Baltimore American and Commercial Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED 1773---VOL. CLIII---NO. 25,181

BALTIMORE---SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1877.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MARRIED.

BROWN—HAEN.—On Tuesday, June 19, at First Congregational Church, by the pastor, Rev. T. J. Holmes, FRANK S. BROWN, of Baltimore, to MARTHA M. HAEN, of Hamburg, New York.

SCHRODER—RICHSTEIN.—On June 5th, by Rev. Z. T. Sweeney, of Columbia, Indiana, FRANCIS H. SCHRODER to Miss SARAH A. RICHSTEIN, daughter of the late William Richstein, both of this city.

WOOLF—O'MARA.—On June 12, by Rev. Father Foley, FRANKLIN M. WOOLF to Miss MAGGIE A. O'MARA, both of Baltimore.

DIED.

BRICE.—On July 19, MARY F., youngest daughter of Charles C. and the late Justina Brice.

CAMPBELL.—On July 19, THOMAS TOWNSEND CAMPBELL, in the 18th year of his age, grandson of the late Thomas J. Townsend.

DANIELS.—At Orangeville, Baltimore county, on July 19, 1877, Mrs. SARAH J. DANIELS, daughter of the late Joseph and Mary Evans.

HOLLYDAY.—On the 20th of July, 1877, LOUIS LANNAY, son of Dr. John G. and Jennie M. Hollyday, aged 2 years and 5 months. [Richmond (Va.) and Cincinnati papers please copy.]

The funeral will take place from his parents' residence, Frederick road, near Mount Olivet Cemetery, on to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at half-past five o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MILLER.—On July 19, EMMA, in the 18th year of her age, the youngest daughter of George M. and Annie E. Miller.

McMAHON.—Departed this life, on July 18, 1877, ELLEN McMAHON, aged 56 years, a native of the parish of Teholand, county Roscahan, Ireland.

KELLY.—On July 15th, at Westchester, Baltimore county, WILLIAM JACKSON, aged 3 years 4 months and 12 days, the beloved son of Thomas G. and Susie Kelly.

REESE.—On Friday evening, July 20th, CARRIE E., aged 21 years, wife of Edwin Reese, and daughter of the late Augustus Shriver, of Carroll county.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday afternoon, July 22d, at half-past four o'clock, from her late residence, No. 440 Madison avenue.

Wants.

WANTED.—A PARTNER with $15,000 to MANUFACTURE A SPECIALTY consumed in every family. Large profits. Address PATENTEE, P. O. Box 4254 New York. jy21-3t*

WANTED.—A GOOD TENANT FOR STORE No. 831 W. BALTIMORE STREET. Apply to J. B. WILSON & SON, jy21-6t* North Street Iron Foundry.

WANTED.—$40,000 to carry on a large and prosperous STRICTLY CASH BUSINESS, already established, and pays over 25 per cent. on capital invested. Sales last year $200,000, all cash. Strict investigation solicited. Principals only need address "PARTNER," jy18-1w AMERICAN Office.

WANTED—FIVE HUNDRED EXTRA NEWSBOYS to sell "RED GLOVES," a deeply exciting and interesting historical story, by Sacher Masoch, the leading novelist of Austria, which will appear in the WEEKLY AMERICAN of Friday, July 20th. Price to newsdealers 2 cents. t3y2

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL MILLER—No objection to rent or lease on shares or money rent. Can produce unquestionable references. For further information, apply at the EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 8 N. Frederick street.

WANTED.—BY A MAN AND WIFE A SITUATION, either together or separately. The Man is a good Gardener, and the Woman is to work about the house or act as Chambermaid. They both speak French and German. Address MR. ERNEST, 86 South Charles street.

WANTED.—By a middle-aged Colored Woman, a SITUATION as NURSE or CHAMBERMAID. Best of references. Apply at present place of employment, No. 128 N. CALVERT STREET.

WANTED.—A highly-respectable LADY, who understands Housekeeping thoroughly, desires a SITUATION. No objection to children or the country. Address H., Box 206, Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

WANTED.—Employers in city or country desirous of employing Male or Female Help, in any capacity, can obtain such by applying at the EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 8 N. Frederick street.

WANTED.—A LADY TO WORK AT DRESSMAKING. Apply at jy19 3t* 135 E. BALTIMORE STREET.

WANTED—$1,00 .—Energetic party wanted with $1,000 to take exclusive Agency in Baltimore for DESICCATED EGGS. Parties large or small. Address "ARGUS EGG CO.," Greenwich St., New York. jy19-3t

WANTED. WORK by a good PAPER-HANGER, willing to accept small pay. Address "HANKER," AMERICAN Office.

WANTED.—A Young Man wishes a SITUATION where he can make himself useful; is willing to act as Porter or drive a wagon. Address "NICK," AMERICAN Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION by a respectable Colored Man as WAITER or some similar position. Can furnish unexceptionable references. Address "ROBERT," AMERICAN Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age. Is willing to do anything for an honest living. Address "STEADY," AMERICAN Office.

WANTED.—Farmers and others desirous of employing reliable Male or Female Help, for city or country, can obtain them at the EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 5 N. FREDERICK STREET.

WANTED—SALESMEN in every State to Wholesale to Merchants. Salary $100 per month and traveling expenses paid. Address GEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED.—By a good, reliable old Colored Woman, a position as NURSE with some family. Can leave to-day. Best of references given. Address STREET, AMERICAN Office.

WANTED.—EVERY PERSON CAN HAVE THEIR HAIR CUT to suit their features by JOHN F. STANLEY & CO., Hair Dressers, Paris. They can also have Wigs at the same place, No. 24 Rue de la Paix. Paris Fitting Store, 6 Rue de la Paix.

WANTED—ALL OLD RUBBISH, from cellar to garret such as Rags, Rope, Iron, Brass, Copper, Lead, Zinc Bottles, Books, Carpets, Furniture, &c., highest cash prices at C. A. SMITH'S, No. 12 North Gay street.

Lost and Found.

LOST.—BOOK OF DEPOSIT WITH THE SAVINGS BANK OF BALTIMORE, No. 320,572, and issued to HENRIETTA NORRIS. The finder will please leave it at the Bank. jy7-lawtf

ATTENTION!—For reasons capable of satisfactory explanation to those interested, I offer at private sale, Fixtures and Good-Will of our Branch Retail Business, Store, &c., which we have built up and maintained a large and prosperous Cash Business in Ready-to-Wear Clothing. For parties with Capital and experience this line no better or safer investment could be found. 8-1w ROGERS, PEET & CO., 467 Broadway, New York.

Paper Hangings, &c.

WINDOW SHADES.
HOWELL & BROTHERS

Have all the New Colors of SCOTCH HOLLANDS and Shade Cloth now in stock, and are prepared to make to order the same at short notice, at VERY LOW PRICES. Use the imported goods: they last double the length of the domestic manufacture.

WALL PAPERS.

Our stock of PAPER HANGINGS is complete, comprising all styles and grades, ranging in price from the lowest to the highest. Persons wishing handsome work done, and a large variety of BASTILLE & MORRIS styles, with dados, at our Store,

260 Baltimore St., opp. Hanover.

B. M. DENNIS,

[Late Superintendent for Howell Bros.

—DEALER IN—

Paper Hangings, Window Shades, &c.

No. 130 N. Eutaw St., near Franklin.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

House Furnishing Goods.

ICELAND REFRIGERATORS.
THE BEST

Practical Refrigerator Yet Made.

WALNUT AND OAK
Buffet Refrigerators

SPLENDIDLY MADE.

Handsome Dining-Room Ornament, fitted up with Force and Ice Water Tank for Drinking Water.

PLATED ICE PITCHERS,

Reed & Barton's China and Seamless Lined.

WATER FILTERS.
KNOX FLUTING MACHINES
Clothes Wringers,
ETC., ETC.

Our Stock of USEFUL HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES was never more complete.

PRICES VERY LOW.

SAM'L CHILD & CO.
No. 20 N. Charles Street.

Decorators and Painters.

COLLAMORE & YOUNG,
78 Centre Street, Under the St. James.

DECORATORS,

Fresco and House

PAINTERS,

Agents, Importers and Manufacturers of STAINED GLASS. Also, Agents for the N. Y. and Boston Sand Paper. ADVERTISING SIGNS, &c. Estimates promptly made. jy7 1yaw

FRESCO,
Sign, House and Decorative
PAINTING.

Fine Work, Original Design and Unsurpassed Finish. Estimates and Designs Furnished for Churches, Halls, Public Buildings and Private Mansions.

EMMART & QUARTLEY,
No. 32 Park Street

REFER TO THE PUBLIC.

(Established 1832.)

OILS, OILS, OILS,

Tanners', Railway, Machinery, Burning, and all other kinds of OILS, for sale, wholesale by

W. C. ROBINSON & SON,
81 SOUTH STREET,

Opposite Corn Exchange.

New Publications.

SCRIBNER FOR AUGUST.

In continuance of the plan introduced by us last year, the August SCRIBNER is the

Midsummer Holiday Number.

It contains 160 pages filled with the choicest Poems, Stories, Essays, and descriptive articles, written by some of the best known contributors to current literature. An artistic decoration, by Fidelia Bridges, has been introduced on the cover, and the number contains

Superb Illustrations,

accompanying articles which have been selected for their picturesque character and special fitness for the midsummer season. It is thought that in pictorial effect the Midsummer Holiday Number excels anything that has heretofore been attempted in the way of magazine illustration. It contains

A New Story by Auerbach,

written especially for this magazine; also the beginning of a new serial story, **"His Inheritance,"** by Miss Trafton. The following are the names of some of the other contributors:

Clara Louise Kellogg,

Janet Chase Hoyt, Frances Hodgeson Burnett, John Burroughs, E. S. Nadal, E. C. Stedman, the author of "Deirdre," Bayard Taylor, R. H. Stoddard, Charles E. Whitehead, H. H. Boyesen, W. George Beers, Mary E. C. Wyeth, Irwin Russell, P. T. Quinn, Celia Thaxter, J. G. Holland.

The First Edition, 75,000,

is now ready. Price 35 cents. For sale by all newsdealers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price, by the Publishers,

SCRIBNER & CO., 11 **New York.**

READ READ READ READ RED GLOVES, RED GLOVES, RED GLOVES, RED GLOVES, RED GLOVES, RED GLOVES, RED GLOVES, RED GLOVES, RED GLOVES, RED GLOVES,

A deeply exciting and very interesting Story,

BY SACHER-MASOCH,

THE LEADING NOVELIST OF AUSTRIA,

WILL APPEAR IN THE

WEEKLY AMERICAN

OF THIS WEEK.

It is an account of the assassination of the Russian Emperor Paul I., grandfather of the present Emperor Alexander, in addition to being historical, serves as the plot of a highly romantic story. The author, whilst paying every attention to the principal facts and history of the case, has so interwoven the story with the lively fancies of his imagination as to give it the appearance of an entertaining work of fiction that will prove acceptable to all.

The WEEKLY AMERICAN is decidedly the best and cheapest weekly published in Baltimore, and has a circulation double that of any other.

Its short Stories and Sketches are the best obtainable, and as a Sunday paper it excels all others published in Baltimore, and is much cheaper in price.

The WEEKLY will be sent to any address in the United States, free of postage, for $1.50 per year. Single copies, three cents.

For sale by all newsdealers.

Martell's Imperial Cognac Brandy, bottled in London in 1848, for medicinal use. JOHN HANNA.

Red Gloves,

A deeply exciting and very interesting Story,

BY SACHER-MASOCH,

The leading Novelist of Austria,

Will appear in the WEEKLY AMERICAN of this week.

It is an account of the assassination of the Russian Emperor Paul I., grandfather of the present Emperor, and, in addition to being historical, serves as the plot of a highly romantic story. The author, whilst paying every attention to the principal facts and history of the case, has so interwoven the story with the lively fancies of his imagination as to give it the appearance of an entertaining work of fiction that will prove acceptable to all.

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For sale by all newsdealers.

Office of the Gas Light Company OF BALTIMORE, 19 *South Street.*

COKE.....CHEAP FUEL.....COKE.

We have on hand a superior quality of COKE, which we offer to the public as a desirable fuel for domestic and other purposes—easily kindled and free from impurities.

Orders received at this office, or at the Works, foot of Leadenhall street.

Price $3.50 per load, delivered in any part of the city. JAMES B. SMALLWOOD, Secretary.

Office of the Gas Light Co., of Balto., BALTIMORE, May 26, 1877.

Numerous inquiries being made relative to the future price of Gas, in view of anticipated competition, we hereby give notice that we shall continue the manufacture of Gas, and propose to be fully prepared to furnish it at a price, and of a quality, so satisfactory to our customers as to defy all competition.

By order of the Board,

JAMES B. SMALLWOOD, Secretary.

Read's Vichy Reduced to 5 Cents.

READ'S CREAM SODA REDUCED TO 5 CENTS.

READ'S LEMONADE REDUCED TO 5 CENTS.

W. H. READ, under CARROLLTON. Has reduced all of his Waters to HALF PRICE; and these are the most elegant Waters in this country.

Read Professor Aiken's opinion of Read's Vichy.

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OVER 2,000 of the most popular Songs, Ballads and Pieces o. the day, *regular sheet music size, with ornamented title page*, can be had at the popular CRESCENT DOLLAR STORE, 220 W. Baltimore street, near Charles.

D. McPherson's over 300 West Baltimore. Goods at cost. | **MAKING AND TRIMMING.** Pants $2.40. Coats from $6 to $15. Fit guaranteed in all cases.

Singer "New Family" and Howe Sewing Machines. $25, including Tucker, Ruffler and all attachments. We caution the public against *Peddlers, Canvassers* and *Arabs*, who peddle Machines from house to house. We have no occasion to employ this pestiferous class for the successful execution of our business. We sell only first class Machines, and warrant every sale five years. 41 N. GAY ST.

Ten Dollars

Will buy the new improved, second-renowned HOWE SEWING MACHINE. *It has no equal for beauty of stitch, simplicity and durability.* THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY, 42 North Charles street.

Coal and Wood at Lower Prices.

Prices down to the lowest rate for the season. Leave your orders this month.

E. STABLER, JR., & CO., 78 South street.

Branch Offices—Corner Eutaw and Madison streets. Also, New York and William streets.

Offices, Wharf, Yard and Wood Mill, connected by telegraph.

Coal and Kindling Wood.

BENNETT BROS.

Dealers in best quality Hard, Sunbury and Lyken's Valley Coal; also, Georges' Creek Lump, Splint and Cannel Coal, at LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Principal Office—156 N. Howard street, opposite Academy of Music.

Office and Yards—Cathedral street, near John.

Great Reduction Retail Price Coal, by BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY.

Dress Brothers.

2 South Street.....American Building.

Best Coal, all varieties, in prime order.

Coal.....May 1, 1877.....Coal.

Great Reduction in Retail Prices to Families, Public Institutions and consumers generally supplied with all the best varieties of Coal in market, delivered in prime order. GEO. A. LANE & SON, No. 23 S. Calvert street.

Dr. J. Liverpool,

THE GREAT INDIAN HERB DOCTOR. 132 *North Eutaw Street*,

Treats all Chronic Diseases with Roots, Herbs and Barks. Consultation free.

Bethesda Mineral Water,

From the celebrated Spring at Waukesha, Wis. Wonderfully efficacious in Diabetis, Bright's Disease, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

For sale in barrels, half barrels and per gallon by COLEMAN & ROGERS, Sole agents for the State of Maryland, 178 West Baltimore street.

A Sure and Unfailing Remedy that will cure Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Bilious Attacks, Sick and Nervous Headache, Constipation of the Bowels, and all diseases of the Liver, may be found in J. M. Laroque's Antibilious Bitters.

Price 35 cents and $1.00. W. E. THORNTON, Baltimore and Harrison streets.

Butter and Cheese.

BUTTER.

Invoices of Fresh

New York State & Western BUTTER,

ARRIVING DAILY.

KENNARD & OUDESLUYS
83 Exchange Place.

Paints, Oils, &c.

The Averill Chemical Paint

Has now been before the public about ten years, and in spite of the most persistent opposition it has pushed itself into all sections of the country

ON ITS OWN MERITS,

gaining ground steadily and winning new friends every day

The PAINT is composed of the most indestructible materials known to science. It has been thoroughly tested by practical chemists, and pronounced by them to be the

MOST DURABLE PAINT KNOWN.

It is already mixed for use, and sold by the gallon only, in packages of from one to forty-five gallons.

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E. & W. H. CATHCART, Sole Agents, 113 Thames street, Baltimore, Md.

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WHITE LEAD COMPANY

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Office 89 West Lombard St.

Corroders and Manufacturers of

Dry White Lead and Lead in Oil,

Which is guaranteed to be Perfectly Pure.

JOHN CORLETT, President.

Silver Ware,

BEAUTIFUL STYLES AND RICHLY CHASED.

WATCHES

Of the Most Approved Make and Guaranteed.

DIAMONDS, PEARLS and other GENUINE JEWELRY of every description. SILVER PLATED WARE—Elegant Designs. REAL MINOR OPERA GLASSES, CUTLERY. *At GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.*

A. E. WARNER,

No. 135 WEST BALTIMORE STREET.

Hickory Nut Cream.

A Pure Extract from

The Hickory Nut,

The HAIR from FALLING OFF.

And also Produces a

NEW GROWTH OF HAIR.

Price 50 cts.

CLOVER BLOSSOM

AN EXTERNAL APPLICATION, CURES:

HAY FEVER
AND CATARRH PRICE $1.

CLOVER TONIC.

Purely Vegetable, Cures:

Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver and Nervousness.

PRICE $1.

It contains neither Whiskey, Morphine nor Kindred Drugs

These Articles which are now, for the first time offered to the public, have been tested for many years hence I am prepared to warrant they will cure all I claim for them.

☞ See Circulars, with Certificates from well-known citizens of Baltimore.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

SAM'L T. WALCOTT, Proprietor, 55 **N. LIBERTY STREET, BALTO.**

Do You Draw or Paint?

If so, call and get supplies with your *SKETCH BOOKS, PENCILS, RUBBERS, HOLDERS FOR PENCILS, PAINTING, BRUSHES, BOXES OF WATER COLORS, DRAWING AND* Boxes of Oil Colors, Tubes, Easels, Drawing Instruments, etc., at

WM. MINIFIE & SONS'

Artists' Supply Store, 5 N. Charles St.

SOLID SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

Tea Sets, Waiters, Castors, Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Ice-Water Sets, Communion Sets, Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c., &c. CANFIELD, BRO. & CO., Corner Baltimore and Charles Streets.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN POTTERY.

Wedgewood, Worcester, Doulton, Glen, Falence, Dresden and other Wares. CANFIELD, BRO. & CO., Corner Baltimore and Charles Streets

POLISHED BRASS MIRRORS. SCONCES, CANDLESTICKS, &c. New Patterns. CANFIELD, BRO. & CO., 229 W. Baltimore Street.

FINE ENGLISH COMBS, BRUSHES, SOAPS, LE COULTRE RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, DRESSING CASES, &c. CANFIELD, BRO. & CO., Corner Baltimore and Charles Streets.

Jewelry.

Watches, Diamonds and JEWELRY.

CANFIELD, BRO. & Co.

229 W. Baltimore Street.

Baltimore American.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1877.

SUPPLEMENT IN THE MORNING.

IN THE EVENT OF IMPORTANT OR INTERESTING NEWS BEING RECEIVED A SUPPLEMENT OF "THE AMERICAN" WILL APPEAR SOON AFTER MID-DAY.

A PERILOUS NIGHT—FIRE—RIOT—MURDER.

It seems that Baltimore is doomed to maintain its character for riotous demonstrations, which has given it the sobriquet of "mobtown." Whilst the great mass of the people are the most peaceable and law-abiding in the whole country, it requires but the occasion for excitement and the congregation of the disorderly elements to break forth in riot and bloodshed. There is always a singular absence of precaution on the part of the authorities. They are slow to move, and fail to use the measures of prevention which are so essential to the preservation of peace and good order. Had there been a force of police at the armory of the Sixth Regiment to keep the mob in subjection and to arrest the ringleaders at its incipient stage, there would have been no occasion for the military to subsequently fire upon their assailants. No action was taken until the mob had assembled in such force as to be uncontrollable by the small posse of police on duty, and they proceeded to stone the armory and prevent the officers and privates who came late from entering the building. At this juncture it was dangerous for the men to remain in the armory, and still more dangerous to come out. Everyone who was seen near the windows was fired at, and as the mob was constantly increasing in numbers and ferocity, it became necessary for them to force their way out where they could defend themselves. As they came out of the door volleys of bricks were hurled at them, which they returned, firing into the mob with deadly effect. As usual on such occasions, many innocent parties were killed or wounded, and more were added to the list as the military came at double quick up Baltimore street, followed by the mob with stones and pistol shots, and returning the assault with bullets. Many of the men discharged their guns in the air, whilst others fired with deadly effect. There could not have been more than a hundred men in line, and as none but those in the rear platoon could wheel and fire the others discharged their guns in the air, hoping by this means to intimidate their assailants. By the time they reached Camden Station an immense concourse of excited people had assembled around the building, two companies of the Fifth Regiment being on guard to prevent the rioters from entering. There were, of course, thousands of spectators, who were merely lookers on, filling all the streets surrounding the depot, while the active participants in the riots were comparatively small in number, but extremely active and violent.

At 10 o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded, and a lurid glare of flame was observed rising from the vicinity of Camden Station. The mob had fired a small building at the west end of the depot and stood guard to prevent the firemen from extinguishing the flames. The two locomotives attached to the trains preparing to start with the military were soon disabled by the mob, and rendered unfit for service. The track at Lee street was torn up for about two hundred yards, so that the trains could not pass out, and it became necessary for the police and military to prevent the rioters from entering the depot. They were repulsed and driven out, and protection given to the firemen, who soon suppressed the flames. The round house beyond the depot was afterwards fired, and considerable damage done to the locomotives. A locomotive and three passenger cars were also burnt, which was about the extent of the actual damage done.

At midnight the military and police held full possession of the depot, and although the crowd had greatly diminished, there were still a great many standing quietly around talking over the events of the night. There were some shots exchanged by the mob and the police whilst the latter were protecting the hose from being cut, and two men were carried off wounded, but not seriously. The police undoubtedly did their duty bravely at the depot, and saved much valuable property from destruction.

BAR ROOMS ORDERED CLOSED.

OFFICE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS, BALTIMORE, July 20, 1877.

On account of the riot now prevailing in the city of Baltimore the Board of Police Commissioners deem it prudent to exercise the authority vested in them by section 818 of the Police Laws to order all the bar rooms, bars, drinking houses and all other places where liquor is usually sold in the city of Baltimore to be closed until further notice.

By order of the Board.

WM. H. B. FUSSELBAUGH, President.

SIXTH REGIMENT—ORDERS.

The members of this Regiment who failed to receive orders to report at the armory last night are directed by Col. Peters to report, in full dress uniform, with knapsacks, overcoats and blankets, at 7 o'clock this morning.

Some of the poor fellows, alas! have answered their last roll call.

THE NEWS.

All the advices which came to us yesterday were laden with news of discontent and warfare. The strike had extended to the Ohio division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and fears were entertained that the employés on the Pan Handle route would also join the strikers. The news from the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road were not of a reassuring character, while ominous despatches came as to the temper of the men connected with that other great corporation, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. Strikes were also apprehended on the Ohio and Mississippi and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayto.. Roads. The western division of the Pennsylvania Railroad was blockaded, and on the Erie Road business was seriously interfered with. Troops were being called out both in Pennsylvania and New York States, and appeals for aid were also coming from other quarters. The immense traffic between the East and the West, and the industrial interests growing out of it, are all suffering a serious interruption, which the latest developments only serve to confirm as being of a most alarming character.

Prince Gortschakoff, according to a Vienna despatch, has entered into a formal engagement that the Danubian Principalities be prevented from participation in the war, but that they shall have no territorial aggrandizement when peace is concluded. The latest despatches, published in the *Times* of this morning, say that the Russians are rapidly advancing upon Philippopolis. One to the 20th inst. says that they are within three hours' march of the place. The fortifications of Adrianople are spoken of as being very imperfect, and not even armed. One hundred cannon which have been announced for this destination have been despatched in all haste, but are still on the railway. Complaints are heard about a want of everything—soldiers, munitions, and, what is especially money. The prestige of Turkey is said to be completely destroyed by her failure to guard the Danube and the Balkans.

Additional despatches from General Howard's camp report that sixteen warriors and twenty-three women and children, with the bands of the hostiles had surrendered, though Joseph himself refused to comply with the terms offered him of unconditional surrender and an investigation by a military court, and had started for the buffalo country with other hostile chiefs. The despatches speak of them as having been badly whipped and thoroughly demoralized. Both cavalry and scouters are in active pursuit. Lists of the killed and wounded of the United States troops in the battles of the 11th and 12th are given in another column.

The Convention of the National Cotton Exchange, in session at the White Sulphur Springs yesterday, after full consideration, adopted a resolution for the making up by experts of types of international standards of assimilate those received from Liverpool now in possession of the National Exchange. Resolutions were also adopted fixing a uniform standard of measurement of cotton press boxes, and declaring that it is desirable that the various Exchanges shall consider and be empowering for Lerdo. It is said here that the order of the Mexican Secretary of War has not been sent officially to General Canales. He has frequently sent orders, but the only order he has received is one from General Trevino instructing him to carry out the agreement made with General Ord, and that he and the United States authorities are in accord.

Meeting of Freight Agents at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—A meeting of the general freight agents of roads running east from St. Louis was held here to-day, at which the matter of cutting rates was pretty fully discussed, and it was agreed by all that it should be stopped, and the rates established on July 2 should be restored and adhered to.

Lee R. Sanborn has written to Postmaster General Key resigning his office of Postmaster at Sanborn, N. Y., in reference to the civil service rules. Sanborn is a member of the Republican State Committee.

Mob Spirit Abroad

RIOT IN BALTIMORE

THE NATIONAL GUARD ATTACKED

BLOODSHED IN THE STREETS

THE SIXTH REGIMENT MOBBED

AND FIRES ON THE RIOTERS

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED

CAMDEN STATION BESIEGED

AND SET ON FIRE BY THE MOB

DEPARTURE OF THE MILITIA PREVENTED

ALL QUIET AT MARTINSBURG

CHANGE OF BASE TO KEYSER

TROUBLE AT CUMBERLAND

OTHER RAILROAD STRIKES

LAST NIGHT IN BALTIMORE.

The morning of yesterday in Baltimore gave no evidence that before its close the streets of the city would be the scene of violence and disorder, that life would be sacrificed and property placed in jeopardy. The news which came from almost every part of the country was not of a reassuring character. As bulletin after bulletin was placed outside of the various newspaper offices announcing that the strike had extended to Cumberland, that Ohio and Illinois were also threatened, and that the action of the employés on the Pennsylvania and Erie railroads had necessitated the calling out of troops, little groups gathered at street corners indulging in comments. The general impression, however, seemed to be, looking at the quietness which had pervaded the city for the last few days, that the defiant spirit existing elsewhere would not show itself in our midst, but the events of last night were a sad disappointment to the hope. When the news was received that Governor Carroll, in view of the disturbances at Cumberland, had issued a proclamation calling out the State militia, a strong ripple of excitement was created. Soldiers were soon seen hurrying through the streets to the armory of the Fifth Regiment, and around that building a crowd quickly gathered. It was, however, orderly enough, and appeared to be attracted more by curiosity than any other motive. The Sixth Regiment was also ordered to be in readiness at its armory, and the men in obedience to this command were soon seen assembling at the rendezvous. When the call to arms sounded from "Big Sam" and the fire engine stations, the excitement was at fever heat. The number struck by the bells, No. 151, does not appear on many of the fire alarm cards which are published, and this added to the speculations indulged in by the people as to the significance of the alarm. Besides this, it was the first time in the history of Baltimore that the call had ever been used, and it soon had the effect of drawing together a large concourse of people. Opinions, of course, naturally varied as to the wisdom and expediency of this action on the part of the military, some claiming that it was necessary, while others held that it would be the means of kindling those smouldering embers of discontent of the presence of which there was already a few symptoms. Whether or not it had the effect of hastening the emeute which followed is a matter of opinion, but it was not long until some very stirring scenes were enacted. The conflict between the soldiers and citizens, fully reported below, and which resulted so fatally, was a sad ending to the day, while the *destruction of property* which followed at a later hour kept reporters busy and filled the air with all manner of exaggerated rumors. Taken throughout the events of yesterday will be long remembered, and will form a dark episode in the history of the city.

FIFTH AND SIXTH REGIMENTS.

"THE CALL TO ARMS."

BOTH REGIMENTS MOBBED—BLOODY WORK AT THE ARMORY OF THE SIXTH—A FUSILADE ON BALTIMORE STREET—THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

At about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the news had been received in the city that the strike at Cumberland threatened to assume a dangerous aspect, Governor Carroll held a consultation with the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and from the additional information then received he became convinced that the presence of the military at Cumberland was necessary for the preservation of peace and order. Upon returning to Barnum's Hotel, the Governor sent for General Herbert, Brigadier General of the First Brigade M. N. G., and after a short interview with him the following order was issued at 3:30 P. M.:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, BALTIMORE, July 20, 1877.

Brigadier General Herbert,

Commanding First Brigade, M. N. G.:

SIR—You will proceed at once with the Fifth Regiment of your command to the city of Cumberland to aid in the suppression of riot and lawlessness on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in this State, and there await further orders.

Yours, &c., JOHN LEE CARROLL, Governor.

GOVERNOR CARROLL'S PROCLAMATION.

Almost simultaneously with this order the Governor issued the following proclamation, one thousand copies of which were ordered to be printed and distributed in Cumberland and other points in this State on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of the Executive that combinations of men have been formed at various points along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in this State, and elsewhere, for unlawful objects, the object of which is to impede the traffic and interfere with the legitimate business of the said Railroad Company;

And whereas, various acts of lawlessness and intimidation to effect this purpose have been perpetrated in this State by bodies of men with whom the local authorities are, in some instances, incompetent to deal; and whereas, it is of the first importance that good order should every where prevail, and that citizens of every class should be protected; now,

I, JOHN LEE CARROLL, Governor of Maryland, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby issue this, my proclamation, calling upon all citizens of this State to abstain from acts of lawlessness, and to aid the lawful authorities in the maintenance of peace and order.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Baltimore, this 20th day of July, 1877.

By the Governor: JOHN LEE CARROLL, Governor.

R. C. HOWARD, Secretary of State.

SHALL THE BELLS BE RUNG?

Soon afterwards General Herbert held another conference with his Excellency, during which it was considered whether the military should be summoned to their respective armories by a "military call" from the bells. The opinion was expressed that in this manner a larger number of soldiers would be got together, but Governor Carroll was opposed to the ringing of the bells, stating that this would create an excitement, and perhaps lead to serious consequences. The result was that only how well founded were his fears. General Herbert accordingly sent for Captain Zollinger, the senior Captain of the Fifth Regiment, and requested him to call his men together, and be ready with his regiment to leave the city at 6 o'clock. Colonel Peters was also notified to order the members of his regiment to meet at the armory between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock, and hold themselves ready for an emergency. At about half past 5 o'clock Captain Edward Johnson, of the Fifth Regiment, reported at the headquarters of Brigadier General Herbert, at the City Hall, that there were one hundred and fifty men at the Fifth Regiment Armory, and that a still larger number of men would join if they were notified by the military call that their services were required. General Herbert, then held another conference with the Governor, and urged that the bells be rung to summon additional men to the armories. The Governor, who, in virtue of his office is the Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the State, then consented to leave the matter with the Brigadier General. At this consultation it was ascertained that the Fifth Regiment would be able to muster only about two hundred and fifty men, and that an additional force would be necessary to quell the disturbance at Cumberland. Orders were accordingly issued to Col. Peters to have three companies with one hundred and fifty men ready at a moment's notice to march in the evening, and the balance of the members to remain under arms at the Armory all night in case their services might be needed.

"THE CALL TO ARMS."

Upon returning to the City Hall General Herbert forwarded an order to Frank Morrison, Superintendent of the Police and Fire alarm Telegraph, to strike the military call, 1-5-1, on the City Hall bell, and at about twenty minutes of six the alarm was sounded. The people knew what it meant, and it is unnecessary to say that the worst anticipations of the Governor were realized. As soon as the boys of all ages congregated in front of the armories, and their conduct and actions showed that the majority was in sympathy with the strikers, and determined, if possible, to prevent the soldiers leaving the city for the scene of the disturbances.

As it was evident that any unnecessary military display through the streets of the city would create excitement, Gen. Herbert sent word to the armories that he was to shoul march from their headquarters direct to Camden Station. The Fifth Regiment, with two hundred and fifty men, and the two companies of the Sixth, numbering one hundred and fifty men, with a thousand rounds of ammunition and a day's rations to be taken by the men. After issuing these supplementary orders, General Herbert detailed Major Brady to proceed to Camden Station and make the necessary arrangements for the transportation of the troops. He also directed telegraphic messages to be sent to Adjutant General McNulty and Captains Chew and Bainbridge, the latter being engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, all of whom were absent from the city, asking them to report at Cumberland early this morning. Mr. McNulty is in New York, and Mr. Chew in Saratoga. The General, with those members of his staff who were present, being Major F. Duval, Captains J. W. Brady, J. Mason Jamison, J. W. Wood, Ordnance Officer Thomas Miller and Surgeon McKnew proceeded to Barnum's Hotel to prepare for receiving the Governor's orders before departure. The Governor stated that he called out the military to the scene of action more for the purpose of preventing, by their presence, any disturbance than for engaging in any plan of operation, and it was his opinion that the presence of three hundred soldiers would have the effect of causing the rioters to desist from acts of lawlessness and violence. After receiving the necessary orders General Herbert proceeded with his staff in his carriage to Camden Station. Although there was quite a crowd in front of the City Hall, as well as in front of Barnum's, when the General left, no demonstration of any kind was made, and the staff was allowed to quietly proceed to Camden Station.

THE MILITARY CALL FROM "BIG SAM."

In the lower and central sections of the city the military call sounded by "Big Sam" and the fire-belle created the wildest excitement. It is no secret that a very large number of the laborers and working people of the city are in sympathy with the railroad strikers, and their feelings naturally got the better of their judgment when they heard that the gun and the bayonet were to be used in suppressing the acts of violence of the strikers. The Armory of the Sixth Regiment is located on the northwest corner of Fayette and Front streets, and at about 6 o'clock it was surrounded by a mob numbering at least two thousand persons.

THE CROWD WAS CONTINUALLY REINFORCED BY FRESH ARRIVALS,

and at half-past seven o'clock an impenetrable mass of humanity extended along Front street, all the way from Baltimore to Gay on the north and south, and High and the bridge on the east and west. The riotous men in this crowd must be held mainly responsible for the acts of violence of last night, which, as will hereafter be shown, resulted in the murder of nearly a dozen persons, and in the wounding of many more, most of whom were innocent spectators, and had no connection with the lawless crowds. As is usual in such cases a crowd of persons, mere lookers on and taking no participation in the riot, gathered about the armory, and were in fact the chief sufferers by the lawless proceedings.

THE RIOT BEGINS.

At about seven o'clock, after the crowd had become numerous, a brickbat was thrown into the window of the door on Front street, leading to the Armory. Four policemen were stationed at the door, but while they looked around to see who it was that had thrown the brick, a volley of stones and brickbats was hurled against the windows of the building, the demonstration being accompanied by shouts and hurrahs from what seemed a thousand throats. The police officers then became aware of their perilous position, but they stood their ground. They felt that their small number was powerless to resist the mob, and so to effecting any arrests among so many people, they knew it would

Baltimore American.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1877.

RAILROAD TROUBLES.

It is seems to be the season of special trials for railroads. At war with each other, with the public, and with their own employes, they are suffering severely all over the country. Their stock has gone rapidly down, and in spite of all securities of this kind are looked upon as suspicious. Not a few railroads have gone into bankruptcy, while the smaller lines, unable to keep above water in the general confusion, have been absorbed by the great companies. Comparatively few new lines are being constructed, even the road to the Black Hills which was supposed to be the most urgent in any in the country, having been deferred to next year. This great depression is no doubt, of the general stagnation which prevails in all kinds of business, and will pass away with the return of better times. But there are several special causes for the comparative failure of the railroad business, which it is desirable to get a speedy remedy for. Of the most important of these is the frauds practiced upon the companies through the ticket system. Dishonest conductors combine with "scalpers" and others to purloin unused tickets that have been once used by passengers, for example, fail to punch them, or to punch them properly, so that instead of being cancelled they remain good for another ride. Especially do they do this with through tickets, while they put local tickets in their pockets without delivering them up again to the company. These tickets, thus purloined, are then sold to the "scalpers" at a less rate than they are able to resell them to travelers much below the regular price of tickets. In this way a large traffic is done in tickets which much railroad companies have no hand at all.

They are simply the losers by being compelled to carry a passenger twice on the same ticket. There are from six to a dozen or more scalpers' offices in every city in the Union, at some of which an immense business is done. The New Jersey Central Railroad, which has recently gone into bankruptcy, has been compelled to take this matter according to its own admissions, on account of the frauds practiced in this and other way all know what are the revelations of fraud were made at the recent preliminary trial of several "scalpers" in their own city. The companies are further injured in this ticket system by persons purchasing through tickets in order to avoid paying local rates. Thus, if a man wishes to go from Baltimore to Wheeling, between which there is no competition and the rates are high, he buys a ticket from Baltimore to Chicago at through rates, being a less rate per mile than from Baltimore to Wheeling. He then gets to Wheeling, and sells the balance of his ticket to a scalper or another person who can travel to Chicago. The one thus buying goes from Baltimore to Wheeling at less than the ordinary fare, and the other going to Chicago for less than the ordinary fare, the through ticket being cheaper than two tickets, one from Baltimore to Wheeling, and the other from Wheeling to Chicago on account of the competing lines between these two points. One of the greatest problems for railroads to solve, and which they have anxiously but almost hopelessly in view, is to get a ticket system that by a variety of checks or otherwise will prevent the contractors from pocketing and reselling tickets which have been once used, and prevent the "scalpers" and the public from dealing in such tickets for local purposes.

Another subject of ruin to the railroad companies is the periodical freight and passenger wars, which, in the absence of foreign wars, they are generally disastrous to one of the combating companies, and often to both. By carrying freight and passengers below cost they deplete the treasury and cut down the earnings until it becomes simply a question of which can hold out the longest. The public get some advantage from the temporary breaking up of monopoly, but when peace is declared they are subject to the ruinous advances intended to cover the ravages of the war, but which, to a great extent, stop travel and transportation and materially disarrange the business of the country, all of which is injurious alike to the railroads and to the public. The effect of these wars on the railroad companies is generally to reduce their stock below par, to stop their dividends, to compel new loans, to cut down wages, to cause strikes and to create other evils which variously react on the prosperity of the company. Fortunately an end, or at least a armistice, has been put to the late most disastrous war of freights by adopting the system of pooling, by which through freight is received by common agents and apportioned to the several companies on terms mutually satisfactory.

But we cannot see that the causes for fears about carrying passengers are materially changed. For railroad wars, however, nobody can blame but the railroad companies themselves, and they will get little sympathy for their foolishness in quarrelling. But for the second upon their revenues is large the public are more or less directly responsible, and we shall gladly hail, as for the public good, any device that will end or mitigate them.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

Each day's news from the seat of war in Europe but adds to the story of Russia's success and foreshadows the end more clearly. On the day when the crossing of the Danube was effected to the present time there has been no strategy displayed by the Turkish commanders. We were constantly being told that he had a plan in view for the defeat of the Russians, but unfortunately before it could be carried the enemy upset all his calculations by doing something exactly opposite to what was looked and expected. The two great provinces of Bulgaria and Romania have now been completely overrun, while even Romelia has been invaded. And yet this rapid advance of a hostile army into a territory swarming with troops and bristling with fortresses has been attended with but little loss of life. With the exception of the battle at Nikopolis there has been no severe engagement, nor does it seem likely that there will be any great or decisive battle. The Turkish faith was chiefly reposed upon the great fortresses of the quadrangle—Widdin, Rustchuk, Silistria and Shumla. They were supposed to be capable of defending the whole country to the Balkan mountains, and yet they have proved practically useless. The Russians have brought a force not only sufficient to mask them, but also to allow an army of 100,000 men to press on in its southern march. The soldiers in these fortresses are virtually prisoners of war. The corps looped up in Metz, or Pemberton surrounded at Vicksburg, are illustrations of the present condition of things, and unless either of the garrisons decides on sallying out and making an engagement in the field they can do nothing towards turning the fortunes of the campaign. The new commander, Mehemet Ali, a German by birth, is said to be a more able man than his predecessor. His plan will be to fight the Russians whenever there is an opportunity for drawing them into combat. But to this end, now that they have crossed the Balkans in such force, he will need assistance. This he expects to receive from Suleiman Pasha, who is coming by sea from Albania with 40,000 Albanians. And yet, judging from the rapid strides which Russia has made during the last week, it is not too much to believe that before the two Turkish commanders are able to cooperate and decide upon a course of action, the vanguard of the invading army will be under the walls of Constantinople. The London *Times* expresses the opinion that the supreme moment for arbitration has now come, as further Russian successes will make negotiations impossible. The tone of the British press seems to have changed since the Russian reverses in Armenia. England appears to think that for the present her Indian interests will not be endangered, and consequently a great amount of sympathy has been withdrawn from Turkey. We hear but little now of intervention on her behalf and with Germany in sympathy with the Russian advance and Austria hesitating in her policy and seemingly half inclined to overlook the occupation of Bosnia, there is but little hope for Turkey. From Trajan's wall the entire Dobrujda is in the hands of the invaders. The railways communicating with the coast have been seized by them, while throughout the whole of Bulgaria the native population are in sympathy with them and hail them as deliverers. The bloodshed and atrocities which we shall soon likely to hear of will come, not so much from conflicts between the contending armies as from the revenge which this people will take upon their oppressors. For centuries they have been treated with the most relentless cruelty. They had no government to appeal to, for they were ruled over by a foreign power. They had no voice in making their laws; they could not individually, and to labor and to pay, were robbed of their crops and cattle, and if they ventured to complain were brutally massacred. When Servia declared war they mustered up a spirit of resistance which was soon stamped out. Now they have two more foes in view—freedom from Turkish thraldom and revenge for Turkish barbarity. To these ends they are devoting themselves, and if Russia conquers there will be no Turks left in the country over which they have ruled so long, and which they have made a desolation.

CONSTITUTIONAL HAIR-SPLITTING.

It was supposed that when the United States troops were sent out to restore order on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad that they would proceed to perform that duty promptly and effectively, using whatever force might be necessary to compel obedience to the law. But no sooner had they arrived at Martinsburg than the commanding officer was met with all manner of quibbles as to the extent of his authority. The old doctrine of "State's Rights" confronted him at every turn, and he was sorely perplexed to know whether he was expected to suppress the strike or only as much of it as happened to disturb the peace in West Virginia. As everybody knows, the Baltimore and Ohio Road follows the tortuous course of the Potomac river from Point of Rocks to Cumberland. When the track is on the right bank of the river it is in the jurisdiction of West Virginia, and when, for the sake of avoiding a bend, it crosses over to the other side, it is in the jurisdiction of Maryland, the Potomac being the dividing line between the two States.

It was the Governor of West Virginia who called attention to the inability to suppress the outbreak, and the President to send troops to the fact is understood to be one of the United States troops to the portions of the track of the railroad as are located in that State. Governor Carroll has made no such request of the President, and, therefore, the strikers who confine their operations to the Maryland side of the river cannot be interfered with by the Federal authority. We believe that old Virginia set up some sort of claim to the bed of the river, and located the boundary line at low water mark on the north side. If West Virginia insists that this is the true boundary probably General French might be allowed to pursue a body of rioters to the low water mark on the river; otherwise he would be compelled to call a halt in the middle of the stream. In the vicinity of Sir John's Run, where the river is very narrow, the canal and railroad are close together, and should the vicious boatmen get to throwing stones or shooting at the soldiers questions of jurisdiction might arise that would have to be settled by the Supreme Court of the United States.

It would be a very difficult matter for an intelligent foreigner to understand why General French should have authority to disperse a mob at the point of the bayonet at Martinsburg, but should be prohibited from interfering with the rioters at Sir John's Run and Cumberland. For the purposes of putting down a railroad strike we should prefer a strong centralized Government, whose authority would not be cut short by the abrupt interjection of the jagged boundaries of the contiguous States.

VIRGINIA COUPONS.

It has again been decided by a Virginia court that the State is bound to receive the interest coupons of the bonds issued under the funding act of 1871 in payment of taxes and all other dues. It is not often that the validity of a revenue law is determined in a habeas corpus case, but this happened in this instance. A certain David C. Mayo, who had committed an aggravated assault on a negro, was convicted in the Hustings Court of Richmond on the 3d of July and sentenced to undergo fifteen days' imprisonment in the county jail and pay a fine of $400. Mayo went to jail for fifteen days, at the expiration of which he tendered the amount of the fine imposed upon him and the costs of the prosecution in Virginia coupons.

The City Sergeant declined to receive the coupons in payment of the fine and costs assessed against Mayo, and refused to discharge him from custody. He accordingly sued out a writ of habeas corpus in the County Court, setting forth in his petition that he was wrongfully and illegally detained in prison. The main question presented to the Court was whether the tender of interest coupons in satisfaction of the judgment for costs and fine was a *legal* tender, and whether the State was bound to receive the same as money. The language of the act authorizing the issue of the bonds expressly declares the interest coupons a legal tender for all "taxes, debts, demands and dues" owed to the State, and the Court held that a fine imposed by a Court of competent jurisdiction and the costs of a criminal prosecution came within the scope of the law, and must be considered as a "demand," in satisfaction of which the State is bound to receive interest coupons.

Having determined the main question in favor of the petitioner, the Court proceeded to pass upon a collateral point. It seems that in order to keep these coupons out of the State the Legislature has imposed a tax upon them which has greatly depreciated their value, and the question arose as to whether Mayo's tender of interest coupons, dollar for dollar, was sufficient. The Court held that the State was bound to receive them at their par value, and further, that the State had no right to tax them at all. The reasoning of Judge Minor upon this point seems to be sufficiently sound. There is a subsisting contract between the bondholder and the State by which the latter binds itself to receive the coupon at its face value. When the Legislature steps in and imposes a tax upon these coupons, that impairs their value, she impairs the obligation of a contract which the Constitution of the United States expressly declares that she has no authority to do.

The holders of Virginia bonds of the issue of 1871 will be greatly gratified at this decision. It has been authoritatively determined that the State must receive these coupons for all "demands" at their face value; and furthermore, that she cannot tax them under any pretence, or for any purpose whatever.

The city of New York has attached a new medical corps to the Board of Health, comprising forty-two of the best physicians in the city, for the purpose of examining and relieving cases of sickness in tenement houses. During the past month a terrible mortality has prevailed amongst children in that city, nearly all of them being under five years of age. From June 16th to July 14th the total number of deaths was 2,984, and in 3,200 visits made to the physicians on Thursday last relief was supplied to 510 cases. The report of the inspection, as published in the metropolitan journals, tells a pitiful story of sick and dying children. The tenement houses are described as being in a fearful condition. The halls and staircases are not more than two feet wide and are dark and mussy. Fumes from rotting garbage permeate the houses, the water closets are very offensive, and dark and confined rooms are crowded with children. Each doctor was given a special district in which to operate, a bundle of blank prescriptions on which were the addresses of druggists willing to sell at cost price and free excursion tickets for the floating hospital in the bay, also provided. Although our city is comparatively free from the evils of tenement houses, yet late reports from the Board of Health show that there are many districts where the rate of infant mortality is high. Want of employment and low wages have had the effect of crowding families together and thus adding to the chances of sickness and death. What the children need is fresh air, and this they never can obtain in narrow streets and alleys. The Poor Excursion Association has done much for several years towards brightening the lives of little ones and strengthening them so that they could better be prepared for the heated term. But its members are limited in the good which they can do, and it would be wisdom on the part of our local authorities to adopt a plan similar to that now being carried out in New York. There are, no doubt, hundreds of cases which the members of the Association find it impossible to relieve. If an organized corps of physicians were to be sent out into those districts inhabited by the poor and be furnished with prescriptions much good would be effected. It is a duty which every community owes to itself to save those helpless ones who live in filth and poverty and are the victims of carelessness and ignorance. It is sad to contemplate suffering at any time, but doubly so in cases such as these. The damp and heated atmosphere which surrounds us now is conducive to summer sickness, and the most strenuous efforts should at once be made to reduce the present rate of infant mortality.

The members of the Commission which took charge of British interests at the recent International Exhibition at Philadelphia are now making official reports of their labors to the English Government. All of them speak in the highest terms of the cordial and courteous assistance rendered to them by the authorities of the Exhibition. Sir Edward Thornton and the Duke of Richmond both remark that the efforts of the British exhibitors have been most successful in cementing the bonds of union between the two countries. High tributes are also paid to American skill. Regarding edge tools, one of the judges says that in table cutlery and tools, as also safes, America was in advance of Great Britain, and that a strenuous effort would be required from Sheffield to hold its own in the race for progress. With reference to sewing machines, it is admitted that "in the production of this class of labor and skill-saving machinery the United States stand preeminent." In the department of mechanics one of the experts writes: "In past times England has been the nursery ground of the manufacturing system; her factories have been visited, and her system of cotton and other textile manufactures been copied by all nations, but the time seems to have arrived when we shall have to visit America in the same way, and for the same purpose in regard to the production of other things." The reports on each writer touch the tariff question. Some insist that it is injurious to us, while others admit that it has enabled us to build up manufactures that we could not otherwise have established. All of the reports are very gratifying, coming as they do from men of judgment who brought all their powers of observation to bear upon every department of our nation's manufacture.

The Treasurer of Howard county, Iowa, has disappeared, and it is believed has taken with him part of the public funds. There is, of course, nothing very unusual about this. But, unfortunately, he has also taken with him the combination of the safe, which is supposed to, or at least ought to, contain twenty thousand dollars. The dealer from whom it was purchased could open it if he wished, but as he has not yet been paid $1,300 for it, he refuses to do so until that amount is forthcoming. The county officials have some doubts as to whether the contents have not gone with the Treasurer, and hardly know what to do. The safe was purchased on trial, and if they were confident the twenty thousand dollars were in it, they would gladly pay for it. But in their present condition of doubt and distrust they are undecided. The safe man has offered to take it off their hands just as it is, but they are afraid to accept his offer, and their distracted state of mind is to be pitied.

EXTRAORDINARY INSURANCE.

A remarkable insurance case, the Cincinnati *Commercial* says, has just been decided at Boston by referees. A man named Randall, known as a small produce dealer, procured insurance to the amount of $82,000 in twenty-one companies, all outside of Massachusetts, on his stock in trade, which, he alleged, was composed principally of oils, drugs and painters' materials. The insurance was effected through a neighbor, and the insurance was in favor of Taylor, Randall & Co. About a year later the building was discovered to be on fire, and it was evident that there was a good deal of benzine or kerosene in combustion. The flames were extinguished without material injury to the structure. Randall stated his loss at $66,160.65. The adjusters were not satisfied. The alleged partner, Taylor, could not be found, and Randall could give no definite or credible information concerning him. Moreover, no bills of lading or other documentary evidences were produced, Randall affirming that they had all been burned. His bank balance was quite small, and he explained the fact by saying that he usually kept large sums in his safe. He also claimed that he kept English coach varnish to the value of $40,000, in barrels, whereas experts testified that it was never imported in that way. He introduced sixty-two letters purporting to come from his partners, but they were without envelopes, were not written on paper with printed heads, and their chirography was very similar. The case was finally given to referees by direction of the Circuit Court, their judgment to be final. As might be expected, they found that Randall was entitled to no compensation, but they divided the costs, about $350, between the opposing parties.

There is to be no revolt at Washington on the officeholding question. A despatch says that Secretary McCormick knows nothing whatever about any revolt in the National Republican Committee against the recent order of the President directing officers of the Government to refrain from the active management of politics. Postmaster Filley, of St. Louis, whose letter to Mr. McCormick first brought the whole subject before the President, showed his original disposition in the matter by resigning at that time from the National Committee. Since the late decision in the Cabinet Mr. Filley has renewed his resignation, and it has been accepted. A. B. Cornell is now in Canada, and notwithstanding the reports that have been current in Washington for a week past attributing to him a purpose of resisting the President's order, no intimation of this kind is believed to have been received by the Administration, and certainly not by Assistant Secretary McCormick in his capacity of Secretary of the National Committee. On the other hand Mr. McCormick expects that Mr. Cornell will resign his place on the National Committee within a few days, if he desires to retain his position in the Custom House.

In his own case Mr. McCormick says, that on account of the absence of Secretary Sherman, and because of his decision might, under certain circumstances, affect the official plans of his Chief, he considers it nothing more than proper that he should postpone announcing what his action will be until the Secretary, who is expected on Saturday, returns. He has no disposition to find fault with the order, and will cheerfully comply with its requirements, but is not yet ready to say publicly, whether he will resign his position in the Treasury Department or retain it and leave the National Committee.

Mr. McCormick has found his present official position anything but pleasant. The pressure of business much of it of a very disagreeable nature, has never been greater in the history of the Department than since he became Assistant Secretary, and he has repeatedly in private conversation declared his inclination to retire and to devote himself to some more congenial pursuit. At the same time, it is quite probable, notwithstanding this disposition, that the Secretary Sherman, on his return, will persuade him to retain his place in the Treasury, and that he will do immediately resign from the National Committee. The President does not require an instant obedience to the order, but gives those who are affected by it a reasonable time to consider the matter and choose between official employment and active party management.

The suit brought by George D. Lord against the city of Rochester, for the recovery of six hundred thousand dollars on a contract for the construction of water works, was opened in the Supervisor's room last Tuesday. General Martindale and his colleagues were in their places; three sleepy Aldermen were nodding in their chairs; the three ex-Judges who had been appointed referees, motioned to the counsel to proceed, and Mr. Cogswell, loosening his top waistcoat button and clearing his throat, opened the case for his client to the edification of a large assemblage of lawyers. Suddenly there was a great commotion in the corridor, and a young gentleman broke into the room and rushed up the middle passage-way, swinging his arms violently, and snorting exhaustively. Stumbling over the lawyers' chairs, he strode up to the Judge's desk, and, taking off his cap, cast it on the floor. The referees moved uneasily in their seats, Mr. Cogswell broke off in the middle of one of his sentences; the three Aldermen opened their mouths and craned their necks, and the crowd rose and stared at the intruder. The young gentleman sprang to the side of the room, seized a small table, and planting it in front of the referees, fished out of his pocket a pen, ink and a note-book. The reporter of the evening paper was now ready for the proceedings.

Distress in Cumberland.—The Hagerstown *Mail* says that the distress from the want of employment among workingmen, particularly in mining and manufacturing localities is absolutely heart rending, for it is verging on starvation. In Cumberland, several meetings have been held to devise means of relief and the most visionary and impracticable projects, including among them the running the municipal corporation, which cannot now collect enough to pay its expenses, into debt for improvements not needed, have been proposed and abandoned. The *News* says that on Monday last the relief committee had presented to them a petition to the City Council for work, signed by one hundred and forty-four unemployed workingmen living in the Sixth ward, and a report of their investigation into the condition of eleven families, comprising fifty persons, living in the same ward, stating that each family was in sore need—some of them starving. The committee resolved upon immediate action, and Messrs. R. B. Johnson, Frank Haier and S. A. Cox agreed to solicit contributions of money or provisions to relieve the immediate wants of the persons alluded to. .

Texas Jack writes from the wilds of Wyoming Territory: "I came near getting into trouble with two grizzly bears the day before yesterday. One of the Englishmen and myself saw them at a distance and headed them off with our ponies. We supposed that they were both lying asleep under the shade of a scrubby pine. The ponies were so frightened that I had to hold to them while he shot. One fell dead, but the other made for us. My horse wheeled. I fired and struck the bear just as he was coming up to my friend. The shot stopped him, but not for long, soon, and we had a lively time rushing around through the brush for a little while. He eventually hid and we lost him, but the other one's skin is lying in camp, and I don't think the Englishman will want to see any more bears very soon."

A curious response to the President's order was on Thursday received by the Postmaster General. Mr. Wentworth, who is Postmaster at Islington, Mass., expressed his approval of the order and resigned the membership of the Republican City Committee, and also his membership of the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts. Great surprise was expressed that so prominent a Democrat should be found in possession of a Massachusetts Postoffice, and the fact that no effort has been made to have Mr. Wentworth removed has started the theory that the town of Islington must be unanimously Democratic, or else the Postmaster is mistaken as to his political identity.

The war on the tramps so vigorously begun in Pennsylvania promises to abate the nuisance. But there is a comic touch in the suggestion that all the scattered farm houses in the tramp district shall be provided with a horn, a watchman's rattle, a billy and colored rockets, in order to deal with stragglers and signal the act at the same time. There will be a sort of impromptu 4th of July all along the line if this plan is carried out. Only one additional outfit be made, and that is to do the tramp to death to the sound of slow music—say, a hand organ.

Mr. F. P. Stevens and Mr. David L. Bartlett have been appointed commissioners by the policy holders of Baltimore to represent their interest at Hartford, Conn. They leave to-day (Saturday) A receiver has been applied for by the Insurance Commissioners of Connecticut, and they go to examine into the condition of the company.

The Philadelphia *Times* says that John Kelly's New York newspaper, the *Express*, on Thursday began what is clear it intends shall be a systematic and continued assault on ex-Speaker Randall. It is reprinting the *Congressional Record*.

The New York *Sun* thinks that "Gov. Matthews might have been able to find in the State of West Virginia the means of maintaining the peace, and he has done himself no credit by calling for Federal interference, under the circumstances."

As a great military power, West Virginia, all of a sudden, looms up formidably. A State that can sling a hundred and three men and twenty colonels into the gory field, at forty-eight hours' notice, isn't to be sneezed at. Let Mexico beware.—*N. Y. commercial*.

The Philadelphia *Times* thinks that the most creditable things the American officers in the service of the Khedive have done is their leaving it. The present is a very good time to cut loose from Mohammedan establishments.

The Hanover, Pa., *Spectator* is indignant because its citizens are made to pay from 20 to 23 cents a pound for butter, whilst in neighboring towns it only commands 12 to 15 cents per pound. Baltimoreans would be satisfied to buy at the higher rate.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Self evident fact: Mr. Tilden expects to be renominated in 1880.

The grief of the Hon. S. S. Cox when he learns that John Kelly has swung his organ out against Mr. Randall will be equalled only by his surprise.

It is reported that Hon. A. B. Cornell, of New York, will refuse either to resign his Federal office or give up the chairmanship of the State Committee, just to see what the President will do.

Ex-Senator Ingham Trumbull is said to be a convert to the President's policy, and to be in favor of a new party on that basis. Mr. Trumbull's experience in new parties doesn't seem to have discouraged him, or else this report is untrue.

The New York *Sun* expects that all of the Republicans dismissed from the Custom House will at once busy themselves with organizing Democratic clubs. The editor of the *Sun* turned from Grant to Tilden because he wasn't given the Custom House.

The Hon. Samuel F. Hunt declines to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio. He is one of the best men the party has, and it is not strange he is backward about attempting to carry the extraordinary combination which it calls its principles.

It is said that Hon. Ben Wade proposes to attend the Ohio State Convention, and that its friends will attempt to make him its presiding officer. He is outspoken in his disapproval of the policy of the President. The indications are that the Republicans of Ohio will follow the Iowa precedent.

The Newark *Advertiser* says that there is no truth in the rumor that if the United States troops ordered to Martinsburg find on their arrival that the rioters are the *de facto* government and are in possession of the property and people of Martinsburg, the troops will be withdrawn pending the recommendation of a Commission to be sent on from Washington to arrange a reconciliation, as was done in the New Orleans case.

Mr. David Wilder, in a letter to the Boston *Journal* on immediate resumption, says:

"Repeal the Legal Tender act, and provide at the same time that currency obligations shall not be increased in amount, but be paid whenever, as they could have been, at the date of repeal, and we may have immediate, safe and permanent resumption just as we might have had at any time since the close of the war by the same means. Until we adopt this course and enable enterprising men to know what the word 'dollar' means, and what their obligations are, they will hesitate to move, and both capital and labor will remain idle."

The Indianapolis *Journal*, the so-called Morton organ, while thinking that the immediate effect of the President's order to office-holders will hurt the party organization, says:

"We have no fears that this result will be lasting. The Republican party is too strong and too full of life to be permanently weakened by any such cause. The office-holders constitute but a small proportion of its living force, and with all their influence they could not carry far from monopolizing all its intelligence or brain power. There is an abundance of latent leadership in the party, and when it has adjusted itself to the new order of things this will be developed as fast as needed."

More trouble. Tammany has declared war on Speaker Randall, and swears by all that is sacred that he shall be Speaker no longer. The *Express* bulged out with four columns of "damaging evidence" that he betrayed his party during the last session and kept Mr. Tilden out of the White House. If there were less wind in the assault, it would be easier to tell what it means. As it is, it is difficult to say whether the attack is serious, or whether it is only another form of the seductive posters on the fence around the new Court House in the City Hall Park, requesting everybody to read the *Express* because everybody does read it now.

The Annoyance and Disagreeableness of Pimples and Blotches on the Skin may be gotten rid of by using Dr. Jayne's Alcerative, a safe and rational cure for all Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, &c.

"The Age of Reason."

The boy that went to the mill on horse-back, carrying the grist in one end of the bag and a stone in the other, when reproved by the miller, and told to divide the grist, replied that his father and grandfather had carried it that way, and he, being no better than they, should continue to do as they did. Similar, or equally as absurd, reasons are accounted as sufficient by some to warrant them in indiscriminately condemning Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, even though there is overwhelming proof that they possess the merit claimed for them. For many years the Golden Medical Discovery has been recognized as the leading blood medicine in the market. Each year has brought an increase in its sale, and it is now used throughout the civilized world. Thousands of unsolicited testimonials are on file in the Doctor's office, attesting its efficacy in overcoming aggravated coughs, colds, throat and lung affections, also scrofula, tumors, ulcers, and skin diseases. Are you suffering with some chronic malady? If so, and you wish to employ medicines that are scientifically prepared; that are refined and purified by the chemical process employed in their manufacture; that are positive in their action, and specific in the various forms of disease for the cure of which they are recommended, use Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. Full particulars in Pierce's Memorandum Book, kept for free distribution by all druggists.†

Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of consumptive symptoms, "*Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime*," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. ‡

The Seaside Library.

Choice Books no longer for the few only. The Best Stand ard Novels within the reach of every one. Books usually sold from $1 to $2 given (unchanged and unabridged) for 10 and 20 Cents.

1. East Lynne. By Mrs. Henry Wood. (Double No.)..... 20c.
2. John Halifax, Gentleman. By Miss Mulock. (Double Number)..... 20c.
3. Jane Eyre. By Charlotte Bronte. (Double)..... 20c.
4. A Woman Hater. Charles Reade's New Novel. (Double Number)..... 20c.
5. The Fifteen Lovers. Jules Verne's Last New Novel. (Single Number)..... 10c.
6. The Last Days of Pompeii. By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. (Single Number)..... 10c.
7. Adam Bede. By George Eliot. (Double No.)..... 20c.
8. The Arundel Motto. By Mary Cecil Hay. (Single Number)..... 10c
9. Old Myddelton's Money. By Mary Cecil Hay. (Single Number)..... 10c.
10. The Woman in White. By Wilkie Collins. (Double Number)..... 20c.
11. The Mill on the Floss. By George Eliot. (Double Number)..... 20c.
12. The American Senator. By Anthony Trollope. (Double Number)..... 20c.
13. A Process of Purple. By William Black. (Double Number)..... 20c.
14. The Dead Secret. By Wilkie Collins. (Single). 10c.
15. Romola. By George Eliot. (Double)..... 20c.

For sale by all Booksellers, or sent, postage prepaid, on receipt of price, by

George Munro, Publisher,
21, 23, and 25 Vandewater St., N. Y.

It may interest our Lady Readers to know that the painful effects of sunburn upon a delicate skin can be immediately relieved by the use of J. & E. Atkinson's Toilet Vinegar. ‡

Reliable help for weak and nervous sufferers. Chronic, painful, and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal, with particulars, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., New York City. ‡

If you are weak and nervous and feel bad, and hardly know what is the matter, take Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills. They act like magic in relieving Nervous Prostration, Headache, Neuralgia and Dyspepsia. Sold by druggists, 171 West Baltimore Street.

50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. ‡

Burnett's Cocoaine is the best and cheapest hair dressing in the world. It kills dandruff, allays irritation, nd promotes a vigorous growth of the hair. 8 †

Read Dr. Olive's card in another column

Miscellaneous.

E. S. GOLDSMITH

HAS REMOVED

FROM HIS OLD STAND, 221 W. BALTIMORE STREET,

—TO THE—

New and Elegant Establishment,

—AT THE—

S. E. Cor. Baltimore & Charles Sts.

(THE PRATT BUILDING),

Where he will continue, with increased facilities, to keep a LARGE AND SELECT STOCK of

GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS

—AND—

GENTS'

Fashionable NECKWEAR, HOSIERY, &c.

OUR SHIRT DEPARTMENT

Will also receive the same attention, and I shall endeavor to maintain the enviable reputation my SHIRT MANUFACTORY has enjoyed in the past for excellent and comfortable fitting garments.

E. S. GOLDSMITH.

jy21-1m‡ S. W. Cor. Baltimore and Charles streets.

BALTIMORE TERRA-COTTA WORKS.
N. M. RITTENHOUSE,
(Successor to George R. Rittenhouse,)
Manufacturer of
STOVE BRICK LINING, FIRE BRICK,
TERRA COTTA AND SEWER PIPE.
Received highest Award at Centennial.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES.
PRICES REDUCED.
PROUTS' 4 and 5 Row, 40 and 50 cents.
COATS' 4 and 5 Row, 50 and 40 cents.
For sale by ANDERSON & THOMPSON,
No. 5 West Baltimore street.

BOLTING CLOTHS,
EXTRA HEAVY,
Double Extra and Standard qualities, Swiss manufacture, Anchor brand, all numbers, for sale ..... enced prices, and Cloths made to order, by
B. F. STARR & CO., 173 North street

Camp Meetings.

EMORY GROVE CAMP MEETING.

All tents and poles (each parcel being securely tied and the name of the owner legibly marked) must be delivered to the Superintendent at the Camp Ground, at Hilton Depot or Fulton Street Station—as may best suit the convenience of owners—on MONDAY NEXT, 23d instant, by 2 o'clock P. M.
jy20-3t JOHN S. BERRY, President.

EMORY GROVE CAMP.

I will be prepared to accommodate persons with Board on and after July 26th. For particulars address
jy19,21,24,26&28* JOHN E. CROUT, Reisterstown, Maryland.

THE HOME CAMP MEETING, corner Division and Wilson streets, CONTINUED TO-MORROW. General Testimony Meeting at 3½ P. M.
jy5-26 S. H. CUMMINGS, P. C.

New Firms and Dissolutions.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A CO-PARTNERSHIP, under the firm name of HENRY BIGGS & BRO., and will manufacture OF CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, ROCKING HORSES, TOYS, &c., &c., at 30 N. Howard street.
HENRY BIGGS,
L. R. RICHARDSON.
BALTIMORE, July 26, 1877. jy21 3t*

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of MENKERT & KNOBLOCK is dissolved by mutual consent. The debts due by the firm will be paid by Frederick Menkert, who alone is authorized to collect all claims due the late firm.
FREDERICK MENKERT,
GEORG'K KNOBLOCK.
Balto. July 20, 1877.

BALTIMORE, June 30th, 1877.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between RICHARD AND ROBERT WELLS under the firm name of JOHN WELLS' SONS, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. ROBERT WELLS will settle the affairs of the late firm.
RICHARD WELLS,
ROBERT WELLS.

I have this day associated with me ROBERT WELLS for the purpose of conducting the MACHINE AND ENGINEERS' SUPPLY BUSINESS, at 20 HANOVER STREET, under the Firm name of JOHN WELLS' SONS. Thankful for past patronage, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
jy7-1aw3w* ROBERT WELLS.

Merchandise.

AXLE GREASE.—Fifty gross for sale
POLTON BROTHERS.
83 and 84 West Pratt street

ANTHRACITE, CHARCOAL, AND SCOTCH PIG IRONS.
For sale by REED, TICKNEY & CO.
11 South Gay street.

CHEESE, CODFISH, &c.

New Cheese, New Codfish, and Extra Scaled Box Herrings, receiving and for sale by
C. F. HARECKSON,
No. 85 South street, below Pratt.

CHLORIDE OF CALCIUM, 0 Casks; PEARL SHELLS, 10 Tons; CRUDE MANGANESE, 45 Tons; POWDERED MANGANESE, 15 Tons; CHROME ORES, 20 Tons: In store and for sale by CHARLES L. GUDDELUVN,
No. 67 Exchange Place.

COCOANUTS.—50 thousand fresh San Blas and Baraco landing and for sale by
E. L. PALMER & CO.
107 W. Lombard street.

FRESH EGGS AND BUTTER.
Just received and for sale by
JOHN R. COX & CO.,
Corner Howard and Fayette Streets.

HOLMES & CO.
Agents for White Oak Tanned Leather BELTING.

HOLMES & CO.
4,000 lbs. PRIME TALLOW

HOLMES & CO.
Agents for MINERAL SPERM OIL.

HOLMES & CO.
1,500 feet GARDEN HOSE.

NEW MACKEREL, &c.

200 bbls. No. 3, New Medium; 200 bbls. No. 3, New Large; also, half bbls. and packages; Labradors, Split and Eastern Herrings' receiving and in store. For sale by
C. F. HARECKSON,
No. 85 South street, below Pratt.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR.
For sale by
JOHN R COX & CO.,
Corner Howard and Fayette Streets.

SALT! SALT!—30,000 sacks Liverpool G. A. and Fine. 25,000 sacks Turk's Island Salt, landing from "Lake Champlain," "Progress," "Bien," and "Adams," and for sale in lots to suit by
ALEX. KERR & BRO.,
41 South street.
And Jenkins' and Kerr's Wharves.

SALT.—25,000 sacks G. A. and Fine Salt, 15,000 bushels T. I. Salt. Daffin and cases of salt in lots to suit, by
JAS. BONDAY, JR., & CO.
38 South street and Gibson's wharf."

TAR.—200 bbls. North Carolina for sale.
BOLTON BROTHERS, 83 and 84 W Pratt street.

300 BOXES MESSINA ORANGES,
In store and for sale by
E. L. PALMER & CO.,
107 W. Lombard street.

1,000 BAGS Fresh Ground No. 1 QUERCITRON BARK, old crop, for sale low by
CHARLES L. GUDDELUYN,
No. 67 Exchange Place.
Also, Asbestos, Indestructible Mineral Wool, Ground Talc, and high test fertilizing Pot Ash Salts.

92,000 FRESH SAN BLAS COCOANUTS.
In store and for sale by
J. PARKHURST, JR., & CO.,
38 South Street.

500 BOXES CHEAP LEMONS,
In store and for sale by
E. L. PALMER & CO.
107 W. Lombard street.

Machinists.

THOS. C. BASSHOR & CO.
28 LIGHT STREET.
BALTIMORE

STEAM HEATING,
Hot-Water Heating,
BOILERS, ENGINES, &c.

DEALERS IN
WROUGHT IRON PIPE, for Steam, Water and Gas
HOSE, BELTING,
TOOLS, SHAFTING,
HANGERS, &c., &c.

Send for Catalogue

STEAM BOILERS.
NEW AND OLD ALWAYS ON HAND.

Persons in want of STEAM BOILERS, BATH BOILERS, or any kind of Plate Iron Work, will find it greatly to their advantage to call on us. Our EXPERIENCE and FACILITIES are UNEQUALED, and enable us to do GOOD WORK at the LOWEST PRICE.
Particular attention given to Repairs.
C. W. BENTLEY & SONS
25 South Front street.

Religious Notices.

MADISON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.—The Sunday School and Class Rooms being in a state of readiness, Services TO-MORROW. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Rev. A. M. COURTENAY. Young People's meeting at 7 P. M.

CAROLINE STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. C. HAGEY, 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.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner Eutaw and Lloyd streets.—Regular Service in the Morning at 11 o'clock. Preaching by the Rev. WM. D. NESS, of Western Theological Seminary. All are cordially invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURC

Baltimore American.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1877.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

REPORTED BY

D. Fahnestock & Co., Bankers and Brokers, No. 24 South Street.

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1877.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20s, 4th.....105¾
500 Virginia Consol Coupons.....80⅝
$69 do.....80½
1,500 Maryland Defence.....112¾
300 do.....112⅝
15,000 Maryland 6s, 1887, Exempt.....118¼
1,000 Virginia Consols.....68¾
1,000 do.....68¾
1,000 do.....68¾
1,000 do.....68¾
1,000 do.....68¾
5,000 do.....68¾
5,000 do.....68¾
1,000 do.....68¾
2,000 do.....68¾
2,000 do.....68¾
10 shares Washington Branch.....110
5 do.....110
8 do.....110

CLOSING RATES AT THE STOCK BOARD.

	ASK.		ASK.
Gold	105¾	Central Ohio, pref.	87
U. S. 6s, 4th	105⅞	Balto. & Catons	14
U. S. 5s, 10-40s	103⅝	Balto. & Ohio	15¾
Md. 6s, Defence	112¾	Asso. Firemen's In	5¾
Md. 6s, stamp, 1877	100	Balto. Gas Co.	5¼
Md. 6s, 1885	118¼	National Fire Ins	15¾
Va. Consol'd, 6s	68¾	Howard Fire Ins	6¾
Va. Consol'd, 2d	68¾	Balto. & Ohio 6s '95	102
Missouri 6s, Ja. & Jy.	106	Balto. & Ohio 6s '85	106
Tennessee 6s, old	41	Balto. & Conn. Iat. 6s	94
Baltimore 6s 1875	102¾	N. Central 6s, 1885	108¾
Balto. 6s, Ja. & Jy. '86	110	N. Central 6s, 1900	113
Balto. 6s, Ja. & Jy. '90	113	N. Cen. 6s, 1900, gold	95
North. 6s, 1890-1900	113	Cen. Ohio 6s, 1st M.	97
Balto. 6s, new, 1890-1900	113¾	Cin. & Ham. 6s, 1st M.	100
Balto. 6s, J. & J. 1902	113	W. Md. 6s, 1st M., E. 106	
Memphis City 6s	20	W. Md. 6s, 1st M., W.	
Bank of Baltimore	125	W. Md. 6s, 2d guar. 106	
Bank of Commerce	115¾	W. Md. 6s, 2d pref.	89
Chesapeake Bank	12	W. Md. 6s, 3d, 1890	
Farmers' Bank	12	Mar. & Chi. 7s '92	83
Com. and Farm	104	Mar. & Chi. 6s, 1st	83¾
Farm. and Mer. BK	40½	Mar. & Chi. 5s, 2d	41¼
Fire & Farmers' Bank	34¾	Mar. & Cin. Dom'tic	73¾
Ger. Amer. Bk	108	Union RR. Can. Co.	74
Howard Bank	8	Cent. Co. 1st 6s, gold	91
Marine Bank	32	Cent. Co. 2d 6s, gold	80
Mechanics' Bank	104	Or. & Alex. 6s, 1st	82
Merchants' Bank	110	Or. & Alex. 6s, 2d	70
National Bank	97	Or. & Alex. 6s, 3d	40
Pat. Exchange Bank	103	Or. & Rap. 6s, 1st	93
Traders' Nat. Bk	75	Santa Clara Bds	29
Union Bank	61	People's Gas, 6s Jy 15	
Western Bank	95	People's Gas, 6s Jy 15	
Balto. & Ohio, M.N.	91¾	Atlantic Coal	1.20
Balto. & Ohio, 2d P.	89	Va. Coal Co.	80¾
Wash. Branch	109¾	Merch. & Mechan	
Marietta Coal	20	U. S. Express Co	20
Central Ohio, J. D.	24½	Union Rail. 1st guar	

PRICES OF STOCKS AND BONDS IN NEW YORK.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Through William Fisher & Sons, Stock and Bill Brokers, No. 32 South street.

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1877.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
United States Coupon 6s of 1881	111¾	111¾		111¾
United States Coupon 5s	103¾	103¾		103¾
United States 4½ s of	105	105		105
United States 5-20s of 1865, new issue	108¾	108¾		108¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	112¾	112¾		112¾
United States 5-20s of 1868	111	111		111
United States 10-40s	112¾	112¾		112¾
United States Currency 6s	125¾	125¾		125¾
Missouri 6s	106	106		106
Missouri 6s, Han. and St. Joseph	103¾			103¾
Tennessee 6s, old	43¾	43¾		43¾
Tennessee 6s, new				
Virginia 6s, Coupon	68			68
Virginia 6s, new	68			68
Virginia Consols	79			79
Virginia Deferred	5			5
North Carolina 6s, X Coupon	17			17
North Carolina 6s, new				
North Carolina 6s, special tax	2			2
Georgia 6s	102¾			102¾
Georgia 7s	102¾			102¾
Louisiana 6s, old	45			45
Louisiana 6s, new	45			45
Louisiana 6s, levee	40			40
Louisiana Levee 8s	40			40
Alabama 8s	41			41
Alabama 5s, new	30			30
South Carolina, old	68			68
South Carolina, new, July and July	67			67
South Carolina, April and October	37			37
Charleston 6s				
Union Pacific 6s				
Canton Company	17			17
Western Union Telegraph	91¾			91¾
Quicksilver Mining Company	12			13
Quicksilver Mining Company, pref	33			33
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	82			82
Adams Express	96			96
United States Express	44¾			44¾
Am. and Merchants' Union Express	45¾			45¾
Ohio & Miss.	15¾			15¾
Pacific Mail Steamship	120¾			120¾
N. Y. Central & Hudson River RR	94⅝			94⅝
Erie Railroad	9¾			9¾
Erie Railroad, preferred				
Hartford & Erie	1.10			1.10
Michigan Central Railroad	48¾			48¾
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	70½			70½
Panama Railroad	99			99
Illinois Central Railroad	97¾			97¾
New Jersey Central Railroad	59			59
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad	81¾			81¾
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad	91¾			91¾
North Western, preferred	81¾			81¾
Rock Island	95¾			95¾
Mil. and St. Paul, common	33¾			33¾
Mil. and St. Paul, preferred	59¾			59¾
Toledo and Wabash Railroad	9			9
Fort Wayne Railroad	90			90
Ohio and Mississippi Railroad	8			8
Chicago and Alton Railroad	81			81
Chicago and Alton Railroad, pref'd				
Han. and St. Joe Railroad, common	12			12¼
Han. and St. Joe Railroad, preferred	29			29
Alton and Terre Haute Railroad				
Morris & Essex Railroad	68¾			68¾
Del., Lac. & Western Railroad	89¾			90
Union Pacific Railroad	40			40
Reading Coal Company				
Consolidation Coal Company	20			20
American Coal Company				
Maryland & Pat. Coal Company	8¾			8¾
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph				

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, July 20, 1877.

Gold was weaker again to-day, opening at 105⅞ and after advancing to 105¾, declining again to 105⅞, which was the price at the close.

At London to-day Consols were quoted at 94 9-16.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

There was a further improvement in Baltimore and Ohio shares to day, sales having been made of 10 shares at 91, 10 do. at 91¼ and 30 do. at 91¾, closing 91¾ bid, 95 asked. There were also sales of 23 shares of the Washington Branch Railroad sold at 110. Baltimore fives were quiet but firm, with sales of $1,000 of the 1890s at 113 and $1,000 of the 1900s at 113¼.

In Government bonds the only sale here to-day was $1,000 of the five-twenties, 1865, at 108¾. There was considerable activity in Virginia consols, which were lower. The sales embraced $1,000 do. at 64; $7,000 do. at 68¾; $3,000 do. at 68¾; $20,500 do. at 68¾, closing with this price bid and 68¾ asked. Yesterday's closing was 64@64¾; $1,800 Maryland sixes, defence, at sold at 112¾ and $15,000 do. do. exempt at 113¾. Virginia coupons were steady at 80¾. Railroad bonds were dull, and the only sales were $1,000 Central Ohio at 91¾; $1,000 Richmond and Danville at 74, and $1,000 Union Railroad endorsed by the Canton Company at 101. In Bank stocks we note sales of 31 shares Farmers and Merchants' Bank at 40, and 10 shares Third National Bank at 97.

At Philadelphia to-day Pennsylvania Railroad was quoted at 31½, a decline of 1 per cent., due no doubt to the pending strike on that road.

NEW YORK FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Our New York correspondent furnish the following:

Gold opened at 105¾ bid and all the sales have been at 105⅞@105¾. Exchange is nominally 4.86 and 4.87¾ for prime bankers' sterling, and actually 4.85@4.85⅝ and 4.86¾@4.87. Money is 1⅛@2 per cent. on call and 3½@5 per cent. for prime mercantile paper. Government bonds are ¼ lower for the 1865s, 10-40s and the new 5 per cents., but otherwise unchanged.

THE STOCK MARKET

opened ⅛@⅜ higher than it closed yesterday, except for the coal road stocks and Michigan Central, which were unchanged. Soon after the opening the general list began to advance, and prices by noon had risen ¼@1¼ per cent., the latter for Michigan Central. Northwestern preferred advanced 1 per cent., and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Delaware and Hudson Canal ¾ each. After noon there was a decline of ⅛@¾, the latter Michigan Central and Lake Shore

THE CLOSING

show but slight changes from the closing prices o yesterday, generally where changed being ⅛ to ¼ higher, except an advance of ¾ for Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and ¼ for Michigan Central. The sales were as follows: Pacific Mail, 3,000; Western Union 4,900, Northwestern 1,100, do. preferred 1,900, Rock Island 13,900, St. Paul 2,300, do. preferred 7,300, C. C. and I. C. 200, Erie 900, Hannibal and St. Joe preferred 100, Lake Shore 30,400, New York Central 7,700, Wabash 4,000, Michigan Central 3,000, Delaware and Hudson 2,400, New Jersey Central 3,400, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 24,700, District Columbia bonds 2,600, Morris and Essex 4,300.

The following table will show the course of the market for the leading share during the day:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
Gold	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
New York Central	94⅞	94⅞	94	94
Erie	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Lake Shore	70½	70½	69¾	69¾
Rock Island	95¾	95¾	95	95
Northwestern	95¾	95¾	95	95
Do. preferred	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Do. preferred	51	52	51	51¾
Ohio and Mississippi	3	3	3	3
Pacific Mail	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Western Union	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
St. Paul	33¾	33¾	33	33¾
Do. preferred	59	59¾	59	59¾
Union Pacific				
Hannibal and St. Jos	12	12	12	12
Michigan Central	49¾	49¾	48¾	48¾
Illinois Central	57¾	58	57¾	58
New Jersey Central	59	59	59	59
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Del., Lac. & Western	89	90	89	90
Fort Wayne	90	90	90	90
Chicago, R. & Quincy	101			99
Atlantic & Pacific Tel				
Panama	101			101

The closing quotations of Government bonds to-day were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
1881 U. S. 6s, January and July	112	Sales.
1865 5-20s, January and July	108¾	108¾
1867 5-20s, do.	109	Sales.
1868 5-20s, do.	111¾	Sales.
10-40 bonds, May and November	111¾	
Currency sixes	125	Sales.
New 5s, January and July	103⅞	104
New four and a half per cents	105⅛	105¼

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET—NIGHT DESPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Money easy; 1a 1¼. Exchange quiet; 4.85. Gold stronger; 105¾. Rates for carrying 3s3. Government securities firmer. 1881s, coupons, 112; new, 106¾; 1867s, 109; 1868s, 111; 10-40s, 111¾; 10-40 coupons 112¾. State bonds dull; Tennessee 6s 43¾; new 43¾; Virginia 6s 30; new 31; consolidated 79; deferred 5; Louisiana 6s 45; new 45; Levee 6s 40; new 40; Alabama 8s 41; do. 5s 41; Georgia 6s 103¾; do. 7s 107¾; North Carolina 6s, old 17; do. new 7¾; special tax 2; South Carolinas 38; do. new 37. Railroad bonds strong but irregular; New York Central 97¾; Erie 7¾; Lake Shore 49¾; Illinois Central 57¾; Pittsburg 81¾; Chicago and Northwestern 29¾; do. preferred 51¾; Rock Island 95¾. Sub-Treasury balances, gold, $83,543,407; currency, $49,970,941. Customs receipts paid out for interest $85,000; for bonds $37,000. Customs receipts $353,000.

PRICES CURRENT AND REVIEW OF THE BALTIMORE MARKETS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JULY 20.

[*Our quotations are invariably Wholesale, unless otherwise expressed.*]

BREADSTUFFS.—The market has been very quiet the past week, business being confined chiefly to the supply of a light local demand, dealers generally considering purchases to the immediate requirements of the trade. The Chicago Relief Express has been very nearly exhausted, and the receipts of new have been limited. The sales of the week have been mainly small lots not reported, and the following has been some inquiry from shippers, and we note the sale of 5,000 bbls. City Mills Extra at $8.50.

The sales reported have included the following:

City Mills—650 bbls. new Family at $8@8.50; 100 bbls. do. at $8.50; 400 bbls. Virginia Family at $9@9.40.

Western—300 bbls. Fine at $3@3.50; 100 bbls. Superfine at $4.50; 200 bbls. old Extra at $6; 100 bbls. do. at $6.75; 100 bbls. Spring Extra at $7.25; 1,800 bbls. new Indiana Family, to arrive, at $8@8.50.

Quotations are as follows:

Howard Street Superfine	$4.25@$5.25
Howard Street Extra	5.50@7.25
" " Family	7.75@8.75
" " Fancy	9.00@9.25
Western Superfine	4.25@5.25
" Extra	6.25@7.00
" Family	7.75@9.00
Northwestern Spring Extra	6.50@7.75
" Family	8.25@9.75
City Mills Superfine	4.25@5.00
City Mills Extra	6.50@7.75
City Mills Rio Brands Extra	8.25@9.75
Baltimore Family	9.75@10.00
" Extra	9.50@10.00
Spring Wheat Flour, patent	10.00@10.50
Pickles Bridgewater Family	9.75@10.00
Colbert's Excelsior Graham	9.75@10.00
Rye Flour	4.50@5.00
Corn Meal—City Mills per bbl	3.00@3.25
" Western	0.00@0.00
" City Mills per 100 lbs	1.80@1.85

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 20, 1877.

	Barrels.
Receipts by railroad	13,253
Amount ground by city millers	5,999
Total	19,678
Deduct through shipments	1,395
Total	11,413
Total last week	3,755
Increase this week	7,658

WHEAT.—Receipts for the week 168,371 bu., of which 14,900 bu. were Pennsylvania, 3,100 bu. Western, and 150,371 bu. Southern—all new crop. Shipments from elevators ——— bu.; stock in elevators ——— bu.

The receipts of Southern and Pennsylvania Wheat considerably increased the past week, and the offerings of live demand from millers and shippers prices have shown considerable firmness. There has been some business done in Western options at some what irregular prices.

The sales of the week have included the following:

Southern.—Wheat at 145@150 cents; 500 bu. at 150; good do. at 155@158, 984 bu. do. at 160@163, 300 bu. common red at 125, 1,850 bu. tough do. at 145@148, 3,944 bu. do. at 150@152, 7,411 bu. do. fair at 155, 10,955 bu. good at 157, 12,604 bu. do. at 158, 2,918 bu. prime do. at 159, 58,174 bu. do. at 160, 4,680 bu. amber at 160, 1,000 bu. do. at 162, 3,120 bu. do. at 163, 1,040 bu. do. at 164, 5 350 bu. do. at 165. Sales to day, 1,770 bu. white at 150@160 cents; 2,480 bu. common to fair red at 150@157; 560 bu. good do. at 158; 1,120 bu. do. at 159, 1,355 bu. amber at 162; closing very firm for good grades.

Pennsylvania.—2,800 bu. red at 155@156 cents, 2,300 bu. do. at 158@159, 4,000 bu. do. at 160, 1,000 bu. do. at 162@163, 400 bu. do. at 164, and 400 bu. rakings at 153. Sales to-day—800 bu. fair at 155 cents and 1,900 bu. prime at 157.

Western.—2,800 bu. spot at 150 to 160 cents, and the following lots No. 2 red winter Wheat for future delivery:

For July—5,000 bu. No. 2 red winter at 148 cents, and 3,000 bu. do. at 150.

For August—30,000 bu. do. at 141¾ cents, 5,030 bu. do. at 141, 35,000 bu. do. at 141¾, 5,000 bu. do. at 142, 65,000 bu. do. at 142¾, 10,000 bu. do. at 144, 10,000 bu. do. at 145¾, 305,000 bu. do. at 145, 45,000 bu. do. at 145¾, 5,000 bu. do. at 143¾, 45,000 bu. do. at 143, 35,000 bu. do. at 143¾, 15,000 bu. do. at 142¾, 10,000 bu. do., first half at 144. Sold to-day—10,000 bu. at 141.

For September—20,000 bu. do. at 139¾ cents, 50,000 bu. do. at 140, 35,000 bu. do. at 142, 15,000 bu. do. at 143¾, 35,000 bu. do. at 143, 10,000 bu. do. at 143¾, 25,000 bu. do. at 141, 15,000 bu. do. at 141¾, 1,600 bu. do. for first half at 146, 10,000 bu. do. at 144.

For October—5,000 bu. do. at 141 cents; 5,000 bu. do. at 142, 10,000 bu. do. at 142¾, 10,000 bu. do. at 143, 10,000 bu. do. at 143¾, 5,000 bu. do. at 144, 10,000 bu. do. at 144¾, 5,000 bu. do. at 145, 10,000 bu. do. at 145¾, 5,000 bu. do. at 146, 10,000 bu. do. at 146¾, 5,000 bu. do. at 147, 5,000 bu. do. at 147¾, 5,000 bu. do. at 148, 5,000 bu. do. at 148¾, 5,000 bu. do. at 149, 5,000 bu. do. at 149¾, 5,000 bu. do. at 150, 5,000 bu. do. at

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

a fight occurred between two of them, in which was pretty badly beaten in the face. Fortunately ition whatever occurred between the soldiers trikers, but on the contrary they seemed to get ng very pleasantly together. As an instance of this, e of the ringleaders of the strikers and one of the gulars were seen yesterday afternoon going across roadbed together, exhibiting so much affection for other that it was thought at one time they were g to embrace. The pair were watched with much est by railroad officials and others.

A. M.—Everything indicates at this writing that great strike, so far as Martinsburg is concerned, s ended. Freight trains are being rapidly dehed both east and west, and the officials expect have the tracks cleared of the accumulated freight this evening. The old firemen, with the exception few who were ringleaders among the strikers, are ng accepted and placed on the trains, but in several s new men have been engaged. Enough men are offering to work to take all the trains On the East or Baltimore-bound trains no solie placed. On the first West-bound freight Batof the Second United States Artillery, under mmand of Lieutenant Howard, were sent in a ger car attached. They are ordered to get off pyser where there is trouble. The West-bound ht that left here last night, with Lieutenant Curr and a squad of regulars on board, arrived at Keyr at 2:35 this morning, the end of this or the Second ivision of the Baltimore and Ohio. Upon its arrival further progress was stopped by the strikers, who had assembled in force. The engine was detached and placed in the round house, while the train was left on a siding, and the train hands were threatened with death should they attempt to run the train. It is stated that a number of the principal strikers have left Keyser to reinforce their brethren, and it very likely that the base of operations will be transferred to that point. Upon this information being communicated to General French, he at once ordered artery G to go to Keyser to join Lieutenant Curtis d aid him in protecting the property of the Comny and to insure the free transportation of freight passenger trains. The following notice was also sued:

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. TROOPS,)
MARTINSBURG, W. VA., July 20, 1877. (
Due notification having been given by the proclaim of the President of the United States to those ons of the undersigned warns all persons engaged the interruption of travel on the Baltimore and o Railroad that the United States troops must not nspected, and whoever undertakes it do so at their peril.

W. H. FERNEY,
Brevet Major General,
U. S. A., Col. Fourth Artillery,
Commanding.

ew soldiers have been placed on guard on the d here to keep the track clear, although it seem there is scarcely any necessity for their ors. Two men are to be seen at the main eet crossing, and the meeting place of the strikers comparatively deserted. There are five regular diers at that point on guard, but they do little else n converse pleasantly with the Company's em-

THE NEWSPAPER MEN.

As was natural, the difficulties here have attracted ite a number of members of the press, and among papers represented are the Baltimore *American*, n, *Gazette*, *Bulletin* and *News*, the New York *Her*, and Sun, Chicago *Times*, Wheeling *Register* and ger, and the Associated Press. Owing the intense excitement which has prevailed, and the almost constant demand on the services of the rrespondents, a few of them were rather demoralized yesterday for want of anything like sufficient rest. The *American* man here is sick, and is now better, while the *Sun* man came here well and is now sick. The latter, on going to bed on Wednesday night, told the colored man in the office to wake him up at 1 A. M. The man, however, when that hour came, made a fearful noise at the door of the wrong man whose occupant happened to be a prominent local official, who was endeavoring to snatch a few hours' repose. The official said that he didn't want to get up, but the servant insisted that he must. The ticket roused the reporter, who made the necessary explanation. At first the strikers exhibited considerable sensitiveness for reporters, under the impression that the papers were all in the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio. This feeling, however, did not last long when it was discovered that the papers generally existed themselves in the interest of peace and order, and the views of the strikers full space. Every day and then a reporter could be seen seated on a wood-pile or fence, or some other unusual place, writing notes or writing out copy, with his knees for a desk.

A STRICT CORPORAL.

Much amusement was caused yesterday afternoon by the conduct of a corporal of the United States regulars. He was on guard at the railroad track near a hotel, his orders being to let nobody pass. He was full of discipline that he refused to recognize President Keyser, Master of Transportation Delaplaine, of the Governor's staff, or other officials, as being entitled to any more privileges than the strikers. The peremptory and positive manner in which he ordered each and every one to "stand aside" indicated that it must be promptly obeyed. The 4:30 P. M. mail train for Baltimore came up to him and the corporal refused to allow any of the train hands or passengers to move. Expostulation or explanation was to no avail, the corporal merely saying that he knew nobody but the officer of the guard. The consequence was that the United States mail was being delayed and the railroad officials were considerably annoyed in the performance of extremely urgent duties. The matter was becoming a rather serious aspect, when the officer of the guard was at last found and the corporal given proper instructions.

THIRTEEN TRAINS DESPATCHED—ARREST OF THE STRIKERS.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., July 19—11 A. M.—Up to this time thirteen trains have been started from this point, of which seven have gone West and six have come East. The last Westward took another detachment of troops, which will go as far as Keyser. The whole Wheeling militia has ended, and they probably leave this afternoon.

There are now out for the purpose of arresting those most prominently engaged in the obstructions. One man named Davis has been arrested this morning, and the other arrests will be as fast as the parties can be found.

TRAIN INTERFERED WITH AT SIR JOHN'S RUN.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., July 20.—One of the trains left for the West this A. M., was cut off at Sir John's Run after a short delay it was coupled and went on. Captain Litchfield has gone with companies of troops to prevent a repetition of the act, and with orders to arrest those engaged in it. Further interference at that point is apprehended.

THE SITUATION IN ROUTE FOR KEYSER.

TROUBLE AT CUMBERLAND.—A GREAT CROWD OF AGGRESSIVE STRIKERS—ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN COMPELLED TO DESERT THEIR ENGINES.

[SPECIAL TO THE AMERICAN.]

CUMBERLAND, July 20—4:30 P. M.—A special train of military has arrived here. A large crowd of strikers are in front of the Queen City Hotel, many of the men yelled as the train came in. The excitement of the two freight trains were threatened with death if they didn't leave. The coupling pins have been broken. Sometimes a crowd was a thousand strong outside of the stoppage of the freight trains, no overt act was committed. The military are expected here to-night. The 5. P. M. freight train is just in and the engineer and firemen refuse to leave, at which action the crowd cheered loudly. Notices of General French, ordering the strikers to desist, are pasted around the city.

[By Associated Press.]

CUMBERLAND, July 20—4:40 P. M.—Three trains from Martinsburg have arrived here to-day. One had a troops, and passed without trouble. The engineers and firemen were taken from the others, and the trains stopped. There are but few railroaders here. The idle hands from the rolling mills and the sympathy of the citizens causing all the trouble. There is much excitement, and it is difficult to tell what the result may be.

THE LATEST FROM CUMBERLAND.

ALL THE FREIGHT TRAINS STOPPED—THE MARYLAND MILITIA EXPECTED.

CUMBERLAND, MD., July 20.—There is great excitement here to-night. Only one freight train was allowed to go through to-day unmolested. It had United States soldiers on. All the locomotives of freight trains were stopped and men taken off. To-night State's Attorney Boyd had one of the ring-leading strikers arrested. The man was afterwards released by order of Mayor Withers. The Maryland militia is expected here in the morning, when the Railroad Company will undertake to move their trains to Keyser.

A BAD TURN IN AFFAIRS.

THE PEOPLE IN SYMPATHY WITH THE STRIKERS.

CUMBERLAND, MD., July 20—10:20. P. M.—A train of empty coal cars has just come in from Martinsburg. At the corner of Baltimore street a crowd rushed up to the engine and disconnected the fireman, after which the train was taken to the yard unable to proceed further without a fireman.

Most of the people have left the streets, and the city is returned to quiet. Two boys were slightly injured to-day by the explosion of a torpedo. A message has been sent from hence to Governor Carroll, who will hold out to come here and join the forces here to prevent the passage of any freight s either East or West. Immense quantities of at are lying on the road at different points waitto be moved East, some of which is of a perishable e. To-morrow will very probably decide whether Railroad Company can prosecute its business the Governor will interpose, or there will be direct action on the part of the civil and military authorities can quell the action of the strikers. The safety of life, people of this city, and the strikers is now one of the strongest incentives to the course have followed, and what they will do if not at checked.

AT KEYSER.

ARRIVAL OF THE MILITARY—THE STRIKERS DESERT—PECULIARITIES OF THE THIRD DIVISION.

[SPECIAL TO THE AMERICAN.]

KEYSER, July 20—6:30 P. M.—A special military train arrived here at 6 P. M. with a number of strikers and others are at the station, but there not much excitement. They claim that all the pe in the United States can't make men run trains this, the Third division, and that it is the "solid" little division on the line. Keyser, the beginning the Third division, is two hundred miles west from more and twenty-two miles from Cumberland. train hands from the two freight trains from Marsburg had to take their meals in a passenger car under guard. It is said that many of the citizens nor els would feed them. The railroad men say that life can will not run trains, and are more determined those at Martinsburg or those on the Second division. They say that the grades are so steep and per here that no combination of circumstances cannot run on it, and even if any train is stardedby the aid of soldiers it will be stopped at Piedmont, five r farther west. The train men who brought the ht trains here returned to Martinsburg. There now about one hundred United States soldiers

COMPANY'S SLIM BOOK—A HARMLESS MILITARY COMPANY POORLY ARMED.

KEYSER, July 20—9 P. M.—Francis Bond will start here to-morrow morning with freight train for West, with guard of ten soldiers.

The Company's officials have gone, they call a "Blue r," and every one who refuses to run or fire on an ine is marked, and debarred for life from the Com's service.

Despatches from Martinsburg state all is quiet, and that trains have nearly all been forwarded. Up to M. fourteen had been sent east and eight west.

The Keyser *Tribune* says that the Hardy Guards, Moorefield, left here having no ammunition, and ments not fitting muskets.

FOUR BOARDMEN PUT OUT THE FIRE OF AN ENGINE AND THEN MAKE THEIR ESCAPE INTO MARYLAND.

ST. JOHN'S RUN, July 20—12:45 P. M.—Two companies of troops in charge of Captain Litchfield have arrived at this point. The canal boatmen put out the fires of a west-bound train, and would not permit it to proceed. The troops approached the ders went to the Maryland side of the river and to their boats. The orders are to arrest all conthe obstruction of the train, and if resist-

here will be serious work. A con- are at Martinsburg on Wed- was arranged with the train for an hour, but per- they heard the troops were ops will be left here to

prevent further interruption. The other troops are going further up the road.

LIEUTENANT CURTIS GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF HIS TRIP.

KEYSER, W. VA., July 19, 1877.

To General French,

Commanding United States troops:

Arrived at Keyser at 2:45 A. M. The train was stoned at Sir John's Run, but no one was injured. The rain doubtless prevented a larger gathering. Reached Cumberland without molestation at 12:45 A. M. Torpedoes on the track notified the strikers at Keyser of our coming. The regular engineers and firemen were taken off by strikers and the train run on a siding. About one hundred strikers are at the depot now. My detachment is too great for active operations and there are poor accommodations. Shall I remain here, retire to Cumberland or return to Martinsburg.

First Lieutenant Commanding.

A MINERS' MEETING.

OFFER OF ASSISTANCE TO THE STRIKERS—A MEMORIAL TO THE PRESIDENT ASKING FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS.

[SPECIAL TO THE AMERICAN.]

KEYSER, W. VA., July 20—3:30 P. M.—A large body of miners in the coal region had a meeting at Barton to-day and passed resolutions condemning the action of Governor Matthews in calling for troops and approving the course of Governor Carroll in not doing so. The miners, about three thousand strong, offered to come to the aid of the strikers at Keyser, but the latter replied, requesting them not to come, as no assistance was needed. A petition signed by a large number of citizens here was sent to Governor Matthews this afternoon, protesting against the sending of the military here, claiming that no disturbance had occurred or would occur. A similar petition to be sent to President Hayes is now being signed. Both request the withdrawal of troops. None of the strikers or crowd here appear to be intoxicated, and no breach of the peace is likely.

ON THE OHIO DIVISION.

FREIGHT BLOCKADE AT COLUMBUS—A MAN FROM THE COUNTRY GETS PITCHED OUT OF A CAMEL-BACK ENGINE.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 20—1:35 P. M.—The blockade of the trains at Newark in consequence of the strike of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad continues. No freight trains have been permitted to go out thus far. A man from the country who attempted to get out of engine was thrown out head foremost from a camel-back engine. This is the only instance of violence reported. Several trains that attempted to get out were stopped. It is reported that torpedoes have been put on the track at some points for the alleged purpose of intimidation. The strikers say they will not stop any mail or passenger trains. A master mechanic addressed the strikers this morning, and asked them if they would go on the trains. Their reply was: "If you concede our terms, we will." The Sheriff read the riot act this morning, but it had no effect on the strikers. The conductors and engineers refuse to join the strikers, but give them their sympathy. Governor Bishop has issued a proclamation warning all persons