

THE CALDWELL TRAGEDY.

THE ENCOUNTER, AS DESCRIBED BY TUPPER AND MONTGOMERY.

A Materially Different Version of the Affair—The Movements of the Parties Previous to the Fracas—The Prisoner Claims that he Acted Strictly in Self-Defense—Condition of Major Morgan—General Butler Retained as Tupper's Counsel.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, Tuesday Night, September 24. Upon the commitment of the coroner, Captain Geo. E. Tupper is still confined in jail for killing Captain Jno. D. Caldwell, of this city, last Saturday. It is rumored that efforts will be at once made to effect his release by an application for a writ of habeas corpus.

His brother from Charleston, and others of his friends, have arrived in the city. The Hon. C. W. Montgomery, one of the parties engaged in the fight, who was yesterday released from confinement, by his own option shares the fact of the cell with Tupper. Captain Tupper's statement of the facts of the affray differs widely from that which has hitherto been given.

The reporter of THE NEWS, in an interview with the prisoner this evening, found him in as cheerful a state of mind as the circumstances permit. He occupies the roomy prison cell in the jail in which the alleged Kl-Klux of Union were confined. Many people have visited him during the day. A cot, bench and two chairs make up the furniture of the room. Tupper expresses much grief at the fatal result of the encounter, but claims that the trial will show that he acted in self-defense.

The following is the verbal statement made to your reporter this evening by Captain Tupper, which is confirmed by C. W. Montgomery, who was present during the interview in the presence of one other person. He says: Colonel Charles W. Montgomery, his friend of long acquaintance in Charleston, where they both formerly resided, called upon him at his residence on the night prior to the publication of his (Montgomery's) card in the Daily Phoenix, which reflected severely upon Judge Saml. W. Melton, and requested that Tupper should accompany him to the Phoenix office, and also that he should read the card which he proposed to publish, and which was to appear the next morning. Tupper dressed himself immediately and went with Montgomery to the Phoenix office.

On the way there Montgomery explained to him the article that had appeared in the Beaufort Republican, giving the language of Judge Melton in a recent speech at that place reflecting upon Montgomery. Upon arriving at the Phoenix office, Montgomery showed the card to Tupper, and the latter says he endorsed his course, and the card appeared the next morning in the Phoenix. During the day of the publication of Colonel Montgomery's card, Tupper states that he was informed by several gentlemen that Captain John D. Caldwell had stated that he had telegraphed to several points for Judge Melton to return to Columbia immediately and meet Colonel Montgomery; also that Colonel Montgomery had asked Tupper to serve him as his friend in the matter, and he (Tupper) had agreed to do so.

At about one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Colonel Montgomery came to Tupper's office and stated that Judge Melton was on Main street with his friend, Captain Caldwell, and asked him (Tupper) if he (Montgomery) had not better show himself on the same street and give Judge Melton an opportunity to approach him if he should have any desire to do so. The prisoner states that he acquiesced, and at about two o'clock joined Montgomery, and walked down Richardson street, the main street in the city, on the west side, for several squares, as far as Muller's, at the corner of Lady street, and there met Mr. James Brennan, editor of the Southern Celt, and secretary and treasurer of the State Central Committee of the Bolting wing of the Republican party, where a conversation was engaged in for about half an hour, when Brennan proposed that the party should walk to Pollock's Saloon for refreshments, which they did. There the party partook of beer. When they came out of the saloon on Richardson street again, Tupper states that he saw Captain Caldwell and Judge Melton on the opposite side of the street in front of George Symmer's grocery store, and he states that he observed they recognized Montgomery and him (Tupper). The opposite party then walked up the street slowly, and when that party had reached the corner by Peixotto's store, (the southeast corner of Richardson and Washington streets), Tupper asked Montgomery to walk with him up the street, on the opposite side in the same direction. Montgomery said "yes," and they walked up the street slowly for the purpose of giving Judge Melton an opportunity to assail Montgomery, if he chose to do so. When Judge Melton and Captain Caldwell arrived at the Palmetto tree which stands on the opposite corner from Peixotto's store, they crossed Richardson street, and when they reached the opposite side, the two parties were but fifteen or twenty feet apart, both walking up Richardson street, Tupper and Montgomery walking behind Melton and Caldwell, at a distance of about twenty feet. When they had reached the club-room door, about a square and a half from the corner mentioned, Melton and Caldwell stopped, and as Montgomery and Tupper passed them slowly, walking along, the other party stood outwards, when, Tupper states, that he saluted both gentlemen with the words, "Gentlemen, good-day," the relations between him (Tupper) and both Caldwell and Melton being of a friendly character. Colonel Montgomery at this time simply bowed to Captain Caldwell. Tupper states that Montgomery and himself then continued on up Richardson street, stopping at the Columbia Hotel about an hour and discussing the matter. He and Montgomery both concluded and agreed that Judge Melton did not intend to assault him. Montgomery believing the same to be clearly indicated by the gentleman aggrieved, (Melton), they concluded that Judge Melton would address a communication to Colonel Montgomery requesting a meeting in Augusta, Georgia, or Charlotte, North Carolina, and at the time, and as an evidence of the fact, Tupper states that he had made arrangements to obtain the same dueling pistols that were selected for the Davega and Johnston affair. At the Columbia Hotel Colonel Montgomery invited him (Tupper) to dine at Pollock's, and the latter told Montgomery that he had told his family that he would probably not be at home to dinner, as he had an important engagement. Tupper and Montgomery then walked down to the Pollock House, where dinner was immediately ordered. They met there Mr. Theo. Stark, an old citizen and former mayor of the city, with whom a short conversation was held. Dinner being announced, Colonel Montgomery and Tupper went into the dining room. Colonel Montgomery requested Tupper to sit at the

GREELEY IN THE SOUTH.

HIS RECEPTION AND SPEECH AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Mr. Greeley arrived at 8.40 last night. He was met by a large crowd of citizens, and escorted by the committee to the exposition. His passage through the crowd was accomplished with difficulty. Judge M. F. Bullock delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the exposition, and Mr. Greeley responded in a short speech. He spoke of the previous devotion of the South to agriculture, and the present growth of manufacturing interests here. His speech was frequently interrupted by applause. He closed his remarks with an eulogy on Henry Clay.

Mr. Greeley and his party were then conducted through the crowd to carriages, and proceeded to the Gal House, where the arrests were filled with people awaiting his arrival. Bonfires were built in the streets, and a number of buildings were decorated and some of them illuminated. A platform had been erected at the southeast corner of the Gal House, and a few minutes after his arrival Mr. Greeley appeared on the platform, and was introduced to the assemblage by Henry Waterson, of the Courier-Journal, when he spoke at great length.

Citizens of Louisville, standing on this soil of Kentucky, I ask you, who are my associates in the great Liberator movement of the day, to bear testimony with me to certain facts. First, it is not true that we desire a government of just and equal laws, which shall equalize favor and equal protect our rights. American citizens? [Applause, and cries of "That's so."] Is it not true that while we demand the repeal of all disfranchisement, of all proscription of all Americans because of their color, we at the same time demand that we desire that no man shall be disfranchised, that every man shall stand on an equal platform with ourselves? Is not that a fact? [Cries of "Yes."] We have no expectations, no purpose, no understanding that the rebel debt shall be paid, or rebel soldiers pensioned, or the slaves emancipated by the result of the war. We do not care for the result of the war. We do not care for the result of the war. We do not care for the result of the war.

Now, fellow-citizens, I want to call your attention to an aspect of the struggle which has been presented. There is no class of our citizens, no part of the American people, who have so real and great an interest in the success of our government as the colored people of this country. They are the ones who are most interested in the success of our government. They are the ones who are most interested in the success of our government. They are the ones who are most interested in the success of our government.

THE OUTLOOK FROM WASHINGTON. Political News and Gossip—Colonization of Colored Voters in Pennsylvania—Mr. Greeley's Prospects Nov. (Telegram to Baltimore Sun.) WASHINGTON, September 22. Information of a trustworthy character was received here yesterday that colored men from Maryland and Virginia, in large numbers, had been colonized in Pennsylvania during the last two weeks for use as Republican voters. They were taken there, it is said, under pretence of being employed on the Pennsylvania and Delaware railroad, and that their expenses and services are all paid out of an electioneering fund. The effort to carry that State in the administration of the late President was the result of the action of a member of the Republican State central committee, who was in this city last week, to the effect that the opposition of some Republicans to Gerrit Smith for governor had alienated a large number of colored voters.

PARIS, September 24. At a reception given to-day by M. Thiers in the Palace of the Grand Duc de Orleans, the Russian minister to France, said that the Czar of Russia would not have gone to any meeting, the object of which was hostility to France. Count Orloff further said that the Czar had ordered him formally to state this fact to Thiers. The French Government to-day paid to Germany fifty-seven million francs, completing the fifth half milliard of the war indemnity. General Manteuffel, the commander of the German troops now in France, and the French authorities have agreed that the evacuation of the departments of Marne and Haute Marne shall commence on October 15th.

THE ORANGERBURG RIOT.

A SAMPLE OF RADICAL DISCUSSIONS.

The Negroes Refuse to Hear the Bolters Clubs, Pikes, Pistols and a Rough and Tumble Fight—Bread Instead of Blarney. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] ORANGERBURG, September 24. The particulars of the negro riot in this town, which has already been reported by telegraph to THE NEWS, are as follows: While the Bolters meeting was being addressed by Tomlinson and Davis, Jamison endeavored to interrupt the speakers and draw off the crowd. A scuffle ensued between a young white man and a negro, and clubs were freely used by the blacks in attempting violence to the white man. Mr. Cannon, the marshal, bravely rushed in, and, with the aid of several gentlemen, rescued the young man and placed him in a store for safety. An attempt was then made to storm the store, both in front and rear, but it was promptly and effectively resisted by a few whites. The marshal struck at a negro with his pistol, which exploded in such close proximity to the head of the black that a general scamper ensued, but the crowd rallied, and seemed bent on mischief until the stores all closed. Then the band of music in attendance marched up the street to draw off the crowd, and the leaders cast loaves of bread among the crowd to pacify them. The fighting afterwards amounted to a general rough and tumble, but was confined to the negroes, both men and women actively participating. To-day is the date for the convention for county nominations.

DEATH OF A SOUTH CAROLINIAN ABROAD. David Caswell DeLeon. The Savannah Republican informs us of the death, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, of Dr. David DeLeon, who at one time was acting surgeon-general of the Confederate States. The Republican says: He was little more than fifty years old, but his career had been a most active and eventful one, and his biography would give the military history of all our wars from the Seminole, in 1837, past the Mexican, and through our civil war, to the present. He was a most patriotic and a most patriotic man. He was a most patriotic and a most patriotic man. He was a most patriotic and a most patriotic man.

VENUE AS IT IS. The Venetian women have long enjoyed the reputation of being among the handsomest in Southern Europe, and they still deserve it. And their present modes of dressing are very becoming. I am not apt at descriptions of toilettes, and shall not undertake it; but their bonnets, when they wear any, are such lovely things, and when they do not wear them their veils are wreathed as deftly and flutter as gracefully as they did in the times of which we are reading when we were children. I have seen some of the most beautiful of these veils, and they are such a sight to the eyes of a man who has never seen them. They are such a sight to the eyes of a man who has never seen them.

A PORTABLE RAILWAY.—There is now being constructed at the works of a wagon builder at Itry, near Paris, a kind of portable railway, intended for the conveyance of heavy goods, and which is simple, and easy to assemble, and which will render it the model example of portable railways. The way consists of a series of trestles about seventeen feet span. These are placed on the ground, and are connected by a series of iron bars, which are supported by a series of iron posts, which are supported by a series of iron posts, which are supported by a series of iron posts.

MUSCULAR EXPRESSION.—In an admirable chapter on the relations of the mind to the body, Professor Maudsley says: Those who would degrade the body in order, as they imagine, to exalt the mind, are in error. The mind is not a separate entity, but it is a function of the body. The mind is not a separate entity, but it is a function of the body. The mind is not a separate entity, but it is a function of the body.

ENGLISH CHARACTERISTICS. England is a mellow country, and the English people are a mellow people. They have a face of things a less hard. The eye of day and the face of nature are less bright. There is a mellow, subdued cast. Every thing has a mellow, subdued cast. Every thing has a mellow, subdued cast. Every thing has a mellow, subdued cast.

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ON ACCOUNTS—Dr. Peizer, Geddings and Chas. COMPLAINT BOOKS

are open at the upper and lower wards Guard-house and citizens are requested to report all balances prejudicial to the public health as promptly as possible, at either of the above named places.

CITY HOSPITAL. Mayor's out, above Queen street. Surgeon in charge, J. S. Eust, M. D. Residence and office, No. 220 Meeting street.

HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 1. Bounded on the north by Centre of Calhoun street, on the east by Cooper River, on the south by South Battery, and on the west by Centre of Meeting street.

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