Baltimore American and Commercial Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED 1773--VOL. CLIII--NO. 25,184 BALTIMORE--WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS

DIED.

BRIDGES.—July 24, in Brooklyn, N. Y., JULIA A., e of William Bridges.
Notice of the funeral in to-morrow (Thursday's per.

BUNTING.—On July 22, Mrs. KATE BUNTING, in 21st year of her age.

CARNEY.—In Washington, on 21st of July, JOHN RNEY, in the 69th year of his age, son of the late rby and Bridget Carney.

JENKINS.—On Monday afternoon, 23d of July, LLIAM F. JENKINS, in the 21st year of his age, rd and beloved son of Thomas P. and M. Euphemia nins.

MACWILLIAMS.—On July 23d, RICHARD GIB-NS, aged 9 years, son of William and Elizabeth J. r Williams.

OLER.—Suddenly, on July 7, JACOB OLER, in his 93 year, third son of Charlotte and the late John ler.

SHEEHAN.—On Monday, July 23d, TERESA, the eloved wife of Cornelius Sheehan.

Wants.

WANTED—SALESMEN.—Two in baltimore, and three to travel in Maryland and Virginia. $85 a month, hotel and traveling expenses paid to acceptable men. All applicants answered; stamp is enclosed. QUEEN CITY GLASS AND LAMP WORKS, jy25-eo2t Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED.—$40,000 to carry on a large and prosperous STRICTLY CASH BUSINESS, already established, and pays over 22 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.—A GOOD TENANT FOR STORE No. 831 W. BALTIMORE STREET. Apply to J. B. WILSON & SON, jy21-6t* North Street Iron Foundry.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL MILLER—No objection to rent for the lease or shares of 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 able to work about the house or act as Chambermaid. They both speak French and German. Address MR. COIGNET, 86 South Charles street.

WANTED.—A highly-respectable LADY, who understands Housekeeping thoroughly, desires a SITUATION. No objection to the country. Address E. R., Box 256, Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

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

WANTED.—WORK by a good PAPER-HANGER, willing to accept small pay. Address 'NANKER,' AMERICAN Office.

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

WANTED.—ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY, TOOLS Iron, Brass, Copper, Lead and other Metals; also Boilers and Pipes, Steam Engines and Tools for sale at the old stand, Gay Street Bridge. C. A. SMITH & CO.

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 to make an honest living. Address 'STEADY,' AMERICAN Office.

WANTED.—Farmers and others desirous of employing a reliable Male or Female Help, for city or country, can obtain them at the Employment Office of S. N. FREDERICK STREET.

WANTED—SALESMEN in every State to Wholesale to Merchants. Salary $90 per month and traveling expenses. GEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED.—By a good, reliable old Colored Woman, a SITUATION as NURSE with some family who contemplate visiting the Springs. Best of references given. Address STEADY, AMERICAN Office.

WANTED.—EVERY PERSON CAN HAVE THEIR OLD HATS DYED to suit their features by PERRY'S VITALITY, from Paris. They can also hire Wigs at the same place, 170 N. Eutaw street. First Floor renovated.

Personals.

OFFICE FIRE INSPECTION,
BALTIMORE, July 23, 1877.
I HEREBY OFFER FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD for the arrest and conviction, or information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who set, or caused to be set, on fire, the following buildings:
No. 1.—Setting fire to depot building of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, on the night of July 20th, 1877.
No. 2.—Setting fire to frame building situate on the corner of Henrietta street and Ohio avenue, on the night of July 20th, 1877.
No. 3.—Setting fire to frame building situate on the corner of Cross street and Ohio avenue, on the night of July 20th, 1877.
No. 4.—Setting fire to frame building situate on the corner of Hamburg street and Ohio avenue, on the night of July 20th, 1877.
No. 5.—Setting fire to frame building situate on the corner of West street and Ohio avenue, on the night of July 20th, 1877.
No. 6.—Setting fire to frame building near Fulton Station, on the Maryland Railroad, on the night of July 21st, 1877.
No. 7.—Setting fire to steam saw mill and lumber yard of Boston Gate Co., on East Falls avenue, on the morning of July 22d, 1877.
CHAS. T. HOLLOWAY, jy24-9t Fire Inspector.

LOST.—BOOK OF DEPOSIT WITH THE SAVINGS BANK OF BALTIMORE, No. 425,762, and issued to MRS. PRATT (c). The finder will please leave it at the bank. jy11-3t*

Jewelry.

Lost and Found.

Jewelry.

Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry.
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 will find a large variety of choice PAPERS of the latest styles, with dados, at our Store.
Gold 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 Ware. 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 CULTRE RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, SCISSORS CASES, &c. CANFIELD, BRO. & CO., Corner Baltimore and Charles Streets.
Silver Ware, WATCHES
Of the Most Approved Make and Guaranteed.
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, CAMEOS and other JEWELRY
NEW STYLES. SILVER PLATED WARE—Elegant Design. REAL BRONZES, OPERA GLASSES, CUTLERY.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
A. E. WARNER,
No. 135 WEST BALTIMORE STREET.
C. Y. DAVIDSON & CO.
No. 5 N. Liberty Street,
Are prepared to furnish all
Plumbing Materials
MARBLE SLABS, BASINS AND COCKS, WALNUT STANDS FOR BASINS AND COCKS, HYDRANTS, HOSE, HOSE PIPES, SINKS, GLOBETS, &c.
IRON AND LEAD PLUMBING
Done in the most satisfactory manner.
Special attention given to all Jobbing Orders.
C. Y. DAVIDSON & CO.
No. 5 North Liberty Street.
(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.
CHOICE ROOMS FOR OFFICES
ONLY A FEW LEFT, AND
TO LET AT LOW RATES
IN THE
American Building,
CENTRAL SITUATION.
GOOD ELEVATOR running all day.
PERFECT LIGHT.
BUILDING ALMOST FIRE-PROOF.
STEAM HEAT FREE.
Each office is provided with a CABINET DE TOILET.
LARGE ROOMS SUITABLE FOR
BANKING HOUSE,
COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
INSURANCE COMPANY,
LAWYER'S OFFICE,
GRAIN BROKERS,
Or any other business. Apply
AMERICAN COUNTING ROOM.
The Odorless Excavating Apparatus Company.
Vaults, Sinks, Cesspools, &c., emptied in the daytime without offense. Improved Apparatus for digging out Sinks Vaults as require it. Special rates to large houses and agents. Office—No. 44 N. HOLLIDAY ST.

Special Notices.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BALTIMORE, July 21th, 1877.
The Governor of Maryland having authorized an increase of the Militia forces, for the purpose of maintaining law and order in the State and city, it is important that every encouragement should be offered for the enrolment of young men of good habits and character.
It is, therefore, urged upon all employers to facilitate, as far as practicable, the enlistment of such of their employes as are willing to join the military organization, by granting them a temporary leave of absence without the permanent loss of their situations. The absolute necessity of an immediate restoration of confidence, and the resumption of the usual business operations of this great city, cannot fail to be recognized by all classes in the community. For this reason every assistance should be given to the State authorities in the measures now being taken to insure this most desirable result.
FERDINAND C. LATROBE, Mayor.

ARTILLERY RECRUITS WANTED.
Able-bodied men, especially those who have had military experience, are requested to enlist in FIRST MARYLAND ARTILLERY of the M. N. G., for immediate service to maintain law and order. Recruits enlisted at Armory of the Fifth Regiment, where they will be sworn in. A battery, fully equipped, ready as soon as mustered into service. Pay and rations same as United States Army.
By order of R. SNOWDEN ANDREWS, Brigadier General Artillery,
THOMAS S. RIGBY, jy24-3t* Captain First Maryland Artillery.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, July 23, 1877.
GENERAL R. SNOWDEN ANDREWS:
You are directed to immediately ORGANIZE A BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY, to be known as the "First Maryland Battery, M. N. G." You will select the Captain and other officers, and enlist not exceeding one hundred and fifty men, all of whom, from date of muster, will receive same pay and emoluments as those of equal rank in the United States Army.
By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, FRANK A. BOND, jy24-3t*] Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BALTIMORE, July 23, 1877.
CHARLES E. PHELPS:
General—You are hereby authorized and directed to ORGANIZE AND RECRUIT A REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, to be known as the "Eighth Regiment Infantry, M. N. G."
The men will be mustered in for thirty days, or as long as their services may be required, and will receive the same pay and emoluments as those of the regular U. S. Army.
By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, FRANK A. BOND, Adjutant General.

In pursuance of the above order, RECRUITS for the EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, Maryland National Guard, will be received forthwith at the OLD CITY HALL, Holliday street, near Lexington street. None but veterans who have served in either army will be commissioned officers.
Turn out, men, in obedience to the call of both General and State Governments.
By order, CHARLES E. PHELPS, Colonel Commanding.
GEORGE W. SHERWOOD, Acting Adjutant. jy24-6t*

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 Porcelain 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 CHEW, JR., & CO.
No. 20 N. Charles Street.

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 put up Window Shades at short notice, at WHOLESALE PRICES. Use the imported goods; they last double the length of the domestic manufacture.
WALL PAPERS.
CANFIELD, BRO. & Co.
229 W. Baltimore Street.
B. M. DENNIS,
(Late Superintendent for Howard Bros.
—DEALER IN—
Paper Hangings, Window Shades, &c.
No. 130 N. Eutaw St., near Franklin.
ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Decorators and Painters.

COLLAMORE & YOUNG,
78 Centre Street, Under the St. James.
DECORATORS,
Fresco and House
PAINTERS
FRESCO,
Sign, House and Decorative
PAINTING.
Fine Work, Original Design and Unsurpassed Finish. Estimates and Designs Furnished for Churches, Halls and Private Residences.
EMMART & QUARTLEY,
No. 32 Park Street.
REFER TO THE PUBLIC.

Butter and Cheese.

BUTER.
Invoices of Fresh
New York State & Western
BUTTER,
ARRIVING DAILY.
KENNARD & OUDESLUYS
83 Exchange Place.

Hickory Nut Cream.
A Pure Extract from
The Hickory Nut,
PREVENTS
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 during the last year, hence I am prepared to warrant they will do 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 supplied with your SKETCH BOOKS, PENCILS, RUBBERS, BOXES OF PENCILS, CRAYONS, MODELS FOR DRAWING AND PAINTING, Brushes, Boxes of Water Colors, Boxes of Oil Colors, Tubes, Easels, Drawing Instruments, etc., at
WM. MINIFIE & SONS'
Artists' Supply Store! 5 N. Charles St.

Office Board of Police Commissioners,

BALTIMORE, July 22, 1877.
ON ACCOUNT OF THE RIOTOUS CONDITION OF THE CITY, the Boards of Police Commissioners deem it prudent to exercise the authority vested in them by Section 318 of the Police Law, to order ALL BAR-ROOMS, LIQUOR, DRINKING HOUSES, and all other places where Liquor is usually sold in the city of Baltimore, to be closed until further notice. The officers are hereby directed to arrest any person who may be found violating this order.
By order of the Board.
WM. H. B. FUSSELBAUGH, President.

"A Good-for-Nothing Creature."

A Story by Hans Christian Andersen, hitherto unpublished in England or America, has been translated for THE WEEKLY AMERICAN by a Baltimore lady, and will appear in the issue of the present week.

Hans Andersen has now been dead for several years, and this pathetic story may be the last "new" story we shall ever have from him.

THE WEEKLY also contains Jennie June's interesting letters from abroad, as well as other miscellaneous matter of a fresh and entertaining kind, together with a comprehensive "Summary of the News" of the week.

THE WEEKLY AMERICAN has not only the largest circulation outside or the city of any paper published in Baltimore, but is fast becoming popular as a Weekly that can be read with profit in our homes on Sunday. Its miscellaneous selections, such as tales, incidents, poetry and humorous items, are always of the choicest kind, and with the events of the week fully described, make it the most attractive Weekly published in Baltimore, not only for the purpose of sending to an absent friend, or for persons residing in the country, but also for home reading.

Price $1.50 per year, sent to any part of the United States, free of postage. Single copies 3 cents.

"Europe Viewed Through American Spectacles."

BY C. BRIGHTON.

Parties intending to make a tour of Europe this summer should provide themselves with copies of "Europe Viewed Through American Spectacles." A letter received by the author a few days since from William Swinton, Esq., of New York, who has spent many years in travelling over Europe, thus indorses the value of this work:

"I was in California when you were publishing your letters from Europe, but have just been reading them in volume form. They have more of the pith and marrow of the matter than all the travel books ever written."

Copies can be procured at the counter of *The American*. Price $1.75.

‡

Coal and Kindling Wood.
BENNETT BROS.,
Dealers in best quality Hand, Sunbury and Lykens 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.
DIXON BROTHERS.
8 South Street.....American Building.
BEST COAL, all varieties, in prime order. ‡
Coal.....May 1, 1877.....Coal.
Great reduction in Retail prices. Families, Public Institutions and consumers generally supplied with all the best varieties of Coal in market, delivered in prime order. GREEN RIVER SALT & SOAP.
No. 22 S. Calvert street.

Office of the Gas Light Company
OF BALTIMORE,
19 *South Street.*
COKE..... CRUSH FUEL..... COKE.
We have on hand a superior article 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 in relation to the future price of Gas, in view of anticipated competition, we hereby give notice that we shall continue the business 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.

The St. John.
A new Machine. Runs either way. Very light. Well, you had better call and see for yourself.
New White, the Davis, in fact all the New Machines, as well as all the Standard Machines.
Also, Second-hand Machines at from $5 up and on any terms. Renting and repairing a specialty.
J. F. MCKENNEY,
136 WEST LEXINGTON STREET.

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

The New Era in Sheet Music.
Over 2,000 of the most popular Songs, Ballads and Piano Pieces at the reduced price of 12½ and 25 cts. *with ornamented title page*, only TEN CENTS a copy.
CRESCENT DOLLAR STORE,
220 W. Baltimore street, near Charles.

$500 Reward.
READ'S Vichy, Chemically pure..... 5 cts.
READ'S Kissengen, on draught..... 5 cts.
READ'S Cream Soda, Ice cold..... 5 cts.
READ'S Duchess Colognes.....$1.50 a pint.
READ'S Blackberry Syrup, for Diarrhœa.
W. H. READ, 179 W. Baltimore St., under Carrollton.

D. McPherson's Making and Trimming
Corset Skirts and Corsets
West Baltimore. Coats from $6 to $15.
Goods at cost. Fit guaranteed in all cases. ‡

Graham Bread.
H. ARTHUR, 53 North Eutaw and 29 Camden street, would call special attention to his superior *Dyspepsia* Graham, made of Flour ground to order.

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,
No. 178 West Baltimore street.

A Sure and Unfailing Remedy that will cure Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Billious Attacks, Sick and Nervous Headache, Constipation of the Bowels, and all diseases of the Liver, may be found in J. M. HOSTETTER'S Celebrated Stomach Bitters.
Price 35 cents and $1.00.
Wholesale Agents, W. S. THOMPSON; W. M. TAYLOR & CO.; and Harrison street.
Baltimore and Harrison street.

THE NEW AMERICAN BUILDING

OFFICES FOR RENT.

In addition to the large and commodious accommodation for the various departments of THE AMERICAN newspaper, there remain offices for rent, all of them light, airy and well ventilated. Each tenant is supplied with all the modern conveniences.

The whole building is heated by steam, with abundance of radiators to secure the greatest comfort even in the coldest weather. A handsomely equipped elevator, so safe that even stupidity or carelessness cannot occasion an accident, will be running during the entire business hours of the day, carrying the tenants and their customers to the various stories. In addition to this, the very prominence of the structure renders the occupancy of an office in any part of the building as public and easily ascertainable as if on the corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets.

The following is a list of the occupied offices in the building:

BASEMENT STORY.

No. 115 Baltimore street—Corner entrance, the publication office of THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

No. 117—Occupied by H. C. Roche and A. B. Coulter, Bankers and Brokers.

No. 119 Baltimore street—Occupied by the Board of Trade Telegraph Lines, and by Messrs. Plummer, Post & Co., Coal and Wood Dealers.

No. 121 Baltimore street—Occupied by the Franklin and the Domestic Telegraph Companies.

No. 2 South street—Rented by Messrs. Digg Brothers, Agents of Baltimore Coal Company.

FIRST FLOOR.

No. 1.—Over the Franklin Telegraph Co., and also over the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company, a large Bank Room; occupied by O. F. Bresee, General Agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

Room No. 2, gas Baltimore street, occupied by Jas P. Thomas, banker and broker.

Room No. 3, over Diggs Bros., on South street, occupied by Messrs. E. A. Clabaugh & Son, Commission Merchants.

SECOND FLOOR.

No. 1—Occupied by J. C. Tipton, Manager of Fouse, Hershberger & Co.'s Mercantile Agency or Business Men's Union.

No. 3—The corner office, with balcony over the entrance to THE AMERICAN office, with four windows, rented to James Boyce, Bituminous Coal Office.

No. 4—Fronting on South street, private office of James Boyce, Bituminous Coal Office.

FOURTH STORY.

No. 1—Operating Room of the Franklin Telegraph Company.

No. 3—The editorial room of "THE AMERICAN" office.

No. 4—Room of the editor-in-chief.

FIFTH FLOOR.

No. 1—The composing room of "THE AMERICAN" office.

No. 2—The foremen and proof-readers' office.

No. 3—The compositors' bath and toilet room.

For all desired information, as well as an opportunity to inspect the offices, apply at the counter of THE AMERICAN OFFICE.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Baltimore, July 23d, 1877.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE TRAINS WILL LEAVE CAMDEN STATION AS FOLLOWS:

4.30, 6.15, 6.45, 6.55, 7.25, 8.00, 10.30 A. M., 12.15, 1.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 8.15 P. M.

6.15 A. M. Train stops at Relay and Laurel; 6.45 A. M. at Relay; 8.15 P. M. local and to Washington only.

All other Trains stop at Way Stations.

Trains will LEAVE WASHINGTON also, as follows: 4.50, 6.50, 7.50, 7.55, 8.10, 8.30, 10.00 A. M., 12.10, 1.30, 4.30, 4.35, 5.30, 7.30, 10.00 P. M.

8.30 A. M. and 1.30 P. M. Trains stop at Relay; 10.00 P. M. Train at Bladensburg, Laurel and Relay.

All other Trains stop at Way Stations.

Trains other than those given above, published in the regular schedules, are temporarily abandoned.

THOS. R. SHARP, Master of Transportation.

Baltimore American.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1877.

PROGRESS OF THE STRIKE.

The last of the great trunk lines which connect the seaboard with the Mississippi Valley was drawn into the strike yesterday, and there is now a total suspension of freight traffic between the East and the West. The New York Central road was the last to succumb, but yesterday the strikers spiked the tracks at Albany and Syracuse and stopped the movement of freight trains. The cities of Indianapolis, Chicago and St. Louis seem to have yielded to the mob without even making a show of resistance, and not only is the running of freight trains from those great railroad centres entirely suspended, but a large number of the principal manufacturing establishments have been closed.

The power of the United States Government is to be used in starting a train at Indianapolis to-day. The Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad is in the hands of a receiver who is operating it in pursuance of a decree passed by the United States Circuit Court. The strikers are now interfering with the execution of the decree of the court, and the United States Marshal proposes to set a train in motion to-day himself. In most of the Western towns the strikers seem to be on the best terms with the civil authorities, and are profuse in their promises that no property shall be destroyed. We read of extensive preparations for meeting every emergency in Chicago, St. Louis, Columbus and other cities, but in spite of these the mob is allowed to have its own way. The Sheriff of the county in which Indianapolis is located is himself a member of the Brotherhood of Engineers, and a number of strikers have been sworn in as special policemen.

Two bankrupt Western railroads, having nothing to lose, shut up their offices when the mob came around, discharged their employés and went out of business. There will probably be no strike in the South. The Kentucky railroads have acceded to the demands of the strikers, and the trainmen of the principal railroads in Virginia have declared their intention of remaining at their posts. Notwithstanding the concessions made by the Kentucky roads, a mob of workingmen marched through the streets of Louisville last night, stoning the houses of wealthy men and acting in a threatening manner. They were finally dispersed by the police.

Governor Hartranft arrived at Pittsburg yesterday and issued a proclamation to the people of Pennsylvania, calling upon them to form military associations and companies, and to arm themselves as best they can, to the end that they may be prepared at any moment to assist the civil authorities in preserving the peace. The vigilance committee at Pittsburg is doing good work, and some fifty of the ringleaders in the late riots have been put in the penitentiary for safe-keeping. The situation in Pennsylvania has not materially improved. The mob is held in check everywhere, but one after another the principal railroads pass under the control of the strikers. All is quiet in Philadelphia.

There was perfect order in Baltimore during the day. The Baltimore and Ohio Company ran its local passenger trains regularly. The most encouraging event of the day was the meeting of the employes of the Northern Central Railway Company, at which it was determined not to strike, but to make an appeal to the Board of Directors at their next meeting for an increase of pay.

THE NEWS.

The weekly review of the British grain trade gives still less favorable reports of agricultural prospects. Wheat will be a fair crop, but nothing more, and with the most favorable weather harvest will be ten days or two weeks late. In all the large wheat-growing districts more or less blight is reported, and in Scotland rain and hail have damaged the standing crops. In spite of all which the hope is yet expressed that, with increased warmth, an average yield may be secured. As the result of the extraordinary small stocks of home-grown wheat on hand prices have advanced during the week 2 to 3 shillings per quarter, and the demand still exceeds the supply in the principal markets. Appearances generally, it is remarked, do not indicate any marked decline for wheat this side of harvest. After that, the most important factors of the trade must be the quality and quantity of the home-grown and the probable outward movement from America. The advance in corn is remarked upon as being perhaps the most important feature in the week's business.

The sending of reinforcements by the British Government to the Mediterranean, the chartering of capacious troop ships and other military preparations continue to agitate the London papers and to attract no little attention elsewhere. Lord Derby's explanation in the House of Lords is not taken literally, and the *Times* regrets that the Government seems "afraid to produce such misunderstandings." The *Post* squarely denies that the troops are despatched for the purpose of defending Malta or Gibraltar. They are to be so placed, it believes, as to give the position of the "vanguard of an army which may be required to maintain not only the interests but the honor of England."

Official details are received of Gen. Howard's recent campaign in Idaho against the hostile Nez Perces. In the more recent fighting between the cavalry and the Indians, the latter, it appears, have come off invariably the victors. They are described as being exceedingly bold and daring, and Joseph as "a superior war chief," who will be able to unite five hundred warriors under his leadership if not checked before he reaches the Bitter Root Mountains. More troops seem to be urgently needed, and the opinion is expressed that it will require perhaps a thousand more to end the war successfully.

The President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, has sent notices to all general agents in response to numerous inquiries that when their policyholders are duly called to act as citizen soldiers, or as civilians, in suppressing riots or in vindicating the laws of the land and maintaining its institutions, they are regarded by the Company as doing their duty only and their claims on it are held inviolate.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance yesterday was five hundred thousand pounds. Silver was a small fraction lower, selling at the close at 54 3-16d. per ounce. The receipts of wheat at Liverpool the past three days have been thirty-three thousand quarters, of which twenty thousand were American. A Glasgow telegram reports a moderate business in that city yesterday at rather easier rates.

There is reported to be no diminution in the numbers attending the Convention of the Women's National Temperance Union at Ocean Grove. Yesterday afternoon the session was held in the great pavilion, the services beginning with the singing of the "Living Fountain." Prayers were offered for the suppression of the railroad riots.

The Baltimore City Sugar Refinery, Messrs. Woods, Weeks & Co., have succumbed to the pressure of the times. Their liabilities amount to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Much sympathy is expressed for the firm, and it is hoped that satisfactory arrangements may be made to continue the business.

The Georgia Constitutional Convention yesterday made lobbying a criminal offence. The Committee on the Bill of Rights reported that the people of Georgia have an inherent right to abolish their Constitution and form of government. After a prolonged debate the words "or form of government" were left out.

A Washington despatch says there were no receipts at the Treasury yesterday from exports, and in accordance with instructions given on Saturday no shipments from that city are yet being made, nor will there be until the disorders are at an end.

In consequence of the excited and unsettled state of public affairs in the country neither the President nor any of his Cabinet officers will be able to leave Washington to attend the Postal Convention at Fort Monroe.

The House of Commons on Monday night rescinded, without division, the censure lately passed in regard to the appointment by the Earl of Beaconsfield of Mr. Pigott to the Stationery office.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bonds of 1880 sold yesterday at the Baltimore Stock Board at 101½. The stock was weaker, sales ranging from 90¾ back to 90, 89¾ being offered at the close.

The first bale of new cotton was received at Memphis from Texas Monday evening, and sold yesterday for 13 cents per pound and shipped to Boston.

Telegrams from New York report that there was much less excitement in the Wall street markets yesterday; that, in fact, they were generally quiet.

A Constantinople despatch says that the steamer J. B. Walker from New Haven has arrived at that port with munitions of war.

Vice President Wheeler arrived at St. Albans, Vermont, yesterday, en route to Fairfax, on a visit to relatives.

In the picture gallery.—Young girl: "Say, mamma, when shall we come to another of those pictures where I must shut my eyes?"

FOREIGN.

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD

THE WAR IN THE EAST

THE RUSSIANS EAST OF ADRIANOPLE

A GREAT BATTLE REPORTED IN ROUMELIA

AN ATTACK UPON SILISTRIA

REPORTED ATROCITIES BY BULGARIANS AND RUSSIANS—RUMORS OF TURKEY'S SUING FOR PEACE—THE RUSSIANS NOT READY TO TREAT—A SUCCESSFUL RUSSIAN RECONNOISSANCE IN FORCE—SHOCKING MASSACRES OF CHRISTIANS.

SOUTH OF THE BALKANS.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT ADVANCE.

LONDON, July 24.—An Adrianople telegram states that the railway to Philopolis is interrupted, and that a Russian corps from Islimlyeh (Sliven) has reached Kirkkilissa, where a battle is expected.

[*Note.*—Kirkkilissa is thirty miles east of Adrianople, and a successful movement in that direction would place the Russians between Adrianople and Constantinople.]

A special despatch from Shumla to the *Daily Telegraph* says troops are being despatched thence through the Bozga pass to Adrianople.

REPORTED RUSSIAN AND BULGARIAN BARBARITIES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 24.—The Porte's circular charging the Bulgarians and Russians with massacring Mussulman inhabitants gives the names of the various Mussulman villages in which the Russians massacred almost the entire inhabitants. The circulars claim that only one survivor is believed to have escaped of 1,900 inhabitants of the Mussulman village of Boiowen.

VARNA, July 24.—The Russians having arrived within a short distance of this town, a large number of fugitives are embarking aboard Greek and Turkish vessels.

A GREAT BATTLE AT ESKI SAGHRA.

The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent sends the following:—Reports current here assert that Raouf Pasha had surrounded the Russian force at Eski Saghra, but he has been defeated with the loss of 15,000 killed, wounded and prisoners. From the source of the report, which is through a high personage, I am inclined to believe that a great Russian success has been achieved, although the above figures may be exagger ated. An engagement has been fought at Kafof, but no particulars are given."

LONDON, July 24.—The Russians commenced an attack on the outworks of Silistria this morning. The Roumanian troops at Turnu Magurelli will cross the Danube to-morrow to garrison Nikopolis, the Russian force at Nikopolis being required on account of the Turks, who are concentrating at Plevna.

LONDON, July 25.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* gives details of various Russian preparations for the defence of the Baltic. A frigate has arrived at Heislingfors to lay torpedoes. Torpedo operations at Wiborg have been completed. An ironclad battery is to be sent to Dunamunde.

MERCILESS MASSACRES OF CHRISTIANS.

It is telegraphed from Cravoura, near Balzig, that the Turks are massacring the Christians without mercy. A despatch to the Greek Ambassador at Constantinople states that unless assistance, or otherwise not a man will be left. The English war sloop Rapid with Austrian Lloyd steamers, left immediately to receive the fugitives.

A REPORT OF PEACE.

The *Standard's* Paris correspondent says it is reported that Turkey has sued for peace. Russia will not treat until she holds Constantinople.

The *Daily News'* correspondent telegraphs from Biela Monday as follows: "I understand that there are no objections in Russian headquarter councils to give fair consideration to a proposition for peace at the present juncture, but that there can be no question as to the direct advance with all due speed on the Turkish capital, if the Turks do not avert this movement by suing for terms which will give satisfaction to Russia."

The *Post's* Berlin correspondent says the *Golos* hints at the possibility of early negotiations for peace, although in a guarded and reserved manner.

VARIOUS WAR NOTES.

LONDON, July 24.—There are indications of sharp fighting before Rustchuk and near Silistria, but nothing definite is known.

Lieut. General Mohemet Ali telegraphs from Shumla accounts of several minor affairs, all tending to show that the Turks are beginning to oppose the Russian advances.

A Jassy telegram states that the rinderpest has appeared among the cattle of the Russian army, and has already made great havoc.

A Russian official telegram dated Alexandropol, July 22, admits that the news from the Terek district is disquieting. The inhabitants fired on the Russian militia and two companies of Russians have been surprised. It has consequently been deemed necessary to collect the Daghestan column on the Andia heights to support the troops in Terek.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says it is confirmed that the Russians have been defeated near Kalofer, consequently men's minds are becoming calmer at Philippopolis.

The same correspondent altogether discredits the reports about the capture of Plevna. He says he had a private interview with the Ottoman Ambassador in Vienna, who is ignorant of anything that could justify a rumor to that effect.

Several specials agree that Ahmed Eyoub Pasha, the Turkish commander in Bulgaria, has expelled all newspaper correspondents, and that the English and French military attaches, from his camp. It is believed he has taken this step because he contemplates some important military operation.

A Russian reconnoissance upon Plevna discovered between 40,000 and 50,000 Turks, who evidently intended to threaten Russian communications. It is stated here that the Grand Duke Nicholas hastily concentrated a superior force and routed them, but there are no details of the affair.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

BRITISH MILITARY PREPARATIONS—SPECULATIONS AS TO THEIR MEANING—WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GRAIN TRADE—GENERAL GRANT IN SWITZERLAND—THE RIFLE CONTEST AT CAMBRIDGE—LATER FROM MEXICO.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MORE ABOUT THE MEDITERRANEAN REINFORCEMENTS—PREPARATION OF TROOP SHIPS.

LONDON, July 24.—In relation to the Mediterranean reinforcements there seems to be a general feeling in the press that the extent of the preparation is greater than required by such a comparatively insignificant measure as the despatch of three thousand men to the Malta garrison. One paper pertinently inquires, "Why, as one troop ship could in two trips take three thousand men, should three troop ships be preparing with feverish activity, and the transportation of two others—the Simoon and Himalaya—at Devonport be in contemplation?"

The London papers publish long strings of items of military and naval intelligence, and doubtless put an exaggerated interpretation on the movements of the forthcoming regimental inspection, &c., which may be matters of mere routine which would pass unnoticed in ordinary times. But this shows the interest evoked, and amongst the mass of news some certainly indicate that the government has an eye to eventualities. Thus the *Times'* Liverpool correspondent telegraphs an apparently well-founded report that provisional charters have been made with three of the leading steamship companies to supply each two first-class vessels. It is also believed that the well known Australian liner, Great Britain, is now ready for sea on account of the Admiralty, she being exceptionally suited for the transport of cavalry. There is good reason for stating that the Admiralty have given out large contracts for ship stores to private firms in Liverpool. The *Times'* Portsmouth correspondent says shipwrights are to be kept employed at night on the troop ships throughout the night. Each troop ship will carry a couple of flat-bottomed boats, and the utmost efforts must be made to get these ready. Nevertheless there

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The Baltimore American.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1877.

A WORD TO THE STRIKERS.

The expectation of those engaged in the strike is that the movement will become national, and that the vastness of the field of operation will ensure ultimate success. They argue, however, that in proportion as the vastness of the interest against which they have combined is calculated to bring against them a force of public opinion that will ultimately drive them to the wall. If railroads are to permit their employés to demand heavier pay than they can employ other men to perform the same service, then the railroad interests of the country are virtually dead. It will be the establishment of a principle that will bring bankruptcy into every corporation that employs labor, and will ultimately enter the workshop the strikers expect to be able to hold out for safety days, during which time they believe that they can prevent the hauling of a pound of freight over the railroads of the country. They do not take into consideration the fact that in thirty days business of all kinds has ceased, the country will be at a complete standstill, that nearly all manner of employment in the large cities will cease, and that tens of thousands of men will be thrown out of work by their act. Each of these thousands of idle men will trace the cause of their deprivation of employment to the railroad strikers, and they may sympathize with them now, will ultimately crowd into their places and set the great railroad machine in motion in defiance of trade unions and strikers. Unions and Brotherhoods will be wiped out of existence by the "irrepressible conflict," and labor will be like other commodities, controlled in price by the supply and demand.

Take for instance the city of Pittsburg When the strike took place the sympathy of the people was with the strikers. They thought that the screw had been turned once too often in the ten per cent. reduction, and thought the men were right in resisting it. Can any one doubt that the violence of stopping trains from running, and the subsequent violence of the mob which the strike hashed to, has caused a revulsion of opinion in that community? The strikers, by declaring that the freight trains should not run, and using their combination to prevent others from taking their places, committed an act of violence which has led to other acts of violence—the destruction of property and the shedding of blood. They had nothing to do with the excesses of the mob, but they set the ball in motion which occasioned the mob, and the citizen of Pittsburg, amid the scenes of devastation and blood, whether he be a laborer or a capitalist, will hold the striker responsible for having indirectly been the cause of all this sorrow and all this destruction of property. Had they simply stopped work and gone to their homes, leaving the companies to get along as best they could with the loss of their skilled and experienced men, they would have retained the sympathy of the community, but when they crowded around the depot, attracting a disorderly ruffian sympathizers, they ultimately themselves became the victims of the mob which had taken the work of righting their grievances out of their hands.

The strikers of Baltimore having been the originators of this great insurrection against law and order, with all its invasion of private rights and the destruction of life and property, we doubt not, appalled at the results that have flown from their acts. They did not anticipate any such sad and grievous results when they stepped down from their engines and trains, and now feel that their position and responsibility is a most terrible one. We have met and conversed with quite a number of the most intelligent of the strikers, and universally denounce the violence that accompanied their strike, and desire to their hands of all responsibility for it. They could have foreseen what has taken place be satisfied that nine out of every ten of would have shrunk from entering upon But they have fired the train which has led to this terrible explosion, and they will be held responsible for all that has taken place both at and elsewhere, as well as all that may yet be in other sections of the country. The determination that no trains should run unless they ran them was an unlawful act, and all the other violations of law that have ensued were based upon their assumption of a right to control the property of others.

We are anxious to see the strike end here in Baltimore where it commenced. It was ill advised and untimely. The road upon which they were employed was passing through the darkest days of its existence. Disasters had come upon it, caused by the very measures which it was supposed would increase its wealth and greatness. The falling off of business, the competition of other roads and the unproductive character of many of its extensions, had led to the necessity of curtailing expenses at every point in order to keep the trains in motion and preserve its credit and standing. Whether the reduction of salaries was arbitrary or compulsory cannot be discussed now. Violence has precluded discussion on this topic. The only question now is the restoration of order and union of interests by restoring to the Company the right to do with its own property as it may see fit and deem proper. No one has the right to say to it or to any other, you shall not run your trains, or shall employ me and no one else to run them.

We would, therefore, urge the strikers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to report at the office of the Company in Baltimore as a body, or individually, as ready for resuming service. If you do not run the road, they may depend that public opinion will soon run it, and new men will take your places. There are tens of thousands of men now starving for work, and when they tender their services to the road they cannot only be accepted but a power greater than the Brotherhood will sustain them in their places. You must bear in mind that this is a country of law, and that private grievances cannot be allowed to create a public grievance. The stoppage of the business of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for thirty days will be disastrous to every interest in the city, and the grievance of the firemen will not be allowed to create a grievance for every one else. That the strike is doomed to be a disastrous failure ought now to be evident to all who have engaged in it. The very extent of it is fatal to its success, and the sooner it is ended where it began the better it will be for all concerned, but more especially for the old and experienced employés of the road.

Such an extensive and formidable strike as this cannot be settled by yielding to the strikers. It would establish a precedent that would blot capital out of existence by making it wholly subject to labor. The companies would save money in the end by letting their roads lie idle for six months rather than yield to demands, be them ever so just, whilst their roads are thus forcibly shut up. After their roads are again in running order and fully manned they will be compelled by public sentiment to do justice to their men before they declare eight or ten per cent. dividends. By returning at once to their posts the strikers will secure the good will of the community, and there is good reason to believe that of the President, directors and stockholders of the Company, who will be disposed to give to their grievances a kindly and respectful hearing, and remedy them as far as lies in their power.

WILD REMEDIES.

In looking at the results of the railroad strike, so far as reported, the first thing which strikes us is the immense loss to property, especially in the city of Pittsburg. A moderate estimate would probably place it at $4,500,000, and when we understand that the people of that city will be compelled to make good the losses not only of private citizens but of private corporations, the heaviness of the blow which has fallen upon them can be fully comprehended. The city has a population of 140,000, and its assessed valuation is $172,000,000. It will, therefore, have to submit to every one its valuation roll of $2 61 on every $100 of taxable property, which is equivalent to a fine of $32 15 laid on every man, woman and child in the city. This in itself is something to be deplored, considering that many citizens have been thrown out of employment by the events of the past few days. But if we begin to consider the large number of workingmen in the States where the strike now exists, either partially or generally, who are affected by it, we can see what vast interests are being affected. It cannot be said that the present movement in furtherance of the cause of labor. Canalmen, draymen, skilled artisans and mechanics, drovers and employés at stock yards, the employés of express and steamboat companies and day laborers are already feeling its effects. These men in the States where disaffection exists outnumber the total number of railroad hands in the proponderance of four to one. And when we think that the whole country is being paralyzed by this movement, that from the East to the West freight is standing still and perishing, we can see plainly that a whole people are being sacrificed for a class, and that the wrongs thus inflicted upon the former outnumber the grievances complained of by the latter. In your own city merchants are already suffering and being crippled in their transactions. Flour, much a necessity of life, will soon all commercial transactions delayed. If those who utter their unmeaning cries as to the tyranny exercised over and the wrongs practiced upon workingmen would only weigh matters calmly they would see that the ghost they have raised is not one which will down at their bidding, but a monster spectre, which will grow larger and more formidable each day they continue in their present course.

Amongst all the remedies which have been suggested for a return to normal calm, quiet and prosperity, none are more dangerous or destructive than those specious plans at present being put forward by internationals and labor leagues. With all the vaunted intelligence and good judgment of our workingmen there are no people so ready to be cajoled and deceived by blatant and ignorant demagogues. The moment that a dispute arises between capital and labor there are men who gladly seize the opportunity of trying to incite a contempt for good and honest government by claiming to be workingmen who have suffered, and bringing forward their peculiar views as to the conditions under which society ought to exist. The meeting of the "Executive Committee of the Workingmen's Party of the United States," which met a few nights ago, proclaimed its quack doctrines. One of them was that the Government should run and operate all railroads. Now, during the six months ending the 1st of the present month, foreclosures have been ordered of fifteen roads, having a capital of forty-seven millions and a debt of eighty-five millions. In the same period thirty two roads, with fifty millions of stock and seventy-five millions of debt, have been sold and receivers appointed for sixteen roads, with a debt and stock of over one hundred and fifty million dollars. Many others will doubtless follow, and any thoughtful observer will see at once see with what monstrous taxes such an ideal scheme would burden the people for decades. When Congress assembles no doubt many other remedies equally as wild and visionary—plans for the carrying through of the Southern Pacific Railroad, for the erection of new Government buildings and a thousand like enterprises will be heard of. And the worst of it is that there will no doubt be found legislators ready to listen to and advocate these schemes. They have done so before. Under the guise of helping workingmen they have allowed the finances of the country to be interfered with and wild schemes of repudiation and inflation to be presented. The scenes transpiring to-day are a natural result of those combinations which have so long been pampered and coddled, and which have been allowed to trade every workshop and factory throughout the nation. The lawless element, which is now making its presence known, which would substitute anarchy for order and license for liberty, has gained its strength and boldness by this political dickering and truckling. But now it ought to end. Our Government has been the slow result of patient toil, of hard experience and accumulated wisdom. It is a government of the people, by the people and for the people. It does not exist for the benefit of any particular class or section. Its subjects are all working men, only differing in their labor and remuneration. Our only hope is in restored confidence and increased activity, and these can never be brought about either by lawlessness and violence or by the delusive schemes now attempted to be foisted into the attention of the people.

THE COLORED PEOPLE AND THE STRIKE

The *Gazette* of yesterday has the following:

"The riot at Perkins' Square on Sunday night was probably due to the absence of the police force ordinarily on duty in that section. The square has become a lounging place for negro loafers, to the great disgust and annoyance of the neighborhood; and the knowledge that the police were engaged elsewhere made the lazy bucks imagine that they could domineer over all the visitors to the square. An insult offered to a white lady led to a disturbance, which was made the occasion for a general assault by the negroes upon the white people in the square. Firearms were freely used, during which the greatest alarm and the peace and quiet of a pleasant residence section was seriously disturbed. Unfortunately, the police arrived too late to make any arrests."

As far as we have any information upon the subject there is not a single word of truth in the above paragraph except the naked statement that there was a disturbance at Perkins' Square. A great many colored people reside in the immediate vicinity of the square, and on Sunday evenings they are in the habit of coming to the spring and promenading through the square. As citizens they have a perfect right to do. If any of them act in a disorderly manner they are promptly arrested and taken to the station house, and we have never heard of an instance in which they were gently dealt with on account of their color. Such arrests, however, are exceedingly rare, and we infer from this that the colored people who visit Perkins' Square are as a rule quiet, orderly and well-behaved. Nobody finds fault with them except the white rowdies who come to that locality on Sunday evenings.

A man who talks about "lazy bucks" and pretends to believe that the negroes attempt to "domineer over all the visitors to the square" is entirely out of place in a newspaper office. In feeling, sentiment and culture he is on the same plane with the rabble that hovered around the Camden Depot on last Friday night. So far from the negroes making "a general assault upon the white people in the square" or any place else, everybody knows that in the panic through which we have passed the colored people were peaceable and orderly. They constitute an element in the working class from which nobody ever anticipates the least trouble. The city authorities have no more apprehension of an uprising of the unemployed or poorly-paid colored laborers than they have of a strike of the clerks and messengers in the several departments of the municipal government. Although debarred from nearly all the branches of industry in which reasonable wages are earned, they never complain and never "strike."

A despatch from Richmond published in the newspapers yesterday morning informs us that no strike is apprehended on the Southern railroads. We have not been in the South for some time, but when we last made a tour through the Southern States nearly all the trainmen on the railroads over which we passed were colored. The conductors, engineers and baggage-masters were white; the firemen and brakemen were almost without exception colored men. Unless there has been some radical change in the complexion of the train hands in the South we can all feel assured that there will be no interruption in the running of trains on the railroads south of the Union.

Probably it is the lack of the aggressive qualities which occasionally crop out in a "strike" of white laborers and mechanics which keeps the negro in a position of quasi servility. He is too much inclined to take what his employer chooses to give, and to make up the difference by midnight forays on chicken coops, pig pens and corn fields. The farmers of Calvert county, in this State, have entered into a compact by which they have bound themselves to pay only $75 per year to first-class laborers, $45 to second class and $36 to women. They have further determined to enforce this schedule of wages by refusing to rent houses to such laborers as will not accede thereto. Now, what would white men do under the circumstances? They would "strike." They would say to the farmers that it was impossible for them to support their families on $75 a year, and they would allow the corn and tobacco to be choked with weeds before they would raise a boe to save it at twenty-five cents a day. If the farmers insisted on their schedule there would be a general emigration of white laborers from Calvert county; they would go to other parts of the country where nobody would dream of asking an able-bodied man to work for twenty-five cents a day, or would accept the labor of an industrious woman for twelve cents a day. A "strike" like this is justified by the highest considerations of morality.

But this schedule of wages ranging from twenty-five cents a day to twelve cents a day is not offered to white men, who would indignantly reject it, but to negroes, who will accept it. Probably none of them will be permitted to starve, but laborers who work for twenty-five cents a day in this country must always remain poor, miserable creatures. Their food and clothing must be of the poorest and plainest and coarsest; their homes must be mere hovels and their families must grow up in ignorance. Even if schools should be provided at the public expense they would be utterly unable to clothe their children so that they would be fit to appear in the school room or to buy them books. It is to be greatly regretted that we have a class of laborers in this country who have not the courage, the self reliance and the aggressiveness to "strike" when offered twenty-five cents for ten hours' work.

WHAT IT COSTS.

The New York *World*, in its issue of Tuesday, publishes a most suggestive editorial article under the caption of "The Penalty of Mob Law." Assuming that the value of the property of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company destroyed by the mob will aggregate $4,500,000, a levy of $2.61 in the hundred dollars must be made upon all the taxable property in the city of Pittsburg to pay the damages. The population of the city is 140,000, and the assessed valuation of property is $172,000,000, so that if the tax were to be distributed per capitum every man, woman and child in the city would be required to pay $32.15 to make good the loss inflicted upon the Pennsylvania Railroad by the mob.

The law of Pennsylvania relating to the recovery of damages from the corporations of Philadelphia and Pittsburg when property has been destroyed by a mob seems to be exceedingly comprehensive in its provisions, and is free from the limitations and restrictions which makes it exceedingly difficult to maintain such an action in Maryland. All that the plaintiff has to do is to prove that the property was destroyed by a mob, and he is entitled to judgment for the full value. This is not the case in Maryland. It is provided by our Code that "no such liability shall be incurred by any county, incorporated town or city, unless the authorities thereof shall have had good reason to believe that such riot or tumultuous assemblage was about to take place; or, having taken place, shall have had notice of the same in time to prevent said injury or destruction, either by its own police or with the aid of the citizens of such county, town or city, it being the intention of this article that no such liability shall devolve on such county, town or city, unless the authorities, having notice, have also the ability of themselves, or with their own citizens, to prevent said injury. * * * * In no case shall indemnity be received when it shall be satisfactorily proved that the civil authorities and citizens of said county, town or city, when called on by the civil authorities thereof, have used all reasonable diligence and all the powers entrusted to them for the prevention or suppression of such riotous or unlawful assemblages."

From the foregoing it will be seen that no damages can be recovered from a county or municipal corporation in this State for the destruction of property by a mob, unless the authorities have had notice or had good reason to believe that an outbreak was imminent, and having such notice or such grounds of belief did not exert all their powers as conservators of the peace and all the force which they could command to prevent it. Should the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company bring action against the city to recover the value of the property destroyed on last Friday and Saturday the only question to be determined will be whether the city authorities used reasonable diligence in providing against the attack of the mob upon Camden Station and called to their assistance such force as men of ordinary prudence and intelligence would have deemed adequate to the emergency. Unless it is shown that the city authorities were remiss in their duty the corporation is not responsible.

THE STRIKERS AND THE LABORING CLASSES.

The New York *World* makes a strong point and brings it very forcibly home to the attention of the classes most concerned when it calls the attention of the "strikers" to the confusion and incalculable loss which they are practically active in inflicting upon people engaged in all sorts of occupations. It is worth while, the *World* says, to consider how large a proportion of the laboring force of the country is represented by this element which, acting solely in its own interest, is exposing all the rest of the laboring force of the country to daily and hourly loss and inconvenience. By the census of 1870 the employés of all the railways in the country, exclusive of clerks and officials, numbered 154,027 men. In the nine States which have so far been more or less affected by the pending strikes they numbered 88,534. These are the States of Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri. The day laborers in those nine States then amounted to 568,414 men. If we add to the day laborers the canalmen, the draymen and the laborers employed in various trades, we find this number swelled to 654,896. It, therefore, all the railway employés in the nine States mentioned were now out on "strike" every single man of them would be inflicting troubles and losses upon nearly eight other workingmen as respectable as himself in order to accomplish a purpose of his own. And this without taking into the account skilled artisans and mechanics, men employed in abattoirs and by express and steamboat companies, stevedores and others connected with the shipping interests, all of whom are necessarily and unfavorably affected by the protracted blockade of the great arteries of internal communication. Upon a moderate estimate, giving to each man of these various classes an average of four persons dependent upon him, we have a grand total of at least 3,000,000 persons in the nine States mentioned whose bread is interfered with by every day that this strike lasts, in order to accomplish the purposes not even of 88,534 railway employés—for the "strike" in the nine States mentioned is by no means even general, unless, perhaps, in West Virginia—but of really less than half that number. To sum the case up plainly, then, the interest of the respectable laboring classes of the nine States now invaded by the railway strike in seeing it ended is to the interest of the railway men who are actually engaged in the strike in keeping it up as are 3,000,000 persons to 44,262; or, giving four dependents to each "striker," to 221,310 persons. If this is not sacrificing the community to a class, what can deserve to be so described?

AN INDEFENSIBLE POSITION.

We can scarcely think it possible that the strikers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have duly considered the position in which they have placed themselves by their refusal to allow freight trains to run on the road. True, they say that they do not prevent the running of the trains, but this is only a subterfuge. They have resigned all connection with the road, and if they were to go home and stay there, or seek other employment, the road would soon be fully manned and running again. What would you think of the pressman of THE AMERICAN office if he were to resign his position and carry away with him somevital part of the press, which would prevent its being used, or stand at the door of the press room and intimidate any other pressman from entering? Or what would you think of the conduct of a bookkeeper of a mercantile firm who should throw up his position and persist in carrying away with him the key of the safe? Depend upon it, gentlemen, your present position, in the eye of all intelligent and fair-minded men is equally as indefensible as that of the pressman or the bookkeeper would be. This position is more grievous than your grievance can possibly be. It is a positive and palpable wrong that cannot be defended even by those who most strongly sympathize with you in your strike. It is a breach of the personal and individual right of property. It is taking into your control that which does not belong to you. It is depriving those who built and stocked the roads of the free use of that which they expended their capital in constructing. Although you may have been oppressed beyond endurance, and thrown up your positions in consequence, it is not manly or defensible for you to stand guard over a road with which you have severed your connection. However much you may have the sympathy of the people, you have placed yourselves in an indefensible position and must get out of it.

It would naturally have been supposed that the order issued by the Police Commissioners of this city with reference to the closing of saloons and bar rooms during the present excited state of public feeling would have been cheerfully obeyed. The universal testimony of all who saw the rioting at Camden Depot during Friday and Saturday nights is that these engaged in it were under the influence of liquor, and had evidently gained whatever assumed courage they showed from this source. The propriety, therefore, of closing up all avenues leading to lawlessness was unquestioned by every law-abiding citizen. But, unfortunately, a number of saloon keepers did not look at the matter in this light, and since the publication of the order it has been frequently violated. The old adage as to law makers and law breakers has received an illustration in one case, where a former member of the State Legislature, now the representative of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards in the Second Branch of the City Council, was arrested for selling liquor at his saloon. There are some people so old-fashioned in their ideas as to entertain the opinion that it is not consistent with the dignity supposed to attach to a municipal or any other official to find him also engaged in this particular branch of business. Be that as it may, however, there can be but one sentiment as to his action in the present crisis. We are glad to find that the police are doing their duty in the matter, and that they have not allowed themselves to be influenced by any personal considerations They have not only the moral but also the practical support of all classes for the fearless and impartial manner in which they have acted, and if, during the existence of the present crisis they continue to arrest all who violate the law they will have done a good work. When the trial of these men comes off it is to be hoped that the same firm course will be pursued. Their offence is a serious one, and the punishment ought to be commensurate with its gravity.

CAPTAIN CRAPO'S VOYAGE.—Captain Crapo and his wife have arrived in England, successfully finishing their voyage across the Atlantic in a whaleboat. They lost some of their clothing overboard, and Captain Crapo's left hand has been rendered nearly useless by his constant exertions in steering. Beyond this they have had no mishap, but now that the voyage is ended Captain Crapo may very well ask himself what he has gained by needlessly exposing his own and his wife's lives in this way. He has gained nothing except the privilege of seeing his name in the newspapers, and that might have been secured at greatly less expense and trouble. He has demonstrated nothing except that an open boat may cross the Atlantic Ocean successfully, in the summer months, and that had been demonstrated already. On the whole the voyage appears to have been a singularly unprofitable one.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The unpaliatan Tollanel county (Connecticut) *Journal* (Republican) calls Miss Dodge "Senator Blaine's Cossack."

The investigation of a naval claim of the firm of Tilton, Wheelwright & Co. by the last House of Representatives resulted in a report that the claim as paid by Secretary Robeson, amounting to $32,319, was fraudulent, and that a Mr. Hanley, a clerk in the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, received several hundred dollars from one of the firm for furnishing him with copies of the records in the case. Hanley, who was not disturbed by Robeson, has been dismissed by Secretary Thompson.

General Mahone, in the belief of the Richmond (Va.) *Whig*, one of his strong supporters, "is now well in the lead" for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Virginia. He announced his views on the State finances a few days ago, as follows:

"First, I was always opposed to the Funding bill. Second. I do not own a dollar in State bonds. Third. I favor such steps in regard to the bonded indebtedness of the State as will bring about a compromise, either of the principal or interest, that will bring regular payment of the reduced liabilities within easy reach of the taxpayers; and I am opposed to an increase of the rate of taxation under any circumstances."

"Templeton" writes from Boston to the Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* as follows:

"Collector Simmons is now sure of his office till its present term expires. Next spring he is to meet the formidable effort of his opponents. The subject of reappointment comes up then, and there are two very potent men in the State who are determined that Mr. Simmons shall not be reappointed. They are John F. Hoar and John M. Forbes. Neither will be wrong in the end, and neither is likely to relax in his purpose. The Collector may beat them. If he does, it will be the most signal triumph of all he has won—greater even than that displayed in his list of endorsements from merchants and public officials which has kept him secure in his seat till his first term of office expires."

A proposition for elevating the membership of political conventions, which is at least novel, is made by the Litchfield (Conn.) *Enquirer*, which suggests that delegates be chosen as now by party primary meetings, but that the same delegates be selected for different conventions—State, Congressional, and so on—and be paid by the State. This the *Enquirer* believes would reduce political expenses and would give the position of delegate an official character that would induce better men to seek it than those who seek it now. One of the obstacles to the plan which will at once suggest itself is that the State would have to recognize and pay the delegates of a dozen or more political parties, of which perhaps only two could have any real strength.

In a drug shop.—Customer: "I've tried the rat poison, and it won't work." Druggist: "Did you follow my directions—put it on some fresh bread and set it in a dry place?" Customer: "Yes, and the rats wouldn't touch it." Druggist (indignant): "Then your rats are good for nothing at all."

When General Grant sailed away from Ostend, Britannia wiped her eye, and, remembering her Telemaque, fancied herself Calypso, who, no pouvait se consoler, du depart d'Ulysse.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

Oh, yes; but when the late Rev. Lemuel Strabosh sailed from Honolulu for Pwitahokai, the Sandwiches, remembering their Polkoh ametopeko, fancied themselves Blakarapakemoltic, who kokere nock pong de jackerack sag nechesmatu perkisdiroredyk. This is a well-attested fact.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

OBITUARY.

THOMAS PLACIDE.

Thomas Placide, the last of a well-known family of actors, committed suicide last Friday on the grounds of his residence, at Tom's river, New Jersey. He had been afflicted for a long time with cancer in the mouth, caused, it is said, by excessive smoking. He had suffered much pain before he learned the true nature of the disease from a person to whom Dr. Carnochan had intrusted it as a secret. Remembering the terrible experiences of his brother, Harry Placide who died nine years ago from the same disease, he concluded to end his life. He despatched a letter to a friend on Friday, in which he stated his intention to commit suicide, having been driven to the deed by the most agonizing tortures that man can suffer—beyond human endurance." About 3 o'clock in the afternoon he had good-bye to Mr. Potter, a friend who was on a visit at the house, and to his servant, stating that he would return in a little while. Mr. Potter and the servant were the only persons in the house, Mrs. Placide having gone to New York. Mr. Placide then went directly to the carriage house, pulled a chair into the middle of the building pistol shot himself through the right temple, the ball passing in an oblique direction back of the left eye and lodging under the skin on the left side of the head. Mr. Potter, who had thought his actions strange, hearing the pistol shot, went to the carriage house and found Mr. Placide lying on the floor still breathing, but insensible. He died in an hour and a-half.

The news of Mr. Placide's death attracted comparatively little attention, as he was only slightly known to the theatre goers of the present day. He was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1805. His father, Alexander Placide, and his brother, Henry, were actors. His mother, known on the stage as Mrs. Lafolie, and two of his sisters, Mrs. Mann and Mrs. Wm. Rufus Blake, were actresses. The father was manager of the Richmond Theatre when it was destroyed by fire in 1811 "Tom" Placide first appeared on the stage in 1823 at the old Park Theatre in 1828, and remained there almost continuously until the building was burned. About the year 1845 he left this city and travelled through the South. For four years, and until it was burned down, he managed in New Orleans what was known as the Placide's variety theatre. He also played an engagement at Wallack's Theatre, then at Broadway and Broome street, and in 1862 assisted the "Wallack Department" Company in Boston. He played brief engagements in different parts of the country, but he has not appeared upon the stage for the last ten years. In 1836 he married Miss Jane Grey with whom he had been in love in his youthful days, and who had been twice married before her union with Mr. Placide. Her husbands had left her some property from both her former husbands, and Mr. and Mrs. Placide went to her estate at Tom's River. Where they have lived ever since.

Few associates of Thomas Placide were in the city when the news of his death came. Many of them, grown old like himself, are enjoying the cool breezes of country homes. Others have gone away for the summer. When Mr. Placide came to New York he participated in the festivities which followed his appointment as Liberty street, the resort of many persons belonging to his profession. His last visit to this place was to attend a benefit given to his brother Harry. If his disease continued he would end all pain by shooting himself. Recently he sent to Mr. Sutherland a fishing-rod which was given to him by his brother, and received it from Capt. Ogden, of the United States Navy.

Theatre-goers of the old school will read of the death of this accomplished actor with a feeling of personal sorrow. If "Tom" Placide was not a great artist like his brother, Henry Placide, he was in his way a most efficient and versatile performer. He could play anything that was not too serious sufficiently well, but in the eccentric parts which give piquancy to light farce he was particularly skillful. He had a humorous vein that was peculiarly his own, and his blood that French vivacity which those who frequent the theatre for amusement find so engaging. He was a good deal of a strolling actor, and thirty or forty years ago was well known in all the principal theatres of the country. His brother Henry, though a player of much higher pretensions, was mainly a New Yorker, with a New York reputation, but "Tom" played everywhere from New Orleans to Boston, and was a favorite with the public. But he belonged to a past generation, and had been almost forgotten by the present. The exquisite finish, the palpable humor, the delicacy of make-up, the unflagging animal spirits, the perfect mastery of "business," and the nice discrimination which marked the acting of this veteran, are not too frequently to be found in the theatre of the present day. He did what not a great many "comic" actors do—he made the audience laugh. His Dromio, with Mr. Hackett as his double, used to fill the old Park Theatre with merriment. The few who remember him in his prime, cheerful and good-natured, bursting and flitting about the stage, will hear of his untimely exit with unfeigned regret.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WESTMINSTER LETTER.

VISIT OF THE SIXTH—THE RACES, &C.

[Special Correspondence of The American.]

WESTMINSTER, MD., July 24, 1877.

The Board of Directors of the Agricultural Fair Company of this county held a meeting this afternoon to take further action in relation to the great races and the tournament, to be held on July 31 and August 1st and 2d.

All preparations had been made for giving the Sixth Regiment a grand reception, but owing to the terrible correspondence of Friday recently, it is probable our people will be disappointed. However, in case the Sixth cannot come, our citizens are prepared to give the Fifth one of the heartiest welcomes it has ever received.

The races will be the finest ever held in this State. Thirty-three entries have already been made, with this evening's mail to hear from. These horses are well known racers, the fastest in the country, and they come from many different States.

The Board of Directors this afternoon took further action in relation to additional preparations for the reception and entertainment of throng of visitors, and it is doing everything in its power to render the occasion a pleasant and brilliant one.

WANTED—A MANLY, STEADY STRUGGLE

[From the Utica Herald]

The efforts of President Hayes to "take the office-holder out of politics," were in danger of ridiculous wreck on the desire to except the National Committee from the operation of his rule. The most effectual criticism of the Administration on this subject will be exposure of apparent inconsistencies, and of failure to make good the "civil service" pledges and patronage. This will have force from the fact that facts sustain it. The President cannot correct at first sight the evil of half a century. He cannot at once lift up all the strata of the civil service. Some cases which on the surface may appear infractions of his wise rule will be found on the facts to be shown to be consistent with it. Other exceptions may be temporary expedients to reach broader and more lasting corrections. The intelligent citizens will not expect millennial glories in a week or a month. The popular conscience and the enlightened judgment will be satisfied by a manly, sincere, steady struggle to remove the glaring destroying evils.

NEVER ALLOW either *Diarrhœa, Dysentery*, or any Bowel Affection to have its own way, or serious consequences may result; with Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam at hand, these affections may be promptly, safely and efficaciously treated.

A SOLACE FOR THE AGED.

In the decline of life, as the vigor of the system wanes and infirmities attack it to which in early life it was a stranger, the use of a safe medicinal stimulant is highly advisable. Nothing, as experience shows, is so admirably adapted to the wants of old people as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is a real solace to the aged, and the best safeguard they can possibly use against the complaints to which they are peculiarly liable. It invigorates the body and cheers the mind, is pure, agreeable and effective. Rheumatism, lumbago and gout are more frequently developed in age than in youth or middle life. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are an excellent remedy for those painful disorders, and also fortify the system against them. They never create undue excitement, are gentle in their action, and are infinitely purer than the unmedicated stimulants of commerce.

THE SEASIDE LIBRARY.

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

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4. A WOMAN HATER. Charles Reade's New Novel. 20c.
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6. THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII. By Bulwer..... 10c.
7. ADAM BEDE. By George Eliot. (Double No.)... 20c.
8. THE ABUNDEL MOTTO. By Mary Cecil Hay..... 10c.
9. ON MYSTERIOUS MONEY. By Mary Cecil Hay..... 10c.
10. THE WOMAN IN WHITE. By Wilkie Collins..... 20c.
11. THE MILL ON THE FLOSS. By George Eliot. 20c.
12. THE AMERICAN SENATOR. By Anthony Trollope. 20c.
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18. BARBARA'S HISTORY. By Amelia B. Edwards ... 20c.
19. A TERRIBLE TEMPTATION. By Charles Reade 10c.
20. OLD CURIOSITY SHOP. By Charles Dickens..... 20c.
21. FOUL PLAY. By Charles Reade..... 20c.
22. MAN AND WIFE. By Wilkie Collins..... 20c.
23. THE QUEEN'S ENTERTAINER. By Mary Cecil Hay.... 10c.

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

GEORGE MUNRO,
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RELIABLE help for weak and nervous sufferers Chronic, painful, and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the grand de-ideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal, with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC Co., New York City. t

An indefinable yet exquisite perfume lingers in the laces and lingerie among which has been laid one of J. & E. ATKINSON'S delicate Sachets. t

BURNETT'S COCOAINE allays irritation, removes dandruff, and invigorates the action of the capillaries in the highest degree. 11 t

READ DR. OLIVE'S card in another column.

Miscellaneous.

SIGN PAINTING.

SHRIVER, THE SIGN PAINTER, HAS REMOVED TO COR. CHARLES AND SARATOGA STREETS. Formerly of 166 Baltimore street. jy25-4t*

LIQUID RENNET.

I For making delicious and healthful Desserts from Fresh Milk. 30 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists and Grocers, and by the manufacturers.

ANDREWS & THOMPSON,
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BALTIMORE TERRA-COTTA WORKS.

M. KIRK HOUSE,
(Successor to GEORGE R. HOUSEHOUSE.)
Manufacturer of
STOVE BRICK LINING, FIRE BRICK, DRAIN AND SEWER PIPE.
Received highest Award at Centennial.

BOLTING CLOTHS,
EXTRA HEAVY,
Double Extra and Standard qualities, Swiss manufacture, Anchor brand, all numbers, for sale reduced prices, and Cloths made to order, by
T. B. STARR & CO., 178 North street

To Taxpayers.

TAX DEPARTMENT,
CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BALTIMORE, July 23, 1877.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

THE BOOKS OF THIS OFFICE WILL BE OPENED ON WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST ENSUING, FOR THE COLLECTION OF STATE AND CITY TAXES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

TEN (10) PER CENT. DISCOUNT WILL BE ALLOWED ON CITY PERSONAL, AND EIGHT (8) PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON CITY REAL ESTATE BILLS PAID ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTIETH DAY OF AUGUST.

FIVE (5) PER CENT. DISCOUNT WILL BE ALLOWED ON ALL STATE BILLS.

Taxpayers who propose to avail themselves of these rates will insure their bills being ready in season by handing in their names without delay.

As errors may be here made by the State Board of Assessors in returning property in erroneous names, taxpayers will facilitate the transaction of their business with this office by first examining the ward books in charge of the Appeal Tax Court, and ascertaining in whose name the property on which they propose paying the taxes, has been returned.

The tax on shares of stock of the following incorporated institutions is payable at this office by the shareholders.

BANKS.

National Bank of Baltimore, Commercial and Farmers' National, Citizens' National, Farmers and Merchants' National, Farmers and Planters' National, Union National, Traders' National and Marine.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Peabody Fire and Washington Fire and Loan Companies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company, Baltimore and Harford, Baltimore and Havre-de-Grace, and Baltimore and Reisterstown Turnpike Companies; Ashland Manufacturing, Mount Vernon Manufacturing, Thistle Manufacturing, Union Manufacturing and Maryland Fertilizing and Manufacturing Companies; Scrip Certificates of Baltimore City Gaslight Company, Belvidere Land Improvement, Building Association, Citizens' Security and Land Company, Harlem Permanent Building Association, Log Cabin Permanent Building Association, Maryland Permanent Land and Building Security Company, Merchants and Mechanics' Permanent Building and Land Company, Newington Land and Loan Company, Permanent Land Company, Baltimore Savings, Loan and Trust Company of Mount Washington; Howard Land Company, Imperial Land and Loan Company, Baltimore, Catonsville and Ellicott City P. R. R. Co.; Domestic Telegraph Company, Baltimore and Locust Point Ferry Company, and Baltimore and Ohio, Western Maryland and Northern Central Railway Companies' Registered Bonds.

GEORGE F. THOMAS,
Collector.

jy23,24,25,26,30&31.

Special Notices.

ROOMS OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.
JULY 23, 1877.

NOTICE.

The Library and Reading Rooms will be CLOSED for cleaning and repairs, from

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

NEW YORK.

THE FEELING IN THE CITY.

POPLE ADVISED TO KEEP AWAY FROM THE COMMUNIST MEETING—THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE—OPERATIONS OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Postmaster James said to-day that there was no interference with mails for New England and the Southern States. All through mails for West, Southwest and the Middle States are hed by way of Canada and the New York Central Great Western Railroads. Mayor Ely to-day the Grand Central Depot and had a consulta- with Superintendent Toucey, of the New York Central. Reports from the interior line of that road favorable.

he Mayor and police authorities do not anticipate ny trouble in this city. In regard to the meeting in ompkins Square to-morrow evening it is suggested all good citizens keep away and not countenance ebounge by their presence any disturbance. A ge force of police will be present to preserve order. the Ninth Regiment has been ordered to Albany, was to proceed there at 3 o'clock. General Shaler, e First Division, said to-day that he did not anticipate trouble, but that all precautions had been

The feeling at

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE

more intense to-day, and at one time a position circulated requesting the managers to hold a ing to-morrow to give expression to the opinions Exchange, but the idea was abandoned, and re- o-morrow will be excessively light. The mar- hot excited, however, corn being influenced slight degree, and whiskey advanced two cents barrel.

Superintendent Toucey, of the New York Central road, reports that the situation among his men is unchanged, except at West Albany and Dewitt, e men were forced to quit work by the mob. He ght the men at this end of the line would not trike.

Mr. Toucey denies the truth of the report published the morning, that he would restore the wages per nt. to the employes' wages at the end of the month. e said all trains arrived on time to-day, and that the men in his employ were not those forced to trike unless they were driven to it by mobs. No trike has taken place on

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

A delegation of brakemen called on the receiver of e road, and requested that the men be restored to the old figure. He refused, and the men went way indignant, but up to last accounts no strike had occurred.

BRIE RAILROAD OFFICIALS

eceived despatches that strikers have congregated t Corning and stopped trains there. The Twenty- rd Regiment of Brooklyn has been ordered from ornellsville to Corning to disperse the mob.

ORE TROOPS IN READINESS—THE RIOTERS BE- JOYING THEMSELVES.

LBANY, July 24.—It is said the Albany Burgesses ps, an independent company, has been ordered The Ninth Brigade, General Dickerman, is also ported ready to proceed to Rochester at a moment's otice.

The strikers at West Albany have sent in word that they will not molest the property, but will do so if no lawless acts have been indulged in. The strikers are scattered along the road on either side of the ow depot, and children are bringing them their oon meals and all sitting down enjoying it, while ome are racing with hand cars and singing songs. Superintendent Toucey has ordered to-day the state element gathered here keep them away from ity. They are without leaders as yet. The storm ay blow over without any violence in this vicinity.

2:15 P. M.—The Tenth Regiment of this city has ot received a despatch to move from its armory. ey are racing with hand cars and singing songs. e railroad men wanted to keep them away from ity. They are without leaders as yet. The storm ay blow over without any violence in this vicinity.

Baltimore American.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1877.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD

REPORTED BY

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

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1877.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20s, 5th.....100
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1881.....111⅝
1,000 Baltimore and Ohio 6, 1889.....101⅝
2,000 do do do do.....101⅝
5 shares Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.....90¾

SECOND BOARD.

5,000 Gold, coin.....105⅝
5,000 do do.....105⅝
9,000 U. S. 5-20s, 5th.....108⅜
7,000 Marietta and Cincin. 8s, 3d Mort.....70
1,000 do do do do.....71¼
1,000 Baltimore and Ohio 6s, 1889.....101⅝
1,000 do do do.....101⅝
1,000 do do do.....101
5 shares Merchants' Bank.....109
14 do do do.....110
7 shares Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.....90¾
10 do do do.....90

CLOSING RATES OF THE STOCK BOARD.

	BID.	ASK.		BID.	ASK.
Gold	105⅝	105¾	Balto. Fire Ins.	...	...
U. S. 6s, 1881	112¼	...	Asso. Firemen's Ins.	5¾	5¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	108⅝	109	Howard Fire Ins.	6¼	...
U. S. 5s, 6th	111½	112¼	Washington Fire Ins.	...	110
U. S. 5s, Defence	111½	112	Balto. & Ohio 6s, '80	101	101¼
Va. Deferred	7	7¼	Balto. & Ohio 6s, '90	104	106
Va. Consol. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	63¾	64	Pitts. & Conn. 1st 7s	91	92¼
Va. Coupons, 1, 2, 3, 4	60	60¼	N. Central 6s, 1885	100	...
Missouri 6s, Ja. J. Y.	106	107	N. Central 6s, 1900	100	...
Tennessee 6s, old	41	41¼	N. Cen. 6s, 1900, gold	91	...
Tennessee 6s, new	40¼	40½	Balto. & Ohio, 1st M.	98	98
Balto. 6s, J. & J. 90	103	...	W. Md. 6s, 1st M., '90	99	...
Balto. 6s, 1890	113¼	W. Md. 6s, 2d pref.	40	...	
Balto. 6s, new, 1900	112	...	W. Md. 6s, 2d Wash	100	...
Balto. 6s, Loan of 1890	112	...	Mar. & Cin. 7s, '92	21	...
Bank of Baltimore	124¾	Mar. & Cin. 7s, 3d	32¾	...	
Bank of Commerce	11¾	Mar. & Cin. 6s, 3d	11¼	...	
Citizens' Bank	12	12¼	Balto. & Darlington	61	...
Com. and Farm.	101	...	Cant. Co. 1st 6s, gold	91	...
Farm. and Drov.	41	...	Balto. & Lake Ch.	65	...
Ger. Amer. Bk.	102	...	Or. & Alex. 6s, 2d	67	...
Merchants' Bank	109	110	Balto. & Ohio, Aug. 1	33	...
Marine Bank	22	...	People's Gas, 6s, J. & J.	13	...
Mechanics' Bank	10	10¼	Balto. Warehouse	19	20¼
Merchants' Bank	109	110	Canton Co.	22	22¼
National Bank	92	92	Vir. Con. Coup.	80¾	80¾
Nat. Exchange	103	103	Balto. & Sus. R.	...	...
People's Bank	20	21	B. & Lon. Co.	250	...
Union Bank	61	61¼	Cinch. 7s 1st, J. & J.	101¼	105¼
Balto. & Ohio, M.N.	89¾	90	Cinch. 7s 2d, M. N.	105	...
Northern Central	12	13	Norfolk Water 8s	109¼	105
Balto. & Potom.	85	...	Balto. Water 3d, 8s	...	105
Firemen's Insur.	43¾	Ind. Water 1st	109	...	

PRICES OF STOCKS AND BONDS IN NEW YORK

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Through William Fisher & Sons, Stock and Bill Brokers, No. 22 South Street.

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1877.

	1st Board.	2d Board.
United States Coupon 6s of 1881	112	112¼
District Columbia Bonds	...	100¼
United States 4½ % c	109⅝	109⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865, new issue	109¼	109¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅝	109
United States 5-20s of 1868	111	111
United States 5s	112¼	112¼
United States 10-40s	112¼	112¼
United States Currency 6s	124¾	124¾
Missouri 6s	106	108⅝
Missouri 6s, Han. and St. Joseph	105¼	...
Tennessee 6s, A Coupon	40¾	41
Tennessee 6s, new	41¾	41
Virginia 6s, A Coupon	60	...
Virginia 6s, new	50	...
Virginia Consols	78	...
Virginia Deferred	5	...
North Carolina 6s, X Coupon	17	...
North Carolina 6s, new	12	...
North Carolina 6s, special tax	2	...
Georgia 6s	102¼	...
Georgia 7s	105	...
Louisiana 6s, old	45	...
Louisiana 6s, new	45	...
Louisiana Levee 6s	40	...
Louisiana 7s, new 8s	40	...
Alabama 8s	40	...
Alabama 5s, extended	38	...
South Carolina, old, J. & J.	37	...
South Carolina, new, Jan'y and July	37	...
South Carolina, April and October	37	...
Central Pacific 6s	107	...
Union Pacific 6s	103¼	...
Lawton Company	12	...
Western Union Telegraph	62¾	61¾
Quicksilver Mining Company	5	...
Delaware and Hudson Canal	85	85
New Jersey Central 6s, Extension	96	...
Adams Express	56	...
United States Express	41	...
Am. and Merchants' Union Express	15	...
Chey. Col. and I. C.	19¼	19¾
Pacific Mail Steamship	19¼	19¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson River RR	90⅝	90⅝
N. Y. Central	93¾	93¾
Erie Railroad, preferred	...	...
Harlem Railroad	137¼	138¼
Michigan Central Railroad	61¼	61¼
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Rlm	46¾	47¼
Illinois Railroad	92	92
Illinois Central Railroad	56	54¾
New Jersey Central Railroad	39	39¼
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad	72	73
North Western, common	40¾	40¾
North Western, preferred	46	48¾
Rock Island	92	90¾
St. Paul and St. Paul, common	21¾	21¾
St. Paul and St. Paul, preferred	36¾	35¾
Toledo and Wabash	8¾	8¾
Fort Wayne Railroad	83	84¾
Ohio and Mississippi Railroad	2¾	2¾
Chicago and Alton Railroad	80	80
Chicago and Alton Railroad, pref.	114	114
Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad	21¼	21¼
Han. and St. Joe Railroad, preferred	...	...
Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, pref.	66	66¼
Morris & Essex Railroad	96	96¼
Del., Lac. and Western Railroad	39¾	38¾
Union Pacific Railroad	63	63
Reading Coal Company	11¼	11¼
Cumberland Coal Company	...	...
American Coal Company	...	...
Maryland Coal Company	...	...
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	20	19

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, July 24.

The opening quotation of Gold in New York to-day was 105¾, which was increased to 105⅞, went back to the first figure, again recovered, and closed quiet at 105⅝; ⅜ less offered. In the Baltimore Stock Exchange coin opened at 105¾, sold up to 105⅞, fell off to 105⅝, but closed quiet at 105⅝.

In London consols dropped a small fraction, closing steady at 94⅝.

In the Baltimore Stock market, at the first session of the Board 1,000 United States 6s per cent., sold at 109, and 1,000 United States 1881s at 112⅜. In Railroad bonds 3,000 Baltimore and Ohio 1880s sold at 101¼. Baltimore and Ohio steady; 3 shares brought 90¾, 90 bid; market very dull.

At the second session of the Stock Board 9,000 United States 5-20s of 1867 sold at 108⅞. In Bank stocks 19 shares of Merchants' Bank brought 109. $10,000 Gold coin sold at 105¾. In Railroad bonds 2,000 Marietta and Cincinnati third mortgages sold at 70¼; also 1,000 Baltimore and Ohio, 1880s, at 101¼. Baltimore and Ohio was weaker, 7 shares selling at 90¾, and 10 shares at 90, 89¾ being bid at the close.

NEW YORK FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Our New York telegrams furnish the following:

Exchange is dull and unchanged.

The money market was firm, and call loans were down 2¾@4%. Governments were firm and higher in some cases.

The Stock market opened at ⅛@1⅜ lower than it closed yesterday, the latter Northwestern preferred. New York Central was 1⅜ lower, Michigan Central 1¼, Rock Island 1¼ and Lake Shore and Chicago and Alton 1 each. Immediately after opening the general list fell ⅛@1¼, led by Illinois Central. The whole market then began advancing, and by noon rose ⅜@2, the latter Northwestern preferred. Rock Island advanced 1¼, New York Central, Illinois Central and St. Paul preferred advanced 1¼ each, Lake Shore 1¼ and Michigan Central 1 per cent. Later prices again fell off ⅜@¾, the latter Rock Island.

The sales at the New York Stock Board to-day were as follows: Pacific Mail 500, Northwestern preferred 3,000, Northwestern 2,000, Northwestern preferred 8,400, Rock Island 12,100, St. Paul 4,800, do. preferred 19,400, Ohio and Mississippi 600, Erie 800, Hannibal and St. Joe 800, do. preferred 100, Lake Shore 22,500, New York Central 11,300, Michigan Central 10,600, Delaware and Hudson 2,800, New Jersey Central 1,400, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 16,300, Morris and Essex 3,900, District of Columbia bonds 1,000, Wabash 600.

This table will show the course of the market for leading shares this day:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Gold	105⅝	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
New York Central	90	90⅜	89⅜	89⅜
Erie	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Lake Shore	47	47⅞	46⅞	46⅞
Rock Island	92	92⅜	90⅜	90⅜
Northwestern	20¼	20¼	18⅜	18⅜
Do. preferred	46	48	46	46
Ohio and Mississippi	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Pacific Mail	19	19⅜	19	19⅜
Milwaukee & St. Paul	30¼	31⅜	30	30⅜
Do. preferred	56¾	57⅜	55¼	55¼
Union Pacific	63	63	63	63
Hannibal and St. Joe	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Michigan Central	60¾	61¼	60¾	60¾
Illinois Central	55	55¼	54¾	55
Delaware & Hudson	35	35¼	34¾	34¾
New Jersey Central	10	10¼	10	10
Del., Lac. & Western	39¼	39¼	38¾	38¾
Morris and Essex	66	66¼	66	66
Chicago, B. & Quincy	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾

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

	Bid.	Asked.
1881 U. S. 6s, January and July	112¾	....
1885 5-20s, January and July	109⅜	....
1867 5-20s, do.	109	....
1868 5-20s, do.	111	....
10-40 bonds, May and November	112½	....
Currency sixes	125	....
New 4½s per cents	111	....
New four and a-half per cents	108⅜	....

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET—NIGHT DESPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Money easier; 2¾@3. Exchange dull; 4.86. Gold quiet; 105⅝@105¾ bid. Rates for carrying not quoted. Governments firm; 1881s, coupons, 112¼; new, 109¾; 1867s 109; 1868s 111; new issue 111; 10-40 coupons 112½; new fours 108⅞; Tennessee 6s 43¾; new 44; Virginia 6s 30; new; consolidated 78; deferred 5; Louisiana 6s 45; new 45; Levee 6s, 40; do. 8s 40; Alabama 8s 40; do. 5s 40; Georgia 6s 109¾; do. 7s 107; North Carolina 7; do. new 10¾; special tax 2; South Carolina 38; do. new 37; Erie 8¾.

Stocks heavy and depressed; New York Central 89⅞; Erie 7¾; Lake Shore 46¾; Illinois Central 54¾; Pittsburg 75; Chicago and Northwestern 18¾; do. preferred 45¾; Rock Island 90. Sub-Treasury balances—gold, $88,735,624; currency, $49,174,888. The Sub-Treasury paid out for interest $87,000; for bonds $26,000. Customs receipts $463,000.

BALTIMORE MARKETS—JULY 24, 1877.

BREADSTUFFS—Receipts very light of Flour, and there is little or no stock offering, but there is a good trade demand, and such lots as are on sale are readily taken at full rates. Choice grades Extra and Family are specially scarce. Wheat opened dry were 1,381 bbls., but the sales aggregate only 600 bbls., 300 of the latter sold early at $1.20 for new Western winter do. at $1.22; 100 do. new Howard Street at $1.26; 100 do. at $1.25, and 200 do. City Mills do. at $1.28 per bush. The market closes steady, and we quote as follows, viz:

Howard Street Super	$ 4.50@5.25	
" Extra	6.50@7.50	
" Family	8.25@9.25	
" Fancy	9.50@9.75	
Western Super	4.50@5.00	
" Extra	6.00@7.50	
" Family	8.25@9.25	
Northwestern Spring Extra	6.75@8.00	
" Family	8.50@9.00	
City Mills Super	4.50@5.00	
City Mills Extra	6.00@7.75	
City Mills Rio Brands Extra	8.50@9.00	
Baltimore Family	9.75@ 0.00	
" Fancy	9.50@ 0.00	
Spring Wheat Flour, patent	9.50@ 0.00	
Pickle's Bridgewater Family	9.75@ 0.00	
Colbert's Excelsior Graham	9.75@ 0.00	
Rye Flour	4.75@ 5.00	
Corn Meal—City Mills per bbl	3.00@ 3.10	
" Western	0.00@ 0.00	
" City Mills per 100 lbs	1.75@ 1.80	

WHEAT.—Receipts were light as compared with yesterday, amounting to only 15,000 bushels, viz: 14,300 Maryland and Virginia and 800 Pennsylvania, and the market, under the decreased supplies and a brisk demand from both millers and shippers, was strong, with prices full 3 cents higher on the higher grades, but common and tough parcels were dull and difficult to place. Sales reported of 1,300 bu. Pennsylvania red at 155@157 cents; 1,000 ordinary South Western do. at 140@145 cents; 1,500 fair do. at 150 cents; 6,000 fair to good do. at 152@155 cents; 4,000 good to prime do. at 158@159 cents, and 2,500 amber at 161@162 cents. There were no arrivals of Western reported, but free sales of this description were reported for forward delivery, viz: 7,000 No. 2 winter red for July at 155 cents; 5,000 do. August at 145¾ cents; 5,000 do. at 146 cents, and 15,000 do. September at 143 cents. Sales at the Board after Change yesterday of 20,000 bu. No. 2 winter red for August at 145 cents, and 30,000 do. September at 143 cents.

After Change the market for Western options was not so strong and closed dull. The sales were as follows: 18,000 bushels August at 145 cents; 10,000 do. at 144¾ cents; 30,000 September at 143 cents, and 15,000 do. at 143 cents.

At the close we quote as follows: Southern red, common to fair, 135@140 cents; good to prime do. 150@155; amber 160@163; Pennsylvania—good to prime do. 158@159; No. 2 red winter for July 155; do. for August 144 bid; do. for September 143.

CORN.—Receipts to-day only 3,700 bu., viz: 400 bu. Western and 3,300 bu. Southern. Shipments 38,069 bu. Stock of all kinds 384,775 bu.

The number of cars Western inspected only 1. Southern was in good demand and firm, with prices 2 to 3 cents higher than on yesterday, but the market continues more or less unsettled. Sales reported of some 9,000 bu. white and 600 bu. yellow, in lots, at all 70 cents per bu. For Western the market was cut, strong and higher, prices being from 1 to 1½ cents up since yesterday. There is none arriving, the interruption to railroad communication preventing supplies coming for ward, and dealings are necessarily restricted in consequence. Sales reported to-day of only some 46,000 bu., viz. 400 bu. Western mixed at 64¾ cents; 400 bu. do. at 64¾; 5,000 bu. July at 64¾; 26,000 bu. August at 62¾; 10,000 bu. last half do. at 62¾, and 10,000 bu. all August at 62½. Sales also after Change yesterday of 15,000 bu. mixed July at 63 cents, and 5,000 bu. do. August at 62.

After Change the market was easier, with more stock offering, and we note sales as follows: 25,000 bu. July at 64 cents, and 10,000 bu. August at 62.

Quotations: Southern yellow 70 cents; do. white 70; Western steamer 68¾; Western mixed spot 64. For July 64. For August 62. For September 62.

OATS.—Receipts very light and exclusively of Southern, and the market a little firmer in tone. Sales 300 bu. old Southern at 45@48 cents, and 600 new do. at 40@44 cents per bu. We quote: Western mixed, old, at 40@43 cents; do. bright do. 44@45; Southern, fair to good, new, 40@41; do. prime, new, 42@44; Pennsylvania, old, 41@45.

RYE is dull. We note a sale of 100 bu. prime at 68 cents, and we quote prime at 68@70 per bu.

COFFEE.—Later advices from Rio show increasing receipts and lower prices. Here the market is very quiet, owing to the closing of the Western transportation, and we learn of no sales. The stock is about 90,000 bags, only one-third of which is in first hands. There is no change in prices to note, and we quote as follows: Rio ordinary cargoes, 9¾ cents; fair do. 18¾@19 cents; good do. 19¾@19¾ cents; prime do. 19¾@20 cents; job lots ordinary to choice 17@22 cents per lb., cash, 4 to 6 days.

COTTON.—The market is quiet, and though there is no pressure to sell, the absence of demand makes sellers more disposed to meet the views of buyers, or at to ask for offers. Spinners will not bid up unless their needs are urgent, and hence we have no sales to report. Receipts at all ports for the day 370 bales, against ... bales same time last year; stock at all ports 203,066 bales; Exports 4,920 bales. We quote as follows:

Ordinary	10 cents
Low Middling	11¼@11¾
Good Ordinary	11 @11¼

FUTURES.

The closing quotations for futures at New York to-day, compared with the closing prices of yesterday were as follows:

	Closing yesterday.	Closing to-day.
July	12 25@ —	12.24@ —
August	12.30@ —	12.30@ —
September	12.09@ —	12 06@ —
October	11.64@ —	11.61@ —

Market, closed steady. Sales 21,000 bales.

HAY AND STRAW.—Supplies of new Hay are arriving freely, and the feeling is heavy. Straw is also abundant and dull. We quote Ohio bolting at 17@20 Pennsylvania and Maryland $14@15; Mixed $12@14; Clover $11. Straw $7@8 for wheat, $9@10 for oat and $13@14 per ton for rye.

MILL FEED.—There is a liberal offering, particularly of City Mills' product, and the market is dull and quiet, say $17 for Brownstiff and $18 per ton for Middlings. Western is nominal at $14@15 per ton.

MOLASSES.—No further sales reported and market dull and nominal. We quote Cuba boiling at 27@30 for 50° test; Porto Rico 44@50 cents, and Demerara 40@45 cents per gallon.

PROVISIONS.—The uncertainty in regard to supplies prevents any confidence as to values, and the market is entirely nominal, neither refiners nor exporters being willing to anticipate any advance. We quote refined cargoes at 10¾ cents, and Crude at 7¾ cents per gallon, the latter in bulk.

Pork is nominally unchanged. Of limited receipts gives the market a firmer tone, and prices of the staple product are marked up a trifle. The situation is, however, quiet, and the trade in all directions light. Bacon Meat in round lots is held at 6 cents for shoulders and 8¾ cents for clear rib sides, with the supply generally ample. Sales reported of 200 bbls. Mess Pork at $14 37½ per bbl. Jobbing prices are also firm, and we quote packed lots on orders as follow: Bulk shoulders, packed, 6¼ cents; clear rib sides, packed, 8¾ cents; long clear sides, packed, 8¾ cents; bacon shoulders 7 cents; clear rib sides 9 cts.; hams, sugar-cured, 13@13 cents; shoulders, smoked, 6 cents; breasts 10 cents. Lard, refined, tierces, 10@10¼ cents. Mess Pork $15@15.25 per bbl.; rump Pork $13.50 per bbl.

BUTTER.—The demand for strictly choice stock is constant, and readily exhausts all the supply that comes forward, prices up to 25 cents, others are cautiously and buy rather within than over their price, and water unless their fancy is particularly pleased. In second grades there is a good demand for actual deal, though the scarcity of No. 1 sometimes gives room for placing a parcel a trifle off. Prices are very firm and we quote as follows:

New Butter.	Fine.	Seconds.	Thirds.
Glades	17@18	15@16	—@—
Ill. Iowa, Mich and Wis.	17@18	13@15	—@—
Western Reserve	17@18	13@15	—@—
Western Virginia	16@17	13@15	—@—
W. Va. and other West.	15@17	12@14	—@—
Western Roll	15@17	12@14	—@—
Near-by receipts	—@—	—@—	—@—
Grease (original) per pound	...	5@6	—@—
Do. (repacked)	...	5@6	—@—

CHEESE.—The market is firmer at 12@14 cts. for choice; 10@11 cts. for fair to good.

POULTRY.—The quantity arriving is not excessive, and the market is firm and steady. We quote young chickens at $2@2.50, as to size, and old Fowls at $3@3.50 per dozen.

RICE.—The demand is moderate and is confined to the absolute requirements of the trade, prices firm, and invoices are not offered except when called for. We quote prime Carolina at 7@7¼ cents. Rangoon is quoted nominally at 3¼ cents gold in bond.

SUGARS.—The nominal figures for refining grades are shaded ⅛ cent, without any business being done. Refiners are provided with fair stocks and are disposed to hold off still further. We revise quotations as follows, viz: Fair to good refining Cuba and Porto Rico 9¼@9¾ cents; Cuba centrifugal 10@10¼ cents; grocery grades, Porto Rico, 9¾@10¼ cents; Demerara centrifugal 9¼@9¾ cents; Demerara clarified pan 10¼ @11 cents, and French Island 8¾@9¼ cents. Stock to day, 7,968 hhds., 797 boxes and 11,549 bags.

BREWERS SUGARS.—The demand is light, and the market is quiet. We quote as follows: Cut loaf 12½ cents; crushed 12½ cents; powdered 12½ cents; granulated 11¾@12 cents; standard A 11¼ cents, and yellows from 9½ to 10¾ cents.

SYRUPS.—We still quote as follows, viz: Sugar goods at 60 cents for medium to choice; filtered at 35@40 cents, and black strap at 32 cents in barrels and 30 cents in hogsheads per gallon, but the market is still nominal.

WHISKEY.—Market unsettled. Sales after Change yesterday 50 barrels Western at 113 cents, but it is now held at 114@115 cents per gallon, with none offering.

FREIGHTS.—There is nothing doing at the moment in grain freights per sail, and we hear of nothing for charters for dates as far as 6d. @6s. 9d. for August, and for spot vessels 5s. 6d. is asked, without any offers. To Liverpool per steam we quote prime grain at 8d. @8¾d. per bushel, with engagements at the inside figure. We note the engagement of 2,800 barrels petroleum to the Baltic at 5s. per barrel.

COMMERCE OF BALTIMORE.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Demerara—Br brig Mississippi, 99 hhds sugar, 1,439 bags do, W H Perot.

Havana—Br schr Enquirer, 3,250 boxes preserved pineapples, 500 doz pineapples.

COASTWISE PORTS.

Norfolk—Steamer Seaboard, 175 pkgs tobacco, 508 do flour, 12 bales cotton.

Petersburg—steamer Seaboard, 103 pkgs mdse, 36 hhds tobacco, 7 bales cotton, 48 pkgs tobacco.

New York—Steamer Fanny Cadwallade, 188 bbls sugar, 368 do syrup, 20 chests tea, 40 boxes do, 100 do soap, 25 bags pepper, 65 slabs tin.

New York—Barge Ianthe, 285 hhds sugar.

No foreign clearances.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, July 24—3 P. M.—Consols 94 7-16 for money and the account. United States 4½ per cent. bonds 105⅝; new 5s 106¾; 10-40s 110; Erie 7¾; preferred 18¾. New York Central 93. Illinois Central 84½.

LONDON, July 24—1130 P. M.—Consols 94 7-16 for money and the account.

PARIS, July 24—1 P. M.—Five per cent. Rentes 107f. 55c. for the account.

LONDON, July 24—4:30 P. M.—Consols 94 7-16 for money and the account. United States 4½ per cent. bonds 105¾; Erie 7¾; Illinois Central 83¾.

PARIS, July 24—4:30 P. M.—Five per cent. Rentes 107f. 55c. for the account.

LONDON, July 24—4:45 P. M.—Consols 94⅞ for money and the account. United States bonds, new 5s, 106¾.

FRANKFORT, July 24—4 P. M.—Five per cents, 84.

LIVERPOOL, July 24—12:30 P. M.—Cotton easier to sellers, but prices unchanged; middling Uplands 6¾d.; middling Orleans 6 9-16d. Sales 3,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Receipts of the day 19,300 bales, including 10,000 bales American; futures opened quiet and easier for the first 1-32d. Inland low middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 5-16d.; August and September delivery 6 5-16d., September and October delivery, 6¼d.

LIVERPOOL, July 24—2:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs steady. Corn 26s. 6d. for new mixed Western.

LIVERPOOL, July 24—4 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to day 6,050 bales were American. The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is dull and tending downward.

LIVERPOOL, July 24—5 P. M.—Futures steady.

LIVERPOOL, July 24—5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum 10¼d.

LONDON, July 24—5:30 P. M.—Refined petroleum 10¼d. Tallow 44s. Linseed Oil £29 10s. a £29 15s. per ton.

ANTWERP, July 24.—Petroleum 30¼f.

LONDON, July 24.—The weather is fair.

F TOLEDO, July 24.—Flour steady. Wheat weak; sales 30,000 bushels at 90c. No. 3 do. 144 cents; No. 2 red 131 cents; No. 2 amber Michigan 133 cents; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red 143¾ cents. Corn quiet; high mixed 52¾ cents; low; No. 2 white 54 cents; rejected 50¾ cents; damaged 47 cents. Oats dull and nominal. Receipts—369 obls. flour, 29,000 bushels wheat, 103,000 bushels corn. Shipments—33,000 bushels wheat, 76,000 bushels corn, 700 bushels oats. At the close—Wheat in fair demand; No 2 red winter 144 cents. Corn steady; high mixed 52¾ cents; No. 2 51¾ cents.

DETROIT, July 24.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat in good demand for old milling; extra white Michigan 180 cents; do. No. 1 white Michigan 165 cents; new extra 158a159 cents; new No. 1 155a157 cents. Corn in good inquiry; high mixed 54 cents; No. 2 mixed 54 cents. Oats steady; No. 1 white 44¾ cents; No. 1 mixed 38¾ cents; No. 2 33 cents. Receipts—Flour 424 bbls., wheat 6,000 bus., corn 7,000 bushels, oats 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour 200 bbls., wheat 2,500 bushels, corn 1,205 bushels, oats 6,000 bushels.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—Cornmeal dull; held at $3.10. Bulk Meats moderately active and higher; shoulders 5⅞@6 cents. Other articles unchanged. Rain checks business. Exchange—New York sight ¼ premium; sterling 5.15½ for the bank. Gold 105⅞a 106⅜.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 24—Spirits Turpentine firm at 30 cents. Rosin firm at $1.35. Crude Turpentine firm at $1.20 for hard, $3.00 for yellow dip, $3.20 for virgin. Tar firm at $1.75.

MOBILE, July 24.—Cotton—Nothing doing; middlings 11 cents; low middlings 10¾; receipts to-day stock is about 90,000 bags, only one-third of which is in first hands. There is no change in prices to note, and we quote as follows: Ordinary 9¾@10 cents; low middling 10¼@10¾ cents; good do. 19¾@19¾ cents; prime do. 19¾@20 cents; job lots ordinary to choice 17@22 cents per lb., cash, 4 to 6 days.

COTTON.—The market is quiet, and though there is no pressure to sell, the absence of demand makes sellers more disposed to meet the views of buyers, or at to ask for offers. Spinners will not bid up unless their needs are urgent, and hence we have no sales to report. Receipts at all ports for the day 370 bales, against ... bales same time last year; stock at all ports 203,066 bales; Exports 4,920 bales. We quote as follows:

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September	12.09@ —	12 06@ —
October	11.64@ —	11.61@ —

Market, closed steady. Sales 21,000 bales.

HAY AND STRAW.—Supplies of new Hay are arriving freely, and the feeling is heavy. Straw is also abundant and dull. We quote Ohio bolting at 17@20 Pennsylvania and Maryland $14@15; Mixed $12@14; Clover $11. Straw $7@8 for wheat, $9@10 for oat and $13@14 per ton for rye.

MILL FEED.—There is a liberal offering, particularly of City Mills' product, and the market is dull and quiet, say $17 for Brownstiff and $18 per ton for Middlings. Western is nominal at $14@15 per ton.

MOLASSES.—No further sales reported and market dull and nominal. We quote Cuba boiling at 27@30 for 50° test; Porto Rico 44@50 cents, and Demerara 40@45 cents per gallon.

PROVISIONS.—The uncertainty in regard to supplies prevents any confidence as to values, and the market is entirely nominal, neither refiners nor exporters being willing to anticipate any advance. We quote refined cargoes at 10¾ cents, and Crude at 7¾ cents per gallon, the latter in bulk.

Pork is nominally unchanged. Of limited receipts gives the market a firmer tone, and prices of the staple product are marked up a trifle. The situation is, however, quiet, and the trade in all directions light. Bacon Meat in round lots is held at 6 cents for shoulders and 8¾ cents for clear rib sides, with the supply generally ample. Sales reported of 200 bbls. Mess Pork at $14 37½ per bbl. Jobbing prices are also firm, and we quote packed lots on orders as follow: Bulk shoulders, packed, 6¼ cents; clear rib sides, packed, 8¾ cents; long clear sides, packed, 8¾ cents; bacon shoulders 7 cents; clear rib sides 9 cts.; hams, sugar-cured, 13@13 cents; shoulders, smoked, 6 cents; breasts 10 cents. Lard, refined, tierces, 10@10¼ cents. Mess Pork $15@15.25 per bbl.; rump Pork $13.50 per bbl.

BUTTER.—The demand for strictly choice stock is constant, and readily exhausts all the supply that comes forward, prices up to 25 cents, others are cautiously and buy rather within than over their price, and water unless their fancy is particularly pleased. In second grades there is a good demand for actual deal, though the scarcity of No. 1 sometimes gives room for placing a parcel a trifle off. Prices are very firm and we quote as follows:

New Butter.	Fine.	Seconds.	Thirds.
Glades	17@18	15@16	—@—
Ill. Iowa, Mich and Wis.	17@18	13@15	—@—
Western Reserve	17@18	13@15	—@—
Western Virginia	16@17	13@15	—@—
W. Va. and other West.	15@17	12@14	—@—
Western Roll	...	12@14	—@—
Near-by receipts	—@—	—@—	—@—
Grease (original) per pound	...	5@6	—@—
Do. (repacked)	...	5@6	—@—

CHEESE.—The market is firmer at 12@14 cts. for choice; 10@11 cts. for fair to good.

POULTRY.—The quantity arriving is not excessive, and the market is firm and steady. We quote young chickens at $2@2.50, as to size, and old Fowls at $3@3.50 per dozen.

RICE.—The demand is moderate and is confined to the absolute requirements of the trade, prices firm, and invoices are not offered except when called for. We quote prime Carolina at 7@7¼ cents. Rangoon is quoted nominally at 3¼ cents gold in bond.

SUGARS.—The nominal figures for refining grades are shaded ⅛ cent, without any business being done. Refiners are provided with fair stocks and are disposed to hold off still further. We revise quotations as follows, viz: Fair to good refining Cuba and Porto Rico 9¼@9¾ cents; Cuba centrifugal 10@10¼ cents; grocery grades, Porto Rico, 9¾@10¼ cents; Demerara centrifugal 9¼@9¾ cents; Demerara clarified pan 10¼ @11 cents, and French Island 8¾@9¼ cents. Stock to day, 7,968 hhds., 797 boxes and 11,549 bags.

BREWERS SUGARS.—The demand is light, and the market is quiet. We quote as follows: Cut loaf 12½ cents; crushed 12½ cents; powdered 12½ cents; granulated 11¾@12 cents; standard A 11¼ cents, and yellows from 9½ to 10¾ cents.

SYRUPS.—We still quote as follows, viz: Sugar goods at 60 cents for medium to choice; filtered at 35@40 cents, and black strap at 32 cents in barrels and 30 cents in hogsheads per gallon, but the market is still nominal.

WHISKEY.—Market unsettled. Sales after Change yesterday 50 barrels Western at 113 cents, but it is now held at 114@115 cents per gallon, with none offering.

FREIGHTS.—There is nothing doing at the moment in grain freights per sail, and we hear of nothing for charters for dates as far as 6d. @6s. 9d. for August, and for spot vessels 5s. 6d. is asked, without any offers. To Liverpool per steam we quote prime grain at 8d. @8¾d. per bushel, with engagements at the inside figure. We note the engagement of 2,800 barrels petroleum to the Baltic at 5s. per barrel.

COMMERCE OF BALTIMORE.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Demerara—Br brig Mississippi, 99 hhds sugar, 1,439 bags do, W H Perot.

Havana—Br schr Enquirer, 3,250 boxes preserved pineapples, 500 doz pineapples.

COASTWISE PORTS.

Norfolk—Steamer Seaboard, 175 pkgs tobacco, 508 do flour, 12 bales cotton.

Petersburg—steamer Seaboard, 103 pkgs mdse, 36 hhds tobacco, 7 bales cotton, 48 pkgs tobacco.

New York—Steamer Fanny Cadwallade, 188 bbls sugar, 368 do syrup, 20 chests tea, 40 boxes do, 100 do soap, 25 bags pepper, 65 slabs tin.

New York—Barge Ianthe, 285 hhds sugar.

No foreign clearances.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, July 24—3 P. M.