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THE WEEKLY SUN.—One dollar and a half a year, and one dollar for six months, with great inducements to Clubs. It is the best and cheapest journal published and of universal circulation.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. J. W. M. WILLIAMS, D. D., Pastor.—Services on SABBATH, at 11 o'clock A. M. Public invited. m18-4tN18

THE HOME CAMP-MEETINGS, CORNER DIVISION AND WILSON STS., CONTINUED TO-DAY AND NIGHT, FROM 5 to 10 P. M.
127-1m. S. H. CUMMINGS, P. C.

EXETER STREET M. E. CHURCH. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. L. B. CARPENTER. 11*

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, *corner Park ave. and Madison st.*—Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. W. D. ROBERTS, of New Jersey. 11*

FRANKLIN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. S. SHANNON, and at 8 P. M. by the Rev. W. T. D. CLEMM. 11*

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, *corner Broadway and Gough street.*—Preaching TO-DAY, at 11 A. M., by the Rev. G. E. JONES, Pastor. Public cordially invited. 11*

EUTAW M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Rev. J. MCKENDREE REILY, D. D. Young People's Meeting at 4 P. M. 11*

CHATSWORTH METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. H. E. JOHNSON, Pastor. 11 A. M.—Prayer—Mount Carmel. 8 P. M.—Prayer—Gethsemane. 11*

COLUMBIA STREET M. E. CHURCH. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. L. T. WIDEMAN. 11*

STRAWBRIDGE M. E. CHURCH. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., preaching by Rev. C. HERBERT RICHARDSON. Young People's Meeting at 7.15 P. M.

MT. VERNON PLACE M. E. CHURCH.—SABBATH, 22d inst.—At 11 A. M. Rev. Mr. GIFFIN, of St. John's Chapel. No service at night. 11*

WHATCOAT M. E. CHURCH. The Pastor, Rev. J. A. PRICE, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 11*

JACKSON SQUARE M. E. CHURCH. 11 A. M., REV. S. V. LEECH; 8 P. M., address by Pastor and evening of sacred music under auspices of Choir. 11*

CAMP-MEETING EXPERIENCE MEETING—SUNDAY, 4 P. M., at Perkins Square, GERMAN M. E. CHURCH SOUTH. All invited. 11*

JEFFERSON STREET M. E. CHURCH. Preaching SABBATH, at 11, by W. T. D. CLEMM; and at 8¼ by Rev. S. SHANNON. 11*†

BROADWAY M. E. CHURCH. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. J. B. STITT. Young People's Meeting at 7.15 P. M. 11*

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, *Lafayette Square.* Services TO-DAY at 11 A. M. and 6 P. M., Rev. WM. MURPHY officiating. 11*

FAITH MISSION TABERNACLE, *Lombard and Chester streets.*—Continued SUNDAY, 9 A. M. Scriptural Holiness. Special services also at 4 and 8 P. M. Rev. PENFIELD DOLL, Supt. 11*

THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF EAST BALTIMORE will be addressed by the Rev. URIEL GRAVES at CAROLINE-ST. M. E. CHURCH SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 4¼ o'clock. 11*

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, *Paca and Lombard streets.*—Services as usual TO-DAY (Lord's day.) Preaching by L. H. STINE, of Hagerstown, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All invited. Seats free. 11*

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH SOUTH. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Rev. Dr. COX, Pastor. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. All invited. 11*

REV. SAMUEL RODGERS, D. D. 11*†

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH SOUTH. 11 A. M and 8 P. M.

EUTAW PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, *corner Eutaw Pines and Dolphin st.* The Rev. A. D. WOODS, of Virginia, will preach TO-DAY, (Sunday,) at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 11*

FAYETTE STREET M. E. CHURCH. Rev. H. R. NAYLOR, D. D., Pastor, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Services Wednesday evening. 11*

BROWN MEMORIAL CHURCH. Preaching at 11 o'clock A. M. by the Rev. HENRY MATHEWS. Public cordially invited. 11*

GILMOR STREET M. E. CHURCH.—The Pastor, Rev. THOMAS L. POULSON, TO-DAY, (Sunday,) at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. 11*

MONUMENT ST. M. E. CHURCH. Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. DR. GRANT HUNTER, of Boston University, and at 8 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. J. J. G. WEBSTER. 11*

HIGH STREET M. E. CHURCH. Preaching TO-DAY at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. CHAPMAN. All invited. 11*

GRACE M. E. CHURCH, *Lafayette Square.* Preaching TO-DAY at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. E. GIBSON. 11*

AISQUITH ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Preaching at 11 A. M. By Rev. W. R. FENTRESS. A cordial welcome. No service at night. 11*

WESLEY CHAPEL, *corner Sharp and Barre sts.*—Preaching TO-DAY at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. WM. F. WARD. 11*

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, *cor. Fayette and Greene streets.*—Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. F. M. WOODS. No evening service. 11*

LEWIN CHAPEL, Arlington District Conference M. E. Church South.—Preaching TO-DAY at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by S. S. ROSZELL, D. D., of Frederick City. 11*

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, (Reformed Episcopal,) *Holton street, near Tyrone st.*—Service and sermon at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sittings free. 11*

STARR M. P. CHURCH, *Poppleton street, near Lombard.*—Preaching TO-DAY by the Pastor, Rev. WM. S. HAMMOND, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All invited. 11*

UNION SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, *corner Calhoun and Lombard streets.*—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 6 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. JOSEPH FRANCE, D. D. Sunday School at 9 A. M. 11*

THIRD ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, *Monument street, near Gay.*—Preaching on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. I. C. BURKHALTER. Seats free. 11*†

HARFORD AVENUE M. E. CHURCH. Rev. WM. H. HOLLIDAY, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 11*

BETHANY METHODIST CHURCH, *Franklin Square.*—Preaching TO-DAY at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Rev. GEORGE G. SMITH, of the M. E. Church South. Seats free. 11*

EMORY M. E. CHURCH. 11 A. M. by Pastor, Rev. S. M. HARTSOCK. 8 P. M. by Rev. G. MOTT SCARBOROUGH. Welcome. 11*

CALVARY M. E. CHURCH SOUTH. *Corner Greene and German streets.*—Rev. ALPHEUS W. WILSON, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Young People's Meeting at 7½ P. M. 11*

OTTERBEIN CHAPEL, *corner Scott and St. Peter streets.*—Rev. J. J. BRAMER, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Reunion of "Praying Bands" at 3 P. M. All cordially invited. 11*

FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, *cor. Lanvale and Premont streets.*—Services at 11 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Dr. JOHN G. BARLAY. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. 11*

REV. C. C. BITTING, D. D., Pastor, will preach in FRANKLIN SQUARE BAPTIST CHURCH, *Calhoun st., north of Lexington*, TO-DAY, (Sunday,) at 11 A. M. Subject—"Evils of Intemperance." je9-sly

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, *Madison avenue and Laurens street.*—Sermon at 11 A. M., by Rev. T. H. Lewis, of St. John's Methodist Church, and at 8 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. C. M. GIFFIN. All are invited. 11*

ST. PAUL'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, (Rev. J. A. CLUTZ,) *corner Druid Hill avenue and Mosher street.*—Services at 11 A. M. TO-DAY (Sabbath,) by Rev. J. C. HUMMER, M. D. 11*§

ST. JOHN'S E. E. I. LUTHERAN CHURCH, *corner Broadway and Monument street.*—Preaching TO-DAY, by the Pastor, Rev. URIEL GRAVES, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School at 2.30 P. M. Seats free. 11*

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, *cor. Baltimore and Lloyd sts.*—Services will be held in the morning at 11 o'clock. Preaching by Rev. WM. D. KRESS, from Western Theological Seminary. All are cordially invited. 11*

CAROLINE STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. C. MACKEY, Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. "The Therefore of Christianity." 8 P. M.—"Some Facts for Infidels." Sunday School Prayer Meeting at 10 A. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M. 11*

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. CHAPEL, Bolton Place, at 11 A. M., Rev. A. T. RANKIN.

MISSION, Ridgely and Mamburg streets, at 3.30 P. M., Rev. JOHN MCELMOYLE. 11*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS, *corner Eden and Chase streets.* Rev. CHARLES J. HOLT. 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. 11*

AISQUITH-ST. M. P. CHURCH, *Corner of Aisquith and Fayette streets.* Rev. D. I. GREENFIELD, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject: "Prayer and Providence." 11*

FIRST M. E. CHURCH, *Corner of Charles and Fayette streets.* Preaching at 11 A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. HOBT. N. HARE. Young People's Meeting will be held in the lecture room at 8 P. M., to which are all invited. 11

MADISON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH. The Sunday School and Class Rooms being in a state of readiness, services TO-DAY. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Pastor, A. M. COURTENAY. Young People's Meeting at 7 P. M. 11*

MOST INTERESTING ORDINATION SERVICES, SETTING APART A. W. GRAVES TO THE GOSPEL MINISTRY, will be held in the Baptist Church at Woodberry, Baltimore county, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock. Rev. Dr. C. C. BITTING will preach the ordination sermon, and a number of other ministers will assist in the services. The public cordially invited to attend. Mr. GRAVES has been elected Pastor of the Baptist Church at Woodberry. 11*

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS. Under the direction of the STATE ALLIANCE will be held TO-DAY, (Sabbath,) at the Asbury M. E. Church, (Colored,) East and Douglas streets, and at the Lee Street Baptist Church, near Hanover, both of these with the Sabbath Schools, at 3 P. M. Also a Public Meeting at Newington Park, (Base Ball Grounds,) on Pennsylvania avenue, near Baker street, at 4 P. M. 11*

ICE. ICE. ICE. NORTHERN AND SUSQUEHANNA ICE, Wholesale and Retail. LIME. SHELL LIME, for Building and Agricultural purposes, in quantities to suit. W. R. OLER, m26-3m¶ 176 West Falls avenue, Baltimore.

THE SUN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, NEAT, ACCURATE, PROMPT

LIGHT FOR ALL

THE SUN.

VOL. LXXXI.—NO. 58. BALTIMORE, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1877. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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1 do. do.	3 days 1 20	1 do.	do.	1 month	6 00

FOUR LINES CONSTITUTE A SQUARE. If an advertisement exceeds four lines the price will be in exact proportion. All advertisements are payable at the time of their insertion. Marriage and Death Notices of three lines twenty-five cents each, and must in all cases be inclosed.

We do not insure the insertion of any advertisement on any specified day or days, nor do we insure the number of insertions within the time required by the advertiser. Advertisements will, however, have their full number of insertions when the time can be made up, but when accidentally left out and the number of insertions cannot be given, the money paid for the omitted insertions will be returned to the advertiser.

SUN EXTRA.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE SUN.—The issue of a Sunday edition of THE SUN is an expedient of rare occurrence. The excited condition of affairs not only in Maryland, but in other States, arising from the unfortunate events of the past few days and the anticipation of further evils that may or may not occur, create a demand for direct and reliable information which we feel bound to supply at once. We therefore present our readers with all of the news of Saturday in Baltimore and elsewhere relating to the railroad strikes, besides the latest general news, local, foreign, financial and miscellaneous.

THE SITUATION.—Quiet reigned in Baltimore during the day on Saturday. The demand made by Governor Carroll for federal troops to report to him at Baltimore was revoked, and orders from Washington were modified so as to place, if necessary, about a thousand troops from New York harbor, Fort Monroe, Fort McHenry and Washington city at the disposal of the State should Governor Carroll deem it necessary. Five hundred marines were ordered by the Secretary of the Navy from Norfolk, Va., to Fort McHenry and Washington, to be prepared for any possible attack upon government property, bonded warehouses, etc. Five hundred special police were enrolled in Baltimore, including among them some prominent citizens. President Hayes issued his proclamation for the dispersion of riotous persons in Maryland by noon to-day. Other arrangements having been duly effected, federal troops may now be moved *ad libitum* to and from any point in Maryland or West Virginia. In the vicinity of Camden Station last night, where the Fifth and a company of the Sixth Maryland Regiments remain, there was considerable excitement and disorder, and a large number of persons were arrested, none of whom, however, have been recognized as strikers. During the riotous demonstrations several persons were shot, one, a boy, being reported dangerously wounded. Soon after the disorders were quelled one hundred and twenty marines from Washington and a battery of light artillery from Fort McHenry arrived at Camden Station, and were placed on duty in support of the State troops. The mob gradually dispersed by one o'clock, and all was quiet until about 2.30 A. M., when a fire broke out on an oil train at Camden Junction, which for a time caused excitement.

At Martinsburg, W. Va., matters were quiet, the strikers making no demonstrations. At Cumberland, Md., four companies of United States troops were quartered in the Queen City Hotel, owned by the railroad company. About one thousand strikers and their abettors were gathered about the hotel, and indulged in threats to burn the building. There were threatening demonstrations at Piedmont, W. Va., but measures have been taken to suppress any actual attempt at disorder. At Newark, on the Central Ohio division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the strikers continue in the ascendency, the militia so far proving insufficient for the emergency, and fraternizing with the strikers. Reinforcements have been sent to Newark, and orders are to be given to disperse the rioters this morning, when trouble is expected.

Outside of Maryland the most formidable disturbance is reported from Pittsburg, Pa., where the strikers, aided by several thousand sympathizers, including river men, miners and others, resisted the State troops with a shower of stones, and were fired upon. Twenty persons were killed in the melee and a number wounded, including a woman and several children. The crowd was stampeded, but last night reformed, paraded the streets, besieged the round-house where the troops were quartered, captured three cannon, and threatened to sack the arsenal. A conflagration was raging at the scene this morning. The strike is extending to other roads, and active movements are in progress by State and federal authorities to protect property and suppress riots at all points.

MEXICO.—Mexico, which is again becoming a subject of interest in American politics, on account of our delicate though by no means critical relations with that government, has a population now of ten millions. The Mexican army consists of 22,387 men, who are maintained on an efficient footing at an expense of about $7,000,000. The navy is little more than nominal, consisting chiefly of four steamers recently constructed for coast guard purposes. The military force of Mexico could of course be greatly increased in the event of actual hostilities. In the last war with that country, which was provoked by the reported outrages upon our people, she had twenty thousand men, nearly equal to the whole of her present standing army, at the battle of Buena Vista. As civil war seems to be almost her normal condition her whole population are accustomed to battle. At the same time, though led by Santa Anna, the greatest of their generals, they were uniformly defeated by inferior numbers of American troops. Mexico has twenty-seven states, besides the Territory of Lower California and the federal district. It is eminently a country of mineral wealth, and its temperate regions enjoy a delightful climate. The table land, 6,000 to 8,000 feet above the sea, is cold only in a relative sense, the climate being as mild and equable as that of Naples. Nearly all the European cereals, roots and fruits have found congenial homes in the uplands, besides which Mexico produces a remarkable variety of useful indigenous plants and trees. Wheat and barley grow to perfection in the central valleys, and rice, sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, cocoa and indigo thrive in other regions, as well as lemons, oranges and other luscious tropical fruits. The tobacco and coffee are reported equal to any in the world. The great cotton-producing regions are the northern states of Coahuila, Durango and Sinaloa. Indian corn is everywhere the staple food of the aboriginal population. It would not seem good policy for Mexico to provoke a collision with the United States, which is so much her superior, and which has at present a large unemployed population which would be glad of an opportunity for forage in Mexico. Nor are we sure that it would be any better policy for the United States to permit itself to be embroiled with its well nigh defenseless neighbor. The acquisitions made in our last war with Mexico hastened on the civil strife which well nigh led to our national dismemberment, and our territory is already so large that any considerable addition might prove too great a strain for the sentiment of unity, enfeebled as it has been by late antagonisms.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.—It is thought that there may be a good understanding between the Emperor of Germany and the Czar on the Turco-Russian war. That they stand in personal relations does not count for much when policy and the hope of conquest intervene. It is, however, significant that when the Emperor of Germany received official intelligence that Russia had crossed the Danube he sent by telegraph a warm congratulation to the Czar. Gen. Moltke in like manner sent felicitations to the Grand Duke Nicholas. The editor of a Berlin radical journal has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for publishing an article on the policy of Russia. These straws show how the wind blows.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.—The seventeenth annual meeting of the National Educational Society will be held at Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, August 14-16, inclusive. Representatives of educational institutions in all parts of the country are expected to be present, and a number of interesting papers upon educational topics will be read by prominent gentlemen, among whom may be mentioned President Noah Porter, of Yale College; Professor Thomas R. Price, University of Virginia; Hon. J. P. Wickersham, of Pennsylvania, and others. The session promises to be productive of good results to the cause of education in its largest and broadest sense.

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, announces in a published letter his belief that the President has nothing to fear from the opposition elements in his own party. He thinks the test of his policy will be not the prevention of all abuses and lawlessness in the South, but the reduction of the whole amount. He believes the great mass of the republican party sustains the President, and sees no obstacles to his ultimate triumph, save the improbable one of an increase of lawlessness in the South.

THE LARGE FOREIGN TRADE of California in fruit and wines becomes no mystery when it is known that the State has 3,800,000 fruit trees and 35,000,000 grape vines, and harvests from 300,000,000 to 500,000,000 pounds of fruit yearly. She produces a large surplus, and foreign trade follows as a matter of course. Judging from the industrial spirit California displays she will one day have a large foreign trade in manufactures from the same reason.

THE GREAT RAILROAD REVOLT.

THE LATE DISORDERS IN BALTIMORE.

Rioting Last Night at Camden Depot.

Request for U. S. Troops by Gov. Carroll.

PROMPT RESPONSE OF THE PRESIDENT.

United States Troops from New York Under Marching Orders—Change in the Situation—Vigorous Measures of State Officers—Citizens, Police and Militia to Maintain the Public Peace, &c.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

The disorder and bloodshed in Baltimore on Friday night, July 20, was succeeded on Saturday morning by perfect quiet and the absence of any hostile acts in the city or vicinity. The Governor of Maryland, Hon. John Lee Carroll, occupied quarters in the Governor's room of the city hall, and in connection with Mayor Latrobe, the police commissioners and other civil and the military authorities was active and energetic in preparations for any emergency which might occur, and for the maintenance of law and order.

Maryland's Call for Troops.

It was stated in The Sun on Saturday that Gov. Carroll had applied for the aid of United States troops at the time Camden depot was surrounded by a menacing mob on Friday night and the building itself was on fire. The correspondence exchanged in this regard was as follows:

Camden Station, July 20.—His Excellency, R. B. Hayes—Sir: An assemblage of rioters that cannot be dispersed by any force at my command has taken possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot here, set fire to the same, and have driven off all the firemen who attempted to extinguish the same, and it is impossible, with the force at my command to disperse the rioters. Under the circumstances, as Governor of the State of Maryland, I call upon you, as President of the United States, to furnish the force necessary to protect the State against domestic violence. The Legislature of the State is not in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the emergency.

JOHN LEE CARROLL,
Governor of Maryland.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., July 21, 1877.—To Governor John Lee Carroll, Baltimore, Md.—The President directs me to say that he will aid you to the extent of his power. Available troops will be sent, but a call upon neighboring States will probably be necessary. Communicate with me here, and I will advise you more definitely in a short time.

GEORGE W. MCCRARY,
Secretary of War.

MOVING GARRISONS.

The same night the telegraph wires were employed by the Secretary of War, Hon. George W. McCrary, and Gen. Thomas M. Vincent, A. A. General, to bring troops from various posts in adjoining States. The Secretary of War considered himself authorized to send any troops within reach to the aid of Maryland. It was finally ascertained that the troops at Fortress Monroe, New York harbor, the marines at the navy-yard, Washington, and two field pieces at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, could be made available. It was also thought, as quiet reigned at Martinsburg, W. Va., Gen. French could be spared with a part of his forces from that point. Orders were issued accordingly, as the President had directed that all possible aid be immediately extended to the State authorities of Md. Gen. Hancock was ordered early on Saturday morning to send with the least practicable delay three companies of troops to Baltimore to act under the orders of Gov. Carroll in quelling the riot at that point." It was specified that the companies should be made strong.

Orders were transmitted direct from the adjutant general's office, Washington, to Fortress Monroe for three companies from that post, thus making six companies, "to be made strong." The commanding officer at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, was also directed to send one good company from the permanent party and report to Gen. Hancock, to be forwarded to Baltimore, and to "make it strong." Gen. Barry telegraphed his readiness instantly to report from Fort McHenry to Gov. Carroll with light battery A, Second Artillery, and four field guns at once. Gen. French, at Martinsburg, telegraphed that he had three batteries detached from his force in railroad operations, but he would send what he could from Cumberland. One-half of the Fort Columbus troops left New York at midnight, and the remainder leave this morning for Baltimore.

It was assured that upwards of 1,000 United States regulars could be concentrated in Baltimore by four o'clock Saturday afternoon, but in the meantime the mob having that morning quietly cleared away from Camden depot, it became apparent that such order was about to the city that the State authorities and the civil administration could maintain the public peace. Therefore Gov. Carroll forwarded a dispatch to Washington as follows:

Camden Station, Md., July 21.—To Hon. George W. McCrary—The order has been restored for the present, and I hope we may be able to restrain violence with our military and the police. There is increasing lawlessness at Cumberland, and as I will not be able to send a force from here I may be obliged to ask the government for aid. I will communicate again in the morning. Please convey my thanks to the President for promptly responding to my requests.

JOHN LEE CARROLL.

This intelligence of course produced a modification of the military force so ordered. Although all the orders were countermanded for troops to report in Baltimore to Gov. Carroll on notice from him at 3 A. M. Saturday that the riot had subsided, a dispatch from Washington on Saturday morning stating that the Secretary of War ordered 500 marines from Norfolk and four companies of infantry, now stationed at Fort Monroe, Va., to proceed immediately to this city and Baltimore, that they may be on hand to promptly quell any further disturbance. A battery of light horse will be quartered in Washington, and the other half of Fort McHenry, near Baltimore. There is also a light battery at the last-named fort ready for service at a moment's notice."

A Fort Monroe, Va., dispatch last evening says: "Battery A of the 5th artillery and battery K of the 2d artillery will leave here at 7 o'clock this evening for Baltimore. Battery A of 3d artillery and battery C of 5th artillery will leave at 5 o'clock this evening for Washington."

The City Under Civil Sway.

It was resolutely determined in Baltimore to put aside every exciting and disturbing element in the community. By police order all drinking places were closed. Five hundred special policemen were enlisted by the police commissioners, selected from the best available citizens on the best recommendations as to character and sobriety. The best elements of the community responded to the duty of the hour which was manifestly to preserve the public peace and direct public thought to the legitimate means for solving the difficult problems that had arisen. With one accord good citizens seemed desirous of promoting tranquility, and all orders and regulations to that end were heartily concurred in and actively supported. The State and city officials, as well as the police commissioners, displayed great vigor and energy in meeting the situation.

HUNTING FOR BULLET SCARS.

The streets were thronged with people as usual, and the population seemed to be discussing the events of the hour. Much curiosity was displayed in tracing the course of the random shots on Baltimore street which had dealt death right and left the evening before from the breech-loaders of the Sixth Regiment. Many bullet marks were discovered between the bridge on Baltimore street and Calvert street, some of them too high to do any damage. Chenowith's saloon, into which two dying men and the dead newsboy had been carried, had four bullet-holes in the plate-glass window. Corner of Baltimore and Holliday streets, Joseph Dukehart's wooden shutters, Baltimore street, near North, were perforated with several bullets; also a saloon corner of Postoffice avenue; John Hanna's store, No. 132 West Baltimore street, and Zeigler's, No. 31 West Baltimore street.

BUSINESS PARALYSIS.

Wholesale mercantile business was completely stagnant during all of Saturday, and intense anxiety was manifested in all business circles for the preservation of order. At the Corn and Flour Exchange, at the custom house, and at other business centres the congregated crowds took interest in no other subject, and cared only to hear the latest news from the seat of the local war. Merchants constantly received dispatches from their correspondents North, South and West, inquiring about the latest phase of the situation.

THE GRAND JURY INFORMED.

The grand jury of the Criminal Court was in session during the day and determined to take no steps towards investigating the riotous occurrences of the preceding evening. In the first place no evidence was in a form to be laid before the grand inquest at this early stage, and when it was considered as not yet time to calmly and properly investigate so important a matter. On discharging the grand jury, Judge Pinckney on the bench said he did not deem it wise to dismiss them for many days in the present condition of affairs in the city. He, therefore, discharged them until Thursday next, 26th instant, when the court will again meet and the grand jury will make such investigation as the circumstances call for. Prior to the stirring events of Friday night it had been intended to adjourn the court and grand jury from Saturday to the 4th of August.

Action of State Authorities.

The board of police commissioners united with Governor Carroll in a proclamation to the public, which was circulated in handbills as follows:

Official Board of Police Commissioners, July 21.—In the present excited state of the public mind it is important that no opportunity should be afforded for any disorder. All peaceable citizens are therefore expected to abstain from gathering in crowds, and to pursue their usual occupations, in order that the constituted authorities may maintain the peace of the city without difficulty or confusion.

JOHN LEE CARROLL, Governor.
WM. H. B. FUSSELBAUGH,
President Board of Police.
HARRY GILMOR,
JAS. R. HERBERT,
Commissioners of Police.

SWEARING IN SPECIALS.

Messrs. Fusselbaugh, Gilmor and Herbert, the board of police commissioners, were in session all Friday night. On Saturday morning they had a lengthy conference with Gov. Carroll, Attorney General Gwinn, Mayor Latrobe, A. Leo Knott, State's Attorney, E. Wyatt Blanchard, James H. Barney, C. Morton Stewart, Gen. John Donnell Smith and other citizens, when the situation and the way to meet it were discussed. Reports were heard from all the disturbed localities, and while it was considered that the means at the disposal of the authorities were sufficient to prevent further outbreak, it was decided as a precautionary measure to enroll 500 extra policemen for duty, which, with the 500 regular officers, would give the board a force of 1000 men.

Preparations for obtaining the extra men were set on foot at once, and a number were commissioned on the spot. Among the first were Messrs. C. Morton Stewart, Frank Frick, James H. Barney, E. Wyatt Blanchard, John Donnell Smith, Wm. M. Pegram, J. Lattimer Hoffman, and Wm. Gilmor Hoffman. The board concluded to divide the special force between the southern, middle and western districts, under regular sergeants, to do patrol duty on the beats of regular policemen, who would be concentrated at points where dangerous manifestations might be feared. The specials were provided with stars, revolvers and cutlasses, in fact all the regular outfit except the uniforms.

The swearing in of special policemen continued during the afternoon at the rooms of the police commissioners in the city hall. They were received in the ante-room and their names were recorded by Mr. Wm. Tell Elxicr, a clerk of the board. The oath of office was administered by Mr. Marriott Boswell, chief clerk, who furnished the commissions, and the newly appointed officers were sent to the middle station to report to Capt. Lannan for duty. By 5 P. M. fifty had been commissioned.

BARING DOWN FROM HONORS.

A number of prominent citizens who called to express their willingness to be enrolled for service during the emergency were told by Mr. Boswell the exact character of the work they would be required to perform, namely, to patrol the policemen's beats with the regular officers who are designed to posts elsewhere. Several declined to put on the stars, preferring to allow volunteers to take the appointments to whom the pay would be an important object. The extra force was largely composed of men who were glad to get the place, and some brought well-known persons with them for recommendations.

During the day owners of warehouses, elevators, residents of private dwellings, and those interested in other property which they considered might be materially injured or destroyed in the event of a riot, notified the mayor and board of police commissioners of the fact, as required by law, previous to the institution of claims for damages resulting from unlawful outbreaks. They were assured that active measures, then in progress, were thought to be ample for the maintenance of good order in the city.

The regular day and night police force was on duty all of Friday night and yesterday, the men taking refreshment at brief rest by squads at the station houses. The bulk of the force was kept in the Southern and Middle districts.

Police Marshals Gray and Frey were also constantly on duty of the most active character, their main duties being to dispose of the forces about Camden Station, &c., and to watch for the occurrence of new events at every point.

THE LAW FOR CLOSING SALOONS.

The police commissioners in ordering the closing of bar rooms and drinking places on Saturday acted under the provisions of section 818 of the police law, which are stringent, as follows:

Section 818. The said board of police commissioners are authorized and empowered, whenever in their judgment the public peace and tranquility may require, to order and cause the closing temporarily of any and all barrooms, bars, drinking-houses and liquor-shops, and all other places where liquor is usually sold, in the city of Baltimore, and to forbid the selling and furnishing of liquor thereat; and any proprietor or keeper, or any other person for such proprietor or keeper of any such drinking house, place or places, as well as all other places where liquor is usually sold, who shall refuse or fail to obey such order, when duly served on him by one of police commissioners, passed in pursuance thereof, or who shall sell or furnish liquor from any such place or places during such period as said board shall so forbid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and it shall be the duty of each and every member of the police, policeman and detective who may be cognizant of any violation of this section, to report the same to the grand jury of the city of Baltimore, if in session, and if not in session then to the next grand jury that may be summoned for said city; and every officer of police, policeman and detective who shall wilfully fail to make such report shall be forthwith dismissed from his position, and shall be forever after ineligible to any position on the police.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS' POWERS.

The commissioners under the police law also have power to call out the city militia and order the sheriff to summon the *posse comitatus*. Section 813 is as follows:

It shall be the duty of the sheriff of the city of Baltimore, whenever called on for that purpose by said board, to act under their control for the preservation of the peace and quiet; and, if ordered by them to do so he shall summon the *posse comitatus* for that purpose, and hold and employ such posse subject to their discretion. In case the said board shall deem it necessary they shall call out the militia of the military force, disorganized or existing in said city, as they may see fit to aid them in preventing threatened disorder or opposition to the laws, or in suppressing insurrection, riot or disorder on election days, and at all other times; and it shall be lawful for said military force so called out to obey such orders as may be given them by said board, whenever the exigencies or circumstances may, in their judgment warrant it, the said board shall have the power to assume the control and command of all concerned, and the Secretary of War ordered 500 marines from Norfolk, and four companies of infantry, now stationed at Fort Monroe, Va., to proceed immediately to this city and Baltimore, that they may be on hand to promptly quell any further disturbance. A battery of light horse will be quartered in Washington, and the other half at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore. There is also a light battery at the last-named fort ready for service at a moment's notice."

A Fort Monroe, Va., dispatch last evening says: "Battery A of the 5th artillery and battery K of the 2d artillery will leave here at 7 o'clock this evening for Baltimore. Battery A of 3d artillery and battery C of 5th artillery will leave at 5 o'clock this evening for Washington."

The City Under Civil Sway.

It was resolutely determined in Baltimore to put aside every exciting and disturbing element in the community. By police order all drinking places were closed. Five hundred special policemen were enlisted by the police commissioners, selected from the best available citizens on the best recommendations as to character and sobriety. The best elements of the community responded to the duty of the hour which was manifestly to preserve the public peace and direct public thought to the legitimate means for solving the difficult problems that had arisen. With one accord good citizens seemed desirous of promoting tranquility, and all orders and regulations to that end were heartily concurred in and actively supported. The State and city officials, as well as the police commissioners, displayed great vigor and energy in meeting the situation.

HUNTING FOR BULLET SCARS.

The streets were thronged with people as usual, and the population seemed to be discussing the events of the hour. Much curiosity was displayed in tracing the course of the random shots on Baltimore street which had dealt death right and left the evening before from the breech-loaders of the Sixth Regiment. Many bullet marks were discovered between the bridge on Baltimore street and Calvert street, some of them too high to do any damage. Chenowith's saloon, into which two dying men and the dead newsboy had been carried, had four bullet-holes in the plate-glass window. Corner of Baltimore and Holliday streets, Joseph Dukehart's wooden shutters, Baltimore street, near North, were perforated with several bullets; also a saloon corner of Postoffice avenue; John Hanna's store, No. 132 West Baltimore street, and Zeigler's, No. 31 West Baltimore street.

BUSINESS PARALYSIS.

Wholesale mercantile business was completely stagnant during all of Saturday, and intense anxiety was manifested in all business circles for the preservation of order. At the Corn and Flour Exchange, at the custom house, and at other business centres the congregated crowds took interest in no other subject, and cared only to hear the latest news from the seat of the local war. Merchants constantly received dispatches from their correspondents North, South and West, inquiring about the latest phase of the situation.

THE GRAND JURY INFORMED.

The grand jury of the Criminal Court was in session during the day and determined to take no steps towards investigating the riotous occurrences of the preceding evening. In the first place no evidence was in a form to be laid before the grand inquest at this early stage, and when it was considered as not yet time to calmly and properly investigate so important a matter. On discharging the grand jury, Judge Pinckney on the bench said he did not deem it wise to dismiss them for many days in the present condition of affairs in the city. He, therefore, discharged them until Thursday next, 26th instant, when the court will again meet and the grand jury will make such investigation as the circumstances call for. Prior to the stirring events of Friday night it had been intended to adjourn the court and grand jury from Saturday to the 4th of August.

Action of State Authorities.

The board of police commissioners united with Governor Carroll in a proclamation to the public, which was circulated in handbills as follows:

Official Board of Police Commissioners, July 21.—In the present excited state of the public mind it is important that no opportunity should be afforded for any disorder. All peaceable citizens are therefore expected to abstain from gathering in crowds, and to pursue their usual occupations, in order that the constituted authorities may maintain the peace of the city without difficulty or confusion.

JOHN LEE CARROLL, Governor.
WM. H. B. FUSSELBAUGH,
President Board of Police.
HARRY GILMOR,
JAS. R. HERBERT,
Commissioners of Police.

SWEARING IN SPECIALS.

Messrs. Fusselbaugh, Gilmor and Herbert, the board of police commissioners, were in session all

with coal oil were on the track, and cars of both trains were found to be on fire. Nine cars, containing about 250 barrels of oil, were completely destroyed. Engines were attached to the far end of the trains, and as many cars as were not on fire were drawn off.

The city fire department was on hand, but lack of water and the nature of the fire prevented a checking of the flames. There was no disturbance at the fire, which is believed was the work of rioters, though done in a quiet way.

NIGHT RAID ON A GUN SHOP.

The centre of the city at twenty minutes after ten o'clock was disturbed by a raid on the gun-shop of Alexander McComas, No. 51 Calvert street. The raiders, 75 to 100 in number, broke open the shop by bursting a window and rifling it of a case of pistols. Intelligence of the occurrence was sent to the middle district police station by a policeman on a near beat. Sergeant Reinhardt with his squad, who were held in reserve, were at supper at the moment, but on the sergeant's cry of "up and at them, men," the squad seized their coats, which they put on as they moved at a double quick to the point of attack.

The rioters become alarmed and retired before the advance of the police, who drove them some distance down Calvert to Pratt street. The police arrested six men whom they took in. The gun store was protected against further assault by a squad stationed near. The arrested men were Ferd. Brown, R. Feddeman, Barney Parrott, Wm. Wallace, Samuel Smith and Henry Lambach. They are held at the station-house for a hearing this morning.

GUARDING GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Collector of the port, John L. Thomas, yesterday received an ample supply of arms, consisting of rifles, carbines and army revolvers, with several thousand rounds of cartridges and ammunition, brought up from the arsenal at Washington in charge of General Smith, of the Treasury Department. Collector Thomas, assuming chief command, and with the aid of General E. B. Tyler, postmaster of Baltimore city, called out the entire force of employees of the custom-house and postoffice, including the letter-carriers, inspectors, &c., who assembled at the custom-house at 6 P. M., armed, uniformed, officered and armed. Their orders were to remain on duty until 7.30 A. M. to-day, when they will be relieved by reinforcements of three companies of artillery from Fortress Monroe, with four guns.

The artillery will report to General Barry, of Fort McHenry, who will take command of them on their arrival at the custom-house, where they will remain on duty as there is a probability of need of their services, General Barry commanding.

A detachment of marines, Lieut. McClellen, from the revenue cutter in the harbor, was also on duty at the custom-house last night, and as all the employees have seen service the government offices were guarded by quite an efficient force, apparently. The number of employees marshaled in defense from the custom-house was about 250 and from the postoffice about 150, making with the revenue cutter men over 400. Collector Thomas had his headquarters in his office, opposite the custom-house main entrance, and was on duty there constantly.

SPECIAL POLICE PATROL.

Sergeant Barker last night had a squad of 22 special policemen to patrol the section between Franklin street and Boundary av., in the middle district. Among his men were E. Wyer Blanchard, C. Morton Stewart, Frank Frick, James H. Barney, the three Messrs. Hoffman, Alex. M. Green, Washington B. Hanson, S. D. Warfield, Bernard Von Kapff and Frederick Von Kapff. The sergeant kept a very sharp lookout, but as far as known failed to catch any of his men napping.

There were 108 specials distributed among the sergeants of the middle district, chiefly on the quiet beats, while all the regulars were concentrated at Camden Station. Other details will probably be needed to-day, until the 500 called for are obtained. None are accepted unless known by some of the leading police officers or well-known citizens to be men of good character.

George Wilson and Albert O'Connelly were arrested late last night, charged with intimidating citizens on Harrison street. They pretended to be commissioned special policemen.

Gov. Carroll and staff remained in quarters at the city hall all night.

RIOTOUS CONDUCT.

Notwithstanding the order to close up drinking saloons, &c., a great many drunken men were on the streets during the night in squads, hurraihing "for strikers," &c. These disorderly persons added very much to the feverishness prevalent in the city. It is absolutely essential that the wholesome order against the sale of strong drink in these exciting times should be enforced. Very large numbers of intoxicated men appeared in parties of five or six in different sections of the city otherwise quiet. They created a great deal of alarm and gave encouragement to the bad spirit abroad in the community.

SITUATION ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

Threatening Outlook at Cumberland.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 21.—Two companies of United States troops, numbering seventy-five men, Col. Litchfield, commanding, arrived here at 6 P. M. from Keyser, and have quartered in the Queen City Hotel. Two more companies, eighty-five men, are expected shortly from Martinsburg. The hotel is surrounded by a thousand persons, many of them molders and canal men, who sympathize with the strikers. They threaten to forcibly drive the troops from the Queen City Hotel and machine shops. Twenty thousand barrels of refined oil belonging to the consolidated to the Camden Consolidated Coal Oil Company are blocked here and partly at other points, and there is much threatening to fire. Danger of collisions between the armed forces of the troops. No attempt has been made to move a freight train to-day. At Keyser mobs of fifty or more passenger trains and ride at pleasure to Martinsburg and Grafton, encouraging strikers along the line not otherwise there has been no violence. To-day Col. H. Kyd Douglas is here for Gov. Carroll.

The strikers have put up the following proclamation at Westernport, Md., a station near here: "Strike and live! Bread we must have! Remain and perish! Be it understood if the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company does not meet the demands of the employees at an early date the officials will hazard their lives and endanger their property, for we shall run their locomotives and locomotives into the river; we shall blow up their bridges; we shall tear up their railroads; we shall consume their shops with fire and ravage their hotels with desperation. A company that has from time to time so unmercifully cut our wages, and finally has reduced us to starvation prices, which we have, lost all sympathy. We have humbled ourselves from time to time to unjust demands, until our children cry for bread. A company that knows of this, we should ask in the name of high Heaven what more do they want—our blood? They can get our lives. We are willing to sacrifice them, not for the company, but for our rights. Call out your armed hosts if you want them. Shield yourselves if you can, and remember that no God, however dreaded, can repel us for a moment. Our determination may seem frail, but let it come. They may think our cause is weak. Fifteen thousand noble miners, who have been insulted and put upon by this selfsame company, are at our backs. The merchants and the community at large along the whole line of the road are on our side, and the working classes of every State in the Union are in our favor, and we feel confident that the God of the poor and the oppressed of the earth is with us. Therefore let the clashing of arms be heard; let the fiery elements be poured out; if they think it right, but in need of our right and in defense of our families we shall conquer or we shall die."

Martinsburg Remains Quiet.

MARTINSBURG, West Va., July 21.—This place remains very quiet. Some freight trains are going east, but none will be started west until there is some certainty of their passage. The news here from points between Keyser and Grafton is that the men do not go to work, and those who express willingness to do so are deterred by their wives and daughters.

A careful inquiry discovers the fact that few comparatively of the trainmen have taken any part in the offensive demonstration. About fifty men who went west on trains returned on the Cincinnati express train early this morning from Cumberland, where they were compelled to leave their duties.

It appears useless to start any more freight trains westward until sufficient force is concentrated at Cumberland to insure their passage beyond that point. All other points where obstructions are likely to occur are sufficiently guarded.

Gen. French was ordered last night to send all the troops he could spare to Baltimore, and he made arrangements to withdraw the force from Keyser and send it to Baltimore, but before notice was given to Capt. Litchfield to start his command east the order was countermanded.

This afternoon Gen. French sent two companies of troops to Cumberland, who will endeavor to open the line at that point. Trouble is apprehended at Piedmont, which will be provided for if necessary.

Gen. French this evening sent the following dispatch to Gen. Vincent, A. A. General, at Washington.

"Troops arrived almost simultaneously at Cumberland. The instructions have been carried out. The railroad officials feel relieved, and hope to start trains to morrow."

Another Proclamation by the President.

THE STRIKERS AND RIOTERS IN MARYLAND ORDERED TO DISPERSE.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The following proclamation was issued this afternoon:

BY THE RESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

Whereas it is provided in the constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union on application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence; and whereas the Governor of the State of Maryland has represented to me domestic violence exists in said State at Cumberland and along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in said State, which the authorities of said State are unable to suppress; and whereas the laws of the United States require that in all cases of insurrection in any State or of obstruction to the laws thereof, whenever in the judgment of the President it becomes necessary to use the military force to suppress such insurrection or obstruction to the laws, he shall forthwith by proclamation command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time,

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens of the United States, and all persons within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, against aiding, countenancing, abetting or taking part in such unlawful proceedings, and I do hereby warn all persons engaged in or connected with said domestic violence and obstruction of the laws to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before twelve o'clock noon of the twenty-second day of July instant. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord 1877, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and second. R. B. HAYES.

By the President—WM. M. EVARTS.

The Central Ohio Division.

COLUMBUS, O., July 21, 2 P. M.—All is quiet at Newark up to this hour. The shopmen joined the strikers this morning. The military force numbers 179 men. It is reported that the troops fraternize with the strikers and refuse to fire on them. Gov. Young has telegraphed to Cincinnati and other points for more troops. Four companies of Cincinnati militia, under Col. C. B. Hunt, have been ordered here.

AN ATTEMPT TO MOVE A TRAIN ABANDONED.

COLUMBUS, O., July 21.—An attempt to move a freight train at Newark was contemplated under a guard of the military, but after consultation with the strikers the movement was abandoned. The troops marched into the yards, but were afterwards withdrawn. The bridge over the canal contiguous to the railroad yards, on which a large crowd was constantly passing, fell this morning, seriously injuring three or four persons.

The Fifteenth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, at Cleveland and vicinity, have been ordered to report for duty at Newark immediately.

COMPLICATIONS AT NEWARK.

COLUMBUS, O., July 21.—Unpleasant complications have arisen at Newark. The county commissioners refuse to vote money for sustenance of the military. The strikers came forward and guaranteed to furnish food to the troops. It is reported that citizens have guaranteed the strikers that they shall not want for estables to sustain life. Troops appear friendly to the strikers, laughing and joking with them. A rumor prevails that troops will shortly be withdrawn. Passenger travel over the Pan Handle and Pennsylvania line is not interrupted. All trains are running on regular schedule time.

ORDERS TO DISPERSE THE MOB TO-DAY.

Gov. Young has issued orders to crowds to keep away from the yards at Newark. Military reinforcements are arriving. Orders will be given to the military to disperse the strikers at six o'clock to-morrow morning and start trains out, in which event there will probably be a bloody conflict.

THE SITUATION ELSEWHERE.

The Strike on the Pennsylvania Roads—Philadelphia Troops to the Front—A Desperate Conflict at Pittsburg—Troops Fire on the Mob—Men, Women and Children Killed and Wounded—Bloody Retaliation—The Sheriff Killed—Gen. Pearson Badly Wounded—Dead and Dying—Intense Excitement—The Military Besieged—A Conflagration Raging, &c.

PITTSBURG, July 21.—Shortly after 2 o'clock the Philadelphia militia, under command of General Brinton, arrived at Union depot. They were met at the depot by Sheriff Fife, who has sworn in a large number of deputies. The sheriff has warrants for the arrest of fifteen of the leaders in the strike on the Pennsylvania road.

A BLOODY CONFLICT BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND THE CROWD.

At twenty minutes to 4 o'clock the Philadelphia militia left the Union depot for the scene of disturbance at the Twenty-eighth street crossing, marching out along the track and preceded by the sheriff and his posse. Expecting to fall in an effort to disperse the strikers the sheriff made a desperate endeavor to make arrests, and call upon the military for their assistance. This was understood to be the plan of action decided upon and a conflict was expected.

They arrived at Twenty-eighth street shortly before five o'clock, the railroad tracks at that point being completely blocked with strikers. The Black Hussars of Philadelphia, were ordered to clear the railroad crossing, but not being able to do so another company was ordered to their assistance. The military advanced with fixed bayonets, but were met with a shower of stones and missiles from the crowd. They opened fire on the crowd indiscriminately and in rapid succession. The crowd retreated toward East Liberty.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is a list of casualties so far as can be ascertained: Killed—Henry Fisher, plumber; Jacob Nermaster, member of Company E, (Capt. Keils,) Nineteenth Regiment, instantly, being shot through the head while standing on the hillside; Chaffney, conductor of freight; Wm. Ray, Jno. Dearmer, Jno. Rowe and John McCarthy, young men, lived only a short time.

The wounded are Charles White, shot in the leg; a boy named Buchanan was shot in the left lung; Mrs. E. Kunes, shot through the arm while standing in her doorway; a little girl was shot in the leg; Daniel Williams, freight conductor, of Greensburg, seriously; Egbert Becker, private company E, First Regiment, Philadelphia, hit on the head with a stone; Ed. Jamison, seriously—will probably recover; Sam. W. Boyd, through the thigh—seriously; a son of A. L. Patterson, leg nearly shot off; a little girl, four years of age, residing on the hillside, was seriously wounded in the leg and thigh, and it will have to be amputated. Fredericks, wounded in the arm; John Long, Pan Handle fireman, was shot through the right lung and will die; Sam. Scott was badly injured in the leg.

At half-past five the crossing was in the possession of the military. Every few moments the crowd would be panic-stricken and a stampede would take place. The terrific results of the volley has caused intense excitement throughout the city, and it is feared another attack will be made on the military as soon as the mob can be reorganized and provided with ammunition. A large body of men left for Allegheny arsenal with the avowed purpose of seizing the arms stored there, to be used in repelling the militia.

THE EXCITEMENT RAGING.

At this hour, 9 P. M., the excitement is raging all over the city, which is virtually in the hands of an armed mob, composed of laborers and iron-workers, coal miners, stevedores and others who are in full sympathy with the strikers.

A large mob visited Johnston's gun factory on Smithfield street, about 7 o'clock this evening, and armed themselves, and another and still larger crowd has just finished the demolition of Bowen's establishment, on Wood street, which they completely gutted, and then marched down Fifth avenue with drums beating and flags flying. They number nearly three thousand, and as yet they have not shown an inclination to destroy anything but railroad property.

It is reported that the Allegheny arsenal is in the hands of the rioters.

THE MILITIA BESIEGED—CAPTURE OF CANNON BY RIOTERS.

The Philadelphia militia are besieged in the round-house at the outter depot, and their position is considered very critical. The telegraph employees were driven from their posts and the outer depot by stones and other missiles as early as 8 o'clock. Threats are made by the strikers to destroy the Union depot.

Later.—The strikers have captured three pieces of ordnance belonging to Knapp's battery.

A General Massacre Apprehended.

MORE SLAUGHTER—THE SHERIFF KILLED—GENERAL PEARSON BADLY WOUNDED.

PITTSBURG, July 21.—A number of citizens went to the Philadelphia militia who are entrenched in the Pennsylvania round-house last night and begged them to leave the city, as a general massacre is feared. They were unable to do so on account of the surrounding mob.—Three of the soldiers who attempted to slip out singly were shot and instantly killed. Two citizens were shot down on Liberty street a short time ago. Passenger traffic on the Pennsylvania road is entirely suspended, and the Union depot and adjoining hotels have been abandoned.—Another gunshop was raided on Liberty street about 10 o'clock. An alarm of fire is now striking from the outer depot.

Midnight.—Sheriff Fife's dead body has just been brought in from the outer depot. Major General Pearson is badly wounded.

THE STRIKE EXTENDING.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—The brakemen and firemen of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad held a meeting, which was largely attended to-night. It is expected they will strike Sunday or Monday.

THE OUTLOOK AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 21.—Inquiry at the headquarters of different railroads centreing here show all to be quiet along the lines, and officials say they apprehend no trouble, though of course they cannot tell what may happen if the excitement at other points reaches here. Nothing can be learned from trainmen. Some seem very guarded in talking about the strike; others treat the matter lightly, saying there is no possibility of anything of the kind occurring.

A delegation of shopmen waited upon Gen. J. H. Devereux, president of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railway, and asked to have their wages put back to old prices, that is, twenty per cent advance, they having at two different times been cut ten per cent. It is understood they do not want an answer until Monday noon. Gen. Devereux declines to have anything to say in regard to the situation to-night, but will undoubtedly give the men an answer at the time named.

The Fifteenth Ohio National Guards, ordered to Newark, Ohio, by Governor Young, at noon to-day, is still here, the order having been countermanded at six o'clock this evening, as the troops were not armed and no provision made for such emergency.

The city is full of rumors of strikes all along the whole line of the Lake shore, but at this time, 11.30 P. M., no strike has occurred, and trainmen are reported as saying if they do not go out by midnight they will do so at noon Sunday, though this cannot be traced to any reliable source.

A CONFLAGRATION AT THE DEPOT—TERRIBLE SCENES.

It is difficult to get any reliable facts at this hour. The entire eastern end of the city is at the mercy of the mob, which is hourly increasing in anarchy, and violence has take possession of the city and mob law reigns supreme. The Pennsylvania track for a distance of a quarter of a mile westward from the outer depot is a sheet of flames.

The mob began to push burning cars towards the round-house some time ago. Their intention is to destroy the extensive shops of the company and the Union depot building.

The number of people slain since dark is very large, and the exact number will not be accessible for several days. The summing up of the riot at Twenty-eighth street this afternoon shows a total of twenty killed and twenty-nine wounded. The hill-side was dotted with dead and dying.

The large seven-story Fort Wayne building, on the corner of Tenth street, is reported in flames, and by morning the destruction will be complete.

The seventh division of State militia from Meadville, Titusville, Oil City and other points in the northwestern part of the State are expected hourly at Allegheny depot.

A large force of armed men are laying for them with a portion of Knapp's battery, which they captured early in the evening, planted to command their approach. There will in all probability be trouble and bloodshed when they arrive. They were due at 10 o'clock.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—There is no excitement about the West Philadelphia depot tonight. Trains are running on regular time, and but for the presence now and then of a detachment of soldiers on their way to Pittsburg no one would suppose anything was going on out of the ordinary routine. President Scott left in the afternoon for his home, but is expected back to-night. Major Pell is at the depot superintending the transportation of the military. During the afternoon and evening over 500 soldiers were sent up the road, making 1,300 in all. The City Troop to the number of 40 men reached the depot in time to take the 8.15 P. M. train.

It is stated upon very good authority that over 1,500 freight cars are delayed on the road through the action of the strikers.

EVENTS ON OTHER PENNSYLVANIA LINES.

PITTSBURG, July 21.—The Pan Handle road is moving local freights, and if the obstruction of the Pennsylvania road were removed could move through freight without difficulty. The strikers on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road were joined by 200 men from the company's shops this morning. There has been no increase of labor on the road, and the strike is wholly against the ten per cent. reduction which went into effect June 15.

The men on the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania railroad at Altoona, Pa., struck at 11 A. M. The south end of the division Pennsylvania national guard at Erie has been ordered to Pittsburg, via Erie and Pittsburg, on which no strike is reported. The strike on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, however, stops all shipping over the Pittsburg and Erie and Cleveland and Pittsburg. The freight trains on the Pittsburg and Connellsville road were stopped Friday night, it is said, by strikers from other roads, and the trains returned to the Pittsburg depot. No trains were sent out yesterday.

A MILITARY TRAIN FIRED UPON.

ALTOONA, Pa., July 21.—The strikers here during the day were very quiet, although they were successful in keeping a couple of local trains from starting out. This evening at five o'clock a train of soldiers arrived en route for Pittsburg, when the strikers congregated on the railroad and attempted to keep it from starting, but the train got off, and while it was moving out the strikers threw stones and fired a number of shots at it. Several soldiers returned the fire, but no one was hurt. After the train left the rioters dispersed along the railroad in squads, and since then everything has been quiet. No more trouble is apprehended to-night, as no freight trains are running to-night.

Governor Hartranft's Orders from the Far West.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 21—The following despatches have been received at the adjutant general's department:

Ogden, W. T., July 20—To General J. W. Latta: Order proceed with all troops necessary to support the sheriffs in protecting moving trains. Go to Pittsburg and keep supervision of all troops ordered out. Let me know the situation.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

Laramie City, W. T., July 20—To General J. W. Latta and C. N. Farr: Save nothing sacrificed all persons in their rights under the constitution and laws of the State, in accordance with the policy heretofore adopted. J. F. HARTRANFT.

General Strike in the Coal Region Expected.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 21.—The military companies of Scranton, Wilkesbarre and Pittston have received orders from Lt. Gov. Latta to hold themselves ready to march at a moment's notice, and are now awaiting instructions to move to some point on the Erie and Pennsylvania railroads. The excitement throughout this region is intense, and popular sympathy has been kindled into a higher heat over the events of yesterday in Baltimore and Martinsburg. A meeting of the firemen employed on the Lehigh Valley Central railroad, Delaware and Hudson and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad is to be held here to-morrow, and it is expected that a general strike will be inaugurated throughout the coal region.

The Erie Strike.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Freight is being received at all piers of the Erie company in this city, but through passengers are sent by the New York Central. Officers of the road say that the delay in receiving goods from Superintendent Bowen this morning argues the fact that some kind of compromise is being effected.

There are no signs of a strike on the Hudson River railroad. All trains are running as usual.

The Fifty-fourth Regiment, of Rochester, N. Y., has been ordered to the scene of trouble on the Erie road at Hornellsville.

AFFAIRS IN THE HORNELLSVILLE.

HORNELLSVILLE, July 21.—Maj. Gen. Woodward and Maj. Gen. Brinker arrived from the East at 11 o'clock to-night. It is asserted that the names of the ringleaders of the strikers have been sent to President Jewett, who has had warrants for them issued, and that they will be obliged to appear before judges in New York city.

Three companies of militia arrived from Rochester about 6 P. M. One company has also arrived from Olean, together with a battery of two guns. The strikers are making no demonstrations, being quiet and orderly. No mails have left during the day.

At six to-night a regular accommodation from Buffalo to Hornellsville started. At East Buffalo the fireman was induced to desert his post by the strikers and the train stopped. Another fireman was substituted on the train. When near Attica a number of rioters from Buffalo, who had taken the Central to Batavia via the Attica branch of the road, stopped the train there and effectually laid an embargo upon all trains further East. The mob was assisted by strong reinforcements from Attica. A few companies of militia, numbering seventy men, were dispatched from Buffalo at midnight to Attica. The ringleader of the mob at Buffalo has been arrested by the police and sent on a switch engine as soon as the news of the disturbance was received and lodged in jail.

ALL QUIET ON THE EASTERN DIVISION.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 21.—All is quiet at this point. There is considerable excitement among the railroad employees of the Erie road, but there is nothing yet to indicate that a strike will occur on the eastern or Delaware division. All trains on these divisions are moving regularly, no stoppage occurring this side of Hornellsville.

General J. B. Woodward passed through here on a special train this afternoon for Hornellsville, to take command of the troops at that place. A second special train passed two hours later in charge of General Wylie, with ammunition and camp equipage.

The New Jersey Authorities Preparing for Emergencies.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Gov. Bedle declares that in six hours he can place one thousand fully equipped troops at any point in the State that might be threatened by strikers, and that within twelve hours he can increase the force to three thousand, besides a company of cavalry and two battalions of artillery. The whole force would be under command of Major General Mott, his brigadiers being General Plume of the first and General De Hart, of the second brigade. The National Guard are all equipped with everything needful and armed with breech-loaders. They are stationed as follows: One regiment at Elizabeth, one at Hoboken, one at Trenton, two at Newark, one at Camden and one at Jersey City. Gov. Bedle has been passing his nights at Long Branch, but he states his intention of remaining in Jersey City in case of any disturbance, so that he may at once be informed of the circumstances.

Freight Trains Stopped—More Trouble Ahead.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 21.—Freight trains were stopped on the Ohio and Mississippi roads at Vincennes this afternoon, but without violence of any kind.

Passenger trains have not been interfered with, and all is quiet this night. There is considerable excitement here to night regarding probable action of the railroad employees. It is asserted by some that a general strike hereabouts has been arranged for to-night at midnight, but the best information obtainable leads to the belief that nothing will be done until after to-morrow, when meetings are to be held by many if not all the roads leading from here.

An anonymous handbill is in circulation calling a meeting in the Shoe factory yard on Monday evening of all who favor crushing railroad monopolies, and other efforts are known as being made to keep up excitement.

The Ohio and Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—There seems to be no doubt that a strike on the Ohio and Mississippi road will be inaugurated at noon on Monday. The employees of the Union Depot and Transit Company of this city will probably be the first to join the strikers on this side of the river, they being much incensed at the recent action of that Company.

Railroad Combination Against Trades' Unions.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—In consequence of the strike on the Pennsylvania and other main lines and the gravity of the emergency which has been brought upon all companies, a call has been issued for a conference of heads of railroad men connected with trunk lines and connections, to be held in New York next week for the purpose of combining against the Engineers' Brotherhood and Trainmen's Union; each road to determine, after a certain date, to employ no one belonging to a trade organization hereafter. To this call favorable responses has been received from Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and California. Detectives have been employed and are now engaged in discovering the ringleaders of the present strikes, and it is the intention of the Pennsylvania road to prosecute them under the new law which makes it a felony to impede the transportation of freight over railways.

Preparing Against Grave Emergencies.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A consultation took place early yesterday morning between Gov. Bedle and Superintendent Barker, of the United Railways of New Jersey, the result of which was to have the militia force of the State in readiness in case trouble should break out.

Superintendent Barker requested the Jersey City fire department to keep an extra force of firemen ready to respond to a call, as it is rumored that the company's works on the river front will be set on fire.

At the Erie railroad depot in Jersey City a special force of policemen has been organized, mainly from the extra police of Jersey City, and will be sent out in case there is a strike on the division.

The Federal Troops at New York.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Early this morning orders were received from the War Department by the commanding officer at Governor's Island to be in readiness to forward troops. Subsequently, however, the order was countermanded and the reserve force, fifty in number, marched back to the barracks, and are now awaiting further orders.

The Union Pacific Engineers in Council.

OMAHA, Neb., July 21.—Delegations of engineers of the Union Pacific railroad from different divisions of the road are in the city. A general conference of Union Pacific engineers is to be had, presumably on the subject of the recent reduction of wages.

Effects of the Strike on Trade.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The strike on the railroads has caused serious alarm on the Produce Exchange, especially among provision men, who have goods on the way which were ordered for particular steamers. Even the present derangement will occasion much trouble. If the strike continues it is likely to be of benefit to canals.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

Sensational Stories from Washington—The Coming Marines—District Militia Movements.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Stories sent from here this afternoon to the effect that the government authorities expected a raid on the treasury by strikers are currently imaginary; no such fears are entertained. Six hundred marines and sailors will arrive here in the morning from Fortress Monroe. There are large quantities of arms and ammunition at the arsenal, and, if necessary, all the government clerks can be pressed into immediate service, a great majority of them having had military experience. The militia of this district start on an excursion to the capes and Piney Point to-night and will return Monday morning.

News of the slaughter at Pittsburg adds somewhat to the excitement, but not enough to create any alarm. The police say there are a great many strangers in the city to-night, but they do not regard the matter as of any great importance. Extra vigilance has, however, been enjoined upon those guarding government buildings. Crowds linger about telegraph offices and seem particularly anxious to hear from Baltimore.

Two companies of marines, 120 strong, under command of Capt. Heyward, left here at 8.45 for Baltimore over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Considerable excitement was caused by the discharge of several of the cannon at the navy yard on the outskirts of the city, the first impression being that they were fired upon, which was erroneous.

A great crowd, numbering several thousand, was at the Baltimore and Ohio depot when the train with the detachment of marines left to-night. A great deal of abuse was vented upon the marines, of which they took no notice.

All sorts of rumors are in circulation, one to the effect that iron bars were being placed on all the lower windows of the treasury, attracted many of the curious, but it was found to be without any foundation, as only the usual number of watchmen were on guard and everything was quiet.

Artisans and working classes here the sentiment seems to be in favor of the strikers, and at several public places cheers for that effect were given. There is no anticipation of any local disturbance here. The President, who did not go to the Soldiers' Home till dark, left orders to be summoned in case if necessity occurred for his return to Washington, and all the members of the cabinet are in readiness at any moment to meet him.

The Adams' express at the Treasury Department to-day was notified not to ship any valuable matter for the Department to-night, and as a consequence the usual daily shipments of bonds and currency were not made this afternoon. Crowds are in front of the telegraph offices, eagerly perusing bulletins posted without the offices.

Sympathy for the Strikers—Washington Printers in the Field.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—At a meeting of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, held here to-night, resolutions were passed condemning the action of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and denouncing the action of the Labor League in passing resolutions condemnatory of the strikers, and resolutions extending sympathy to the strikers and declaring that they will sustain them by all legitimate means in their power. Also the following:

Resolved. That we also sympathize with our fellow-workingmen of the navy-yards of the United States who have been notified by the Secretary of the Navy that on a future day their present rate of pay shall be reduced, believing it to be an outrage upon skilled labor, and a proceeding unworthy of this great government.

Press Comments.

Commenting on the tragedy in Baltimore and the action of the strikers along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the New York World says: "The Baltimore tragedy of yesterday was very grievous, indeed. Of the eight persons who were killed, and many who were wounded, but few appear to have belonged to the railroad strikers. The rioting that followed the action of the militia, in which a railroad depot was burned and other damage was done by the mob, kept Baltimore in a blaze up to the small hours of this morning. All rioting and unlawful interference with the business of the railroads will be put down by force. There is no mistake of that. The public peace and order will be maintained in any event. That is certain."

The New York Tribune says: "The madness of the strikers is spreading with equal rapidity east and west. Travel of all kinds is completely suspended on the Erie road, and at Omaha there is a report of a strike which may portend a storm on the Union Pacific. But no matter how rapidly this movement may spread, or how much distress and confusion it is able to create, there can be but one end to it; that men who join in it prove themselves only to thank if they bring starvation and misery upon themselves and their families. The effect of their folly upon their personal fortunes, however, will no longer be considered by a public indignant at the lawless spirit which these strikers manifest, and eager for relief, the authorities deal with them promptly and sharply."

The New York Herald says: "We do not pretend to say that in the beginning all the wrong was on the part of the strikers; yet we will not even say that their strike was not entirely justifiable. But nothing justifies their misconduct, their lawless violence, their attempts to prevent other men from accepting the wages they reject and filling the places they have abandoned. Whatever, therefore, may have been the right of the strikers, we urge, in the interest of all honest and law-respecting workingmen, that violence shall be crushed out with a stern hand. There should be no parleying with men who defy the laws. Wherever a company can hire men to run its trains and trains must be run at once, if to accomplish this result the whole force of the State. Wherever men are willing to work they must be protected in doing so at all hazards. Wherever the strikers or their allies offer opposition they must be crushed peremptorily."

The Philadelphia Inquirer says "that the gravity of the situation is much increased by the deplorable outbreak in Baltimore cannot be concealed or denied. It shows that the rioting strikers have with them to some extent the sympathies of that class which acts rather upon feeling and impulse than upon reflection and judgment. It shows France a revolution might be expected, but the question whether a majority of American citizens are, before all things, law-abiding men who will see to it that the law is respected, and therein lies salvation."

The Philadelphia Press says: "As these exciting occurrences are but too well calculated to attract profound attention, and as efforts may be made to create misapprehensions in regard to their real meaning, every citizen should clearly understand that the great objects to be attained are the vindication of the majesty of violated laws, the restoration of order, the protection of property, the prevention of bloodshed, and the removal of obstructions from great highways of commerce. The questions at issue have far beyond the domain of wages. The result must decide whether anarchy is to prevail.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY.—*War Department, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., Sunday, July 22, 1 A. M.—Indications.—For the Middle States and New England, rising barometer, stationary or higher temperature, southwest winds and clear weather, except southeasterly winds and local rains on the coast.*

Three Men Crushed to Death in a Ditch. A mass of earth on the north bank of a ditch being dug in the bed of Townsend street to give sewage to a row of new buildings on the west side of North Charles street, caved in last evening at 6.30 o'clock, burying three of the laborers beneath it, all of whom were dead before they could be taken out. The killed were James Donelson, Chapel street, two doors south of Lexington street; Thomas P. O'Connor, No. 5 Federal court, and Thomas Carr, No. 25 Foster alley. The ditch from the new sewer on the Charles street to the culvert with which it is to be connected at the alley east of Charles street is 500 feet long, two feet four inches wide and seven and a half feet deep. The point where the accident occurred is about seventy feet from the eastern terminus, or 430 feet distant from the Charles street building.

The work was in charge of Mr. J. Herbert Williams, who also had a force of carpenters at work in the buildings, of which Mr. Charles E. Cassell is architect and superintendent. There were about fifteen at work in the ditch, who were working an hour overtime to complete the connection with the culvert. Mr. Williams had only left the bank above where the three men were digging a few minutes, when the mass of earth, a tough soapstone clay, caved in upon them. The accident occurred without previous warning, and O'Connor and Donelson were caught not three feet from where they stood at work. Rooney was crushed against the bank of the ditch, several feet away, as if in the act of trying to escape.

Immediate efforts were made to rescue them, and a large force commenced work with picks and shovels, but owing to the tough nature of the soil, which near the surface was as hard as stone, and had broken off in large lumps, it required some minutes before the heads of the unfortunate men could be uncovered to give them air, and an hour before the bodies were dug out. Efforts at resuscitation were used as soon as their faces were reached, but they were already dead.

Dr. Walker, coroner, summoned a jury of inquest as follows: Chris. Billopp, J. Hillen Jenkins, John Gibson, John W. Williams, James E. Calwell, Charles Shaik, J. J. Walsh, Wm. T. Hitcacock, Theodore Redmond, Charles McIntosh, James A. McCauly and Alex. McIntosh.

The jury viewed the bodies at the scene of disaster, and retired to Beam's drug store, Charles street and Boundary avenue, to hear the evidence. The witnesses were James Forrester, Frank Manning, John Hayes, Wm. Dooxze, T. Herbert Williams, James McGovern and others of the laborers.

Jas. Forrester testified to having been in the habit of doing ditching work; it was made ground where the accident occurred; the ditch was not braced; he did not consider it a safe place, in view of the accident, but no thought of its being dangerous had hitherto occurred to him; had he been the foreman he believed he would have braced the ditch.

Several other witnesses testified to being at work in the ditch, but were not well enough versed in ditching to say whether they considered it unsafe when not braced.

J. Herbert Williams testified that he had not much practical experience in ditching, but had done considerable digging work; he used all precautions, and told the men, several of whom were practical ditchers, that if they thought any part of the work unsafe he would apply the remedy. Donelson, a colored man, Forrester killed, told him he never saw a bank stand better; he left the width of it to his men, who were more experienced; they said it was wide enough; not a piece of earth as large as a man's hand had fallen before in the entire 500 feet, which was almost completed; not one of the men had spoken of danger, and they were cheerful and contented.

Forrester corroborated Mr. Williams's statement that the latter had asked and taken opinions of the workmen as to the safety of the work.

Jas. McGovern, laborer, not employed there, said he helped to take the dead men out; he would not have worked in the ditch, because it was unsafe.

The jury returned a verdict that the three men were crushed in a ditch on Townsend street, just east of Charles street, by the fall of earth, and that the accident was caused by carelessness on the part of the engineer in charge, J. Herbert Williams."

Mr. Williams had desired to have the verdict postponed until Monday, because of the absence of several laborers on whose judgment and experience he relied for testimony in his favor, but the jury considered the evidence sufficient for them to understand the case. Several of them said they considered that Mr. Williams, not being a practical ditcher, should not have undertaken the work, and that the advice of laborers could not be taken as correct and true. They decided that the ditch should have been braced.

The bodies of the killed were taken to their homes in wagons. O'Connor was 48 years old, a native of Ireland, 28 years in Baltimore, wife and six children. Rooney was 24 years old, born in New York, unmarried. Donelson was 32 years old, native of Ireland, six years in Baltimore, wife and three children.

Baltimoreans at Watering Places.—The following Baltimoreans reported at Cape May on Thursday: D. Donnelly and lady, Miss Jones, D. C. Howell, R. S. Hook, E. B. Almony, L. Thompson and wife, M. R. Walter, H. Sisson and wife, Mrs. H. Magruder, Misses S. and L. Sisson, T. C. Leary and wife, W. Santee and wife, T. Bernie, E. T. Rinehart and wife, A. G. Hamburger, J. Hamburger, F. W. O'Neill, H. Hunter, miller and son, Miss A. Caughy, Miss L. Jenkins, A. H. Jenkins, R. E. Meier and wife, J. E. Machin, E. B. Coupland, H. Coupland, E. McDonald, H. E. Wood, S. S. Carroll, H. C. Winchester, A. D. Drummond, J. Hurst, Mrs. J. Hurst, L. B. Purno and wife, Miss E. Bent, Miss Hull, Miss Hurst, Master J. Morgan, J. K. Hirmond, J. H. Thomas, W. H. Dulany & family, W. Bayne, L. L