There is a rest," etc.

A Columbus dispatch says that Governor Seymour's visit to Ohio had a splendid effect on the Democracy, and also on the better class of Republicans. Men of all parties express their admiration for our candidate as a gentleman and a statesman.

Horace Greeley has been nominated for Registrar of New York, as the Republican candidate, in place of General Sigel, declined. Mr. Greeley accordingly vacates the nomination for Congress in the fifth district, and James McCartier has been made the Republican candidate.

Mayor Thomas, of St. Louis has published a proclamation closing all liquor shops on election day, and requires, also, all minors to be kept within doors from 6 A. M. on Tuesday until 6 A. M. on Wednesday, and threatening any child caught out of doors on that eventful day with arrest and imprisonment for ten or thirty days. It is hardly necessary to say that T. is radically Radical.

The insurrection in Cuba is not so insignificant as was at first reported. The revolutionists appear to exist in large numbers, and they have made their recklessness sufficiently apparent in the destruction of a town by fire, and in maintaining one or two fights with the Captain-General's troops.

On Wednesday afternoon the prairie at Altoona, about twelve miles from Des Moines, Iowa, was set on fire by sparks from a locomotive. The wind was very high and swept the flames at once to the farms of Levi Yant, Mr. Cummings and Mr. Nicely, which were completely desolated. Several other farms were considerably damaged.

A Columbus, (Ohio) dispatch of the 28th, says: The Radical leaders are playing a systematic game against our naturalized citizens, to keep as many of them as possible from voting. The arrests they are making on account of naturalization belong to this game. The old Know-Nothing spirit is again rampant.

Ben Wade has so far made the hugest joke of the campaign. "I tell you," said he, "Grant will have peace if he has to *fight* for it." That is like the deacon who declared he never swore himself, and he'd be d—d if he would allow his boys to swear!

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* says; "Among recent interesting matrimonial events in this city was the marriage of T. B. Blackstone, of Chicago, President of the Chicago and Alton railroad, and well known in railroad and financial circles—brother of Mayor Blackstone, of this city—and Miss Isabella F., daughter of Henry B. Norton."

Thomas M. Marshall and James K. Morehead, of Pittsburg, Benjamin H. Brewster and Wm. H. Kemble, of Philadelphia, Galusha A. Grow, of Susquehannah, and Gleoni W. Schofield, of Warren, are candidates for United States Senator, from Pennsylvania, to succeed Mr. Buckalew.

A grief-stricken father in Iowa had the body of his little daughter who had died and been buried in his absence, exhumed that he might take a last look at her loved face. The body was found turned upon its face in the coffin, with both little hands clutched in the hair—evidently buried alive.

The Radicals have raised a terrible howl over the murder of Mr. Martin, a member of the South Carolina Legislature. It was declared to be another "Rebel outrage." But it now appears that he was killed for his money by a couple of "black men and brethren."

It is stated that the Radical Mayor of Washington has dismissed the white City Physician, and has put a negro "quack" in his place. White women, who in sickness are compelled by poverty to resort to the public provision for relief, have to admit this negro "quack" to their bedsides as their medical attendant.

Col. Ed. Cooper at Home.

A few days since it gave us pleasure to announce the marriage of our distinguished friend, Hon. Edmund Cooper, of Shelbyville, to the beautiful and amiable Miss Bonner, of Fayetteville. Announcing their arrival at home, the Shelbyville *Union* of yesterday says:

The happy couple reached their home in this place on Wednesday last, and on the evening of that day gave a reception to their friends. We reached the residence about 9 o'clock, and found a brilliant throng already present. Mr. Cooper received his friends with a grace peculiar to himself, whilst the bride passed the ordeal in a manner singularly lovely. Blessed with a lovely face and dressed as none but lovely women dress, she received her own and the friends of her husband in a manner particularly pleasing to them.

THE WAR OF RACES.

The Troubles in New Orleans.

Intense Excitement and Trouble in the Second District.

Further Conference with Gen. Rousseau.

The St. Bernard Riot.

From the New Orleans Picayune, October 28.

Notwithstanding that quiet, to some extent, has succeeded to the general excitement of Monday, there are still certain portions of this city where trouble has occurred and more is anticipated.

The Innocents are in a great state of excitement in consequence of the murder of one of their club while he was returning home quietly last night, in the vicinity of Treme Market. The dead body is now laid out in the hall of the Innocents, and threats of revenge are being openly made by the members of the club, as they assembled yesterday morning to view the remains.

The murder in question occurred as follows: The deceased and a few of his friends belonging to the club stopped at Treme Market to take a cup of coffee. The deceased left his friends, among whom was Judge Gastinel, saying he was fatigued and would go home.

He had proceeded the distance of about half a square when his friends heard a shot and saw him fall. They rushed to the spot and found him lying with a wound in the shoulder, passing down into the breast. All around was as still as death, and not a soul was to be seen.

The wounded man was conveyed to a neighboring drug store, but subsequently expired. At the news of this outrage, the Innocents, who had prepared to disband, were called together again, and from then till daylight they took virtual possession of the Faubourg Treme, moving from point to point, and stationing squads of men at certain localities.

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

In a consultation which they had with them, members of the club stated that one of their number had been secretly murdered, and that their object was to prevent any further outrages, and to ascertain, if possible, who had fired the shot which had killed their comrade.

Before the house near the corner of Basin and St. Peter streets, from which it was suspected that the shot had been fired, a body of Innocents were drawn up keeping guard and awaiting any further demonstration.

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

As we write there are many rumors as to firing going on in the second district.

A negro was killed about half past twelve o'clock at the corner of St. Ann and Bourbon. The Innocents are much exasperated, and are now collected in the rear of the Cathedral, threatening vengeance.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Yesterday was a day of intense excitement in our city—a more exciting day, taken altogether, than any which had preceded it during the recent troubles. Rumors and confirmations of shooting and killing were rife the whole day, and at every point where news could be collected crowds of citizens were gathered awaiting it, the greatest anxiety being depicted upon every countenance. The troubles had shifted for the time to points below Canal street, and in that direction thousands of people wended their steps to be nearer the scenes of action. It was impossible for us to supply the demand made upon us for our evening edition and extra, which contained all the reliable information which could be gathered of the conflicts constantly taking place.

The headquarters of the Innocents, on Orleans street, in which was laid the body of one of their members who had been assassinated, was a special point of attraction, as it was rumored that a number of members of the club had become so much exasperated that their leaders could not control them. About 1 o'clock considerable excitement was produced in consequence of a rumor that a demonstration was intended by the Innocents against the *Republican* newspaper office, or rather against General Lee, the proprietor of that journal. Several of the members of the Innocents started up town fully armed, vowing vengeance against Lee, but they were met by some of the better thinking members of the organization, and dissuaded from their intention.

It is proper to state here that the Innocents had been wrought up to this pitch of exasperation against Lee in consequence of the many glaring misstatements made in the columns of his paper in reference to the recent outrages by negroes, and by the belief that he had instigated the negroes to many of their riotous proceedings. During the excitement one of the Innocents haranging his comrades was heard to exclaim: "Do not let us kill negroes, but the men who instigate them."

Gen. Lee, upon learning that his life was threatened, repaired to the headquarters of Gen. Rosseau, where he remained until the afternoon. He subsequently returned to his office. After the issue of our evening edition, the military moved down to the second district in force, and remained there quieting matters to a great extent. The disturbances in the second district were given in detail in our extra. During the day reinforcements of United States troops arrived from Mississippi, and were ordered to take position in various portions of the city, where trouble was apprehended.

Our local columns will furnish a list of those known to be killed and wounded during the day, as far as known or reported.

Another conference of delegates from both political parties, comprising the gentlemen mentioned in our edition of yesterday morning, took place at Gen. Rousseau's headquarters yesterday afternoon. The question of the existing troubles was again discussed at length.

General Rousseau, it was known, had been in telegraphic communication with the authorities at Washington since the tender of the State made by Governor Warmoth day before yesterday, and had received instructions "to keep the peace at all hazards."

In consequence of this, it was rumored that he was prepared to proclaim martial law, but was using his utmost endeavors to bring about a state of peace and order without resorting to that dire extremity. Still there were a great many who belived that in consequence of the failure of our civil authorities to act in the crisis which was at hand, that he would be compelled to resort to it.

Mayor Conway, and some other of the city officials, held a conference also with General Rousseau in regard to the question of assuming the authority of reorganizing the police, as suggested in the *Picayune* of last evening.

THE ST. BERNARD RIOT.

Mr. A. W. Walker, a well-known planter in the parish of St. Bernard, has furnished the following additional particulars in reference to the recent troubles in that parish:

Great feeling had been aroused against Mr. Ong from the fact that it was known the negroes had congregated at his place, and he was called upon to allow his quarters to be searched, if he did not wish them to be entered by force; he sent his overseer. In nearly every house articles of dress and merchandise were found, which were identified to have belonged to Pablo Feliu or his wife—nearly two cart loads having been picked up on that place alone. The feeling of the party at the result of this search became so strong against Mr. Ong that it was found necessary, in order to save him from harm, to place a guard in his house.

The party then proceeded further on the way to overtake the murderers and ascertain the safety of the whites, who were found to have taken refuge in the swamps. They also visited and searched the quarters on the Ducros plantation, and the Reid and Marrero places, where negroes hire land on their own account, and in all of them found more or less articles stolen from the burnt premises. Some of the old men and momen found in the houses containing the stolen property were arrested and sent to jail for examination. No outrage was permitted, and no one, notwithstanding the extreme provocation, allowed to be injured in any way who was not known to have taken part in the outrages committed, or who did not offer to attack the party. On its return with the prisoners a party of United States troops was found at Mr. Ong's.

They then took their prisoners to the Couthouse, and the footmen, exhausted from fatigue and hunger, rested for a period diretly on their arrival. The mounted men, of whom I was the leader up to that time, being joined by Col. Marrero, the Sheriff, Francisco Estopenal, Col. R. Proctor, the owner of a plantation leased to Gen. Lee, Mr. Treme, Jr., Mr. Prados, from the city, Mr. V. Veillon, and others of the parish to the number of about twenty, then resolved, at about half-past five, to open communication with the lower settlements, which had been interrupted since Sunday evening. They proceeded eight miles, to the crossing of the Chincha and Bancheque roads, where they found that the negroes, hearing that their plunder was being found, and their women taken up, had resolved to make a new attack, and were marching from the plantation of Gen. Lee to attack the party which had pursued them in the morning, had been met at the crossing of the road by the inhabitants of Bancheque forming the Hunters' Club and others, who put them to flight, killing three colored men, and severely wounding fifteen or twenty others. The exact number could not be ascertained, as the negroes took flight through the cane which borders the road. Both parties then met, and congratulated themselves on having almost ended this movement, which promised at one moment to result in such wide destruction. The negroes left are demoralized, and have taken refuge on the plantation of Gen. Lee, where they were to be pursued this morning. The whites acted under the lead of the Sheriff, and were only permitted to pass by Major Bates, commanding the United States troops on that occasion, who had picketed the road and allowed no armed to pass. The purpose was to bring back order, and also to find Mr. Lee, the father of Gen. Lee, who had been taken by the people of Bancheque at the head of the negro party advancing from the Lee plantation.

Mr. Lee was found, and at the request of myself and Mr. Marrero given up to the Sheriff. Mr. Lee then explained his reason for being taken at the head of the armed party of negroes. We give his representations. I quote from recollection: "I got up as usual; took breakfast, and I then wrote for some time; feeling very tired I went on the gallery; and I saw a large number of the people assembled in front of the house; I asked them what was the matter; they stated that they had been called upon by Mr. Ong to go up to his place; that there was trouble up there; that Mr. Ong's life was in danger, and they wished to go. I told them that they must not do it; that the laws were made to protect every one; that the parochial authorities would take the matter in hand—referring to what had already occurred. This seemed to pacify them, and I thought I had satisfied them, and went in. In a little time I went out again and found them assembled in large numbers and determined to go up, saying: 'Mr. Ong had sent for them again, and that they were bound to go.' I tried to pacify them again, but found it impossible until I proposed to go myself up to the crossing to see what was going on. That seemed to satisfy them, and I started on horseback. When I reached the crossing, I found about fifty negroes, more or less, and soon after some others continued coming up, when suddenly we found ourselves attacked, and the negroes, some of whom were killed and several wounded, retreating.

At the moment of the fire I took out my handkerchief and held it out as a flag of truce. I was not injured, but was taken up and retained up to this evening by the gentlemen who took me."

This is the substance of his statement. In the meantime some difficulty had occurred near the Courthouse, at the d'Aquin plantation, arising from the aggressions of some negroes to a patrol, and that one negro had been killed and one wounded.

This is a true statement of the lamentable occurrence in the parish of St. Bernard.

FORREST AND KILPATRICK.

A Caustic Letter—Forrest Denounces Kilpatrick as a Liar and Poltroon.

MEMPHIS, October 28, 1868.—H. K. Shackleford, Esq., New Haven, Connecticut—Sir: The false and mendacious representation of me, made by Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, of New Haven, on the 20th inst., to which you call my attention, is not the first in which he has indulged since his appearance on the hustings in this canvass. I understand he freely employed his criminal capacity for ribald invention in all of the speeches he has made since his return to the country, and that I have been the objective point of many of his unprincipled and indecent libels. The Northern masses have been so prone to misunderstand any appearance that I have made in the present campaign that I have been content, heretofore, to forego any notice of Gen. Kilpatrick's inventions with reference to myself, and to trust that some future and more auspicious time would afford me an opportunity of stripping the impostor and of exposing him, the base counterfeit he is, to the contempt of all just and fair-minded people. My forbearance, however, is construed by him as a license to additional and more slanderous detraction, and I am constrained to notice his New Haven speech, as it appeared in the *Register*, of October 21, 1868. In that speech he is reported as saying that *"Forrest had nailed negroes to fences, set fire to the fences and burned the negroes to death."*

This charge is but the natural off-spring of Kilpatrick's common and merited fame as an unprincipled and easy liar. It is enough for me to say, in which I believe I will be sustained by every chivalric officer and soldier of the Federal army, that what he has said of me in the speech referred to is the culmination of slanderous falsehood, rendered the more odious that it is deliberately forged for effect upon the unthinking and too confiding portion of the people of the North, whose votes he intends to steal by such criminal and disreputable invention. All such reports, whether emanating from this creature Kilpatrick, or from any one else, which tend in any way to create the impression that I conducted my humble part in the war upon any other than the strictest principles of civilized warfare, are utterly untrue, and are the not spent hot and fecund fictions of designing and rascally slanderers. I am not prone to obtrude matters of this kind upon the public notice, and would have been glad to have met Kilpatrick and settle this affair in a less public and more emphatic manner; and if it should happen that this note should meet his eye, and he should make it the provocation of any additional display of words, any one who may hear him is at liberty to assure him that I am ready to meet him in any way that he may choose, and whilst I am averse to personal conflict I should much prefer to gratify any wish he may cherish in that way to bring the further subject of his unmanly defamation and unsoldierlike misrepresentation.

I think the public will justify me in denouncing, as I now do, General Judson Kilpatrick as a blackguard, a liar, a scoundrel and poltroon. If he is the heroic figure he would have the Northern people believe him, my friend General Basil W. Duke, at Louisville, Kentucky, is authorized on my behalf to receive any communication he may choose to make.

Respectfully,

N. B. FORREST.

THE REGISTRATION SWINDLE.

How a Registrar Manufactures Votes—A Legally Elected Justice of the Peace is Refused a Certificate.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Oct. 29.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 28, 1868.—Have no fears of our success in this district. We are fully prepared to detect Mr. Sears in his fraudulent registration. A negro has been seen with three of Sears' registration papers in his possession. That accounts for the *scarcity of blanks* that we have heard so much of. But all that will avail him nothing. We will have an expert at each of the boxes set apart for colored voters, who will furnish each other every half hour with the names of each voter. By this we will be able to detect Mr. Sears in his rascality. That he is guilty of fraudulent registration there is no sort of doubt. He has sent papers to negroes in the country, while white men have paid their passage on the cars to Memphis to register and have had to return home without them. Be assured we will be able to detect him in his rascality, and he shall be *held* responsible to this community for all his dirty work. Yours,

R. D. BAUGH.

The foregoing is true. I want it published and will stand by it. The conduct of the Registrar, Mr. Sears, is tyrannical, arbitrary, unjust and infamous, and I have no hesitation in denouncing it either publicly or privately I have observed that his mill grinds slow when grinding out Democratic votes, and marvelously fast when grinding out Radical votes. I know of my own knowledge, hundreds of men, legally entitled to vote, have been unjustly, and, in my opinion, unlawfully deprived of their registration papers by the Registrar. I have no language to express my indignation at such conduct, or my contempt for a man who could be made such a tool of for partisan purposes. Thank God that a day of retribution is in store for that class of men.

MARLAND L. PERKINS,
Fully coincide in above.
G. P. FOUTE.

From the Memphis Ledger, Oct. 28.

Everybody knows the Radical clique in this city is full of *friponnerie*; but no one ever supposed they would go so far as to seek revenge on an old Irish gentleman like John Butler, because he was compelled to remove temporarily from the district for which he was elected Magistrate in August last. Yet such is the fact. It appears Sears holds the certificate of election from Mr. Butler on the *ipse dixit* of an opposing candidate who was defeated by a large majority. Here is Mr. Butler's statement, sworn to before a Justice of the Peace

John J. Butler hereby certifies that, at an election held at Memphis on the first of August, 1868, for the office of Justice of the Peace for the fifth civil district of Shelby county, Tennessee, he, John J. Butler, was duly and legally elected by a majority of the votes of his district, as shown by the returns of the acting Sheriff at the election, and also by the return made by Captain Sears, Registrar. Captain Sears withholds said Butler's certificate of election, owing to an objection made by one of the candidates for the same office, that Butler was not a resident of the fifth civil district on the day of the election. Mr. Butler states and certifies that his non-residence in the fifth civil district was temporary; that he was compelled by process of law to leave his residence in the fifth civil district, where he resided for over fifteen years; that this removal occurred in the month of July, 1868, and that his return to his own district and neighborhood was a few days after the first of August, 1868. Mr. Butler further states that he would not have left his district (the fifth,) when compelled to move if he could, at the time, have procured a suitable house in it, and that so soon as he procured a suitable house he removed back to the fifth civil district, where he always intended to reside, for the future.

The Sheriff of Shelby county will certify to the correctness of Mr. Butler, regarding his being compelled to move. Mr. Butler thinks that the issuing to him of his commission would be an act of justice which he doubts not would be awarded to him if his case was explained