BALTIMORE, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1877.

THE RIOT.

A Bloody Day's Work at Pittsburg.

THE MILITIA AND THE MOB

Roasted Out of the Round-House by the Strikers.

FORCED TO CUT THEIR WAY OUT

They Seek Refuge at the Arsenal. But are Refused Shelter.

THEIR DEATH MARCH

Driven Out of the City by Six Thousand Rioters.

PITTSBURG IN FLAMES

All the Railroad Depots and Buildings Destroyed.

LOSS FOUR MILLION DOLLARS

The Mob Plunders the Depots and Freight Trains.

AN APPALLING DEATH LIST

The Government Orders U. S. Troops to the Scene.

GEN. SHERIDAN TO THE FRONT

Riots and Strikes at Philadelphia and Other Points.

REPORTS FROM ALL QUARTERS

The riot at Pittsburg culminated early yesterday morning in a savage attack upon the Philadelnnsvivanja rajiroad round house. The building was fired by the mob and the military forced to cut their way out at a great sacrifice of life. They were finally driven entirely out of the city by the rioters who fought them step by step. The mob then took entire possession of the city, plundering and firing the freight trains, and finally burning down the Union depot, grain elevators the roundhouses and all the company's buildings. The loss will amount to millions of dollars. The entire military force of the state has been called out, and at a meeting of the cabinet yesterday it was decided to order a force of United States troops to the scene, with General Sheridan in command. Reports from other quarters show an alarming extension of the strike, and at Philadelphia a riot seems to be imminent.

HISTORY OF THE DAY. A Fierce Battle in the Early Morning—The Militia Defeated with Great Loss. Special Dispatch to the Gazette.

PITTSBURG, July 22-12M.-The situation at this place, which is becoming more alarming every hour, can best be understood by a brief description of the location of the Pennsylvania railroad. The greater portion of the city lies on a level, triangular piece of land bounded on two sides by the rivers. The base of the triangle abuts partly against a high bluff extending along the Monongahela and against a long strip of low land bordering upon the Allegheny. At the base of this triangle, just under the bluff, stands the Union depot, and out from it curve the numerous tracks of the railroad. erty street. Pennsylvania avenue and other streets run parallel to the river. From the river to Liberty street there are a number of short streets. At the corner of Liberty and Twenty-sixth streets (one of these short streets) the company's office is situated. Then extending along Liberty to Twenty-eighth street are the two large round-houses, with capacity for fifty engines. All the tracks of the road from the Union depot to Thirty-third street, except the two main tracks, are crowded with freight cars, and in toward the depot all the company's passenger cars at this end of the line are standing. A brisk fire was being kept up at four o'clock this morning between the soldiers in the Twentyeighth-street round-house-and the howling, terrible mob of six thousand men on the outside along dislodging the soldiers with the several cannon in

The house, which is of brick, with iron roof beams and slate roof, finally took fire, and by eight o'clock the heat was so intense that the soldiers were compelled to leave. They fought like Trojans, cutting their way through the demoniac crowd, carrying with them their two Gatling guns to Pennsylvania avenue. Up this they slowly retreated toward the arsenal, at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Thirty-ninth street, demanding admittance, and the mob yelled that if the troops were admitted they would blow the arsenal

their possession, the mob about 6 o'clock com-

menced pushing burning cars against the round-

REFUSED A REFUGE.

The commandant, who had only ten men in his garrison, refused admittance, but consented to receive the wounded. The soldiers then, sadly depleted by their perilous retreat, were obliged to move on up Pennsylvania avenue, under the terrific fire of the mob. It is now reported that hey have been driven some six innes up the Alle gheny river, and across the bridge to Sharpsburg, number of killed and wounded can hardly be roughly estimated.

RE-ENFORCEMENTS MARCHING IN. The two thousand troops that were telegraphed for yesterday are said to be about forty makes from ads, this great city at are possessed is that if things are destroyed, there

but violence, and no one knows at what moment, satiated with the blood of the brave troops, it may turn and rend the city.

A GENERAL CONFLAGRATION. The fire among the large number of cars in the railroad yard has been burning steadily but slowly since first started. That in the oil and charcoal cars beyond Twenty eighth street has destroyed most of the cars to Thirty-third street, and is dying out for lack of material. The one started among the box cars at Twenty-third street, about three o'clock o'clock this morning, is gaining headway every hour. It has spread across the tracks and consumed everything down to Twentieth street. From there to the Union depot, at Eleventh street, there is almost a solid mass of cars five tracks deep. How soon the fire will be at the depot no one can tell, as it moves very slowly, but if no relieves come before night the morning will find the depot in ashes. The round-house at Twentyeighth and Twenty-sixth streets and the company's office at the latter street are burned to the ground

MILLIONS OF PROPERTY DESTROYED. Over one hundred locomotives valued at \$30,000 a piece are a total wreck. As near as can be ascertained one thousand cars valued at five to seven million dollars have been destroyed. The other cars which are loaded with provisions are being sacked by a turbulent portion of the mob. The fire department has made many attempts to the rolling mills, coal mines and various manucheck the fire, but has not been able to accomplish | facturing establishments, hurried to the scene of past twelve o'clock.

THE CITY IN FLAMES.

All the Railroad Depots and Buildings Burned Down-The Mob Plundering the Trains, and Maddened with Whiskey.

pecial Dispatch to The Gazett PITTSBURG, July 22-7 P. M .- The dread that has been hanging like a pall over the city during the day, on account of the immense fires on the Pennsylvania road, has, within the last hour and half, changed into a feeling of terror. Owing to the slow rate at which the cars were burning, it was thought the Union depot could be saved, and shortly after noon a report circulated that all danger was for the present, as the burning cars had been separated from the others by a distance of about three hundred yards. This was true, but at two o'clock a portion of the mob, which had all the morning been sacking the cars in the upper portion of the yard, ran the cars lown again, and soon everything was in a blaze. At three o'clock the car-sheds attached to the Union-depot building caught fire. The flames ran along those light wooden structures like lightning and were soon licking the combustible portions of the solid brick structure.

The depot building is occupied on the lower floor as a depot, and in the remaining portion is used as a hotel. By 4 o'clock the flames were leaping out over the windows of the handsome structure and towering from the roof. During the morning there had been little or no wind, but by two o'clock a strong southwest wind sprang up, driving directly over the bluffs and sweeping down Grant street beneath. On the high hills just above the depot and tracks, thousands of people were gathered, and on Liberty and Grant streets, at the head of which the depot stands, there was ta perfect sea of heads. Looking down from the bluff along the track of the railroad, three or four lines of red hot coals could be seen, extending more than a mile-all that was left of the many freight

THE FIREMEN THREATENED BY THE MOB. Portions of the mob were gathered along the tracks threatening to shoot any of the firemen who mass. While a portion of the mob surrounded the directed a hose upon the property of the company. They, therefore, directed their efforts to protecting large bodies proceeded to set fire to the oil cars, time it was hoped that the building would escape, company A, Nineteenth regiment, lives at Etna, Liberty street, and the large elevator standing at the head of Grant and Liberty streets, about sixty or eighty feet from the Union depot. All efforts to save the latter have proved ineffectual, and at 5 o'clock it took fire and is now burning fiercely. The wind has driven the flames up Washington street, a short street ascending the hill, on which a number of the working men live. and down Webster street, crossing Washington street at right angles. Numbers of the homes of the poor people living in this locality are in flames; men, women and children are hurrying to and fro, and trying to save what little they have. The Pan-Hundle freight sheds and depot and about one hundred cars, which are all there is at this end of the road, have also been consumed. Before the fire had reached this road and while the red flames were glaring from the Union depot, a strange and weird scene was prewere busily engaged in sacking the cars, which were mostly loaded with provisions. Here one trundling away a barrel of flour; there, another one was carrying off a load of hams and dried beef, hurrying up alleys to their homes.

DRUNK WITH PLUNDERED WHISKEY. Whiskey barrels were broken open, and drunken men staggered about through the crowd, heaping curses upon everybody and everything. The fire department are working to their utmost, but are fast getting exhausted, while the fire rages unchecked. The mayor is busily engaged swearing | track and forced against the roundhouse. in men to act as special policemen to prevent a portion of the desperate men of the rioters from firing the Baltimore and Ohio depot. Everywhere are scenes of the wildest confusion, and fears are. continually expressed that the mob, drunk and exeited by the wild scenes, will pass all bounds and

A company of one hundred citizens, armed with six drumming up recruits. They will have to pass of the crowd were directed to firing the buildings Ohio depots. The Philadelphia troops have not | which had been besieging the military left home troops have not yet been turned out. The prospect is that if the rioters, who are not in any solid body, but are scattered through the city, atmore terrible than any yet.

. A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK,

The Fire Partially Subdued-Organizing the Citizens Into Vigilant Committees and Special Police Force.

ecial Disputch to The Gazette. remarkable features of this disastrous affair which has ended in mob rule has been the position of the Twenty-eight and Liberty streets. Despairing of citizens of the place. When the men struck the sympathies of the citizens went with them and were not diminished after the railroad had been blocked for three days and business was at a stand still. Yesterday afternoon, when the Philadelphia troops fired, their sympathy became more intense, and only after the terrible doings of last night when the property of a great railroad was afire did their misplaced sympathy begin to abate and reason assert itself. The rioters have the continued assurance on the part of the press that the citizens were with them. A weekly paper came out this morning with a head-line saying, "Seventeen citizens shot by the Philadelphia roughs," meaning the soldiers. As the true situation began to dawn upon the people, utter apathy took the place of their former feelings. More than | gheny river on Sharpsburg bridge, the mob folfifteen thousand men stood this afternoon on the hills overlooking the burning depot without raising a hand to stay the pillage of the Pan Handle cars. Within the past two hours, however, vigorous attempts have been made to rouse the people. VIGILANT COMMITTEES FORMED.

> Vigilant committees have been formed and numbers pressed into the special police force. Nothing can be learned of the troops who occupied the roundhouse last night and who are now at Wall's sta-

tion. Their losses were not nearly so heavy as reported will morning so there must be near seven hundred of them there. The troops which left a little town on the west side of the river. The Philadelphia yesterday morning are reported at Wall's station, Pennsylvania railroad, coming into house and numerous other buildings making up the city. They are supposed to be nearly two | the terminal facilities of this mammoth corporathousand strong. They will be much less effect- tion. In the round houses were one hundred and ive now than they would have been yesterday, as the greater part of the mob has disbanded and are prowling about the city in lots of four or five, watching an opportunity to commit damage. One good many places and obstructed by burning cars of the destructive ideas of which these incendiaries

sinking amid the roaring flames, and, as it stands under control. The small fires on Washington and Webster streets are under control, and if no more firing takes place the city may sleep in peace

PEACE RESTORED.

By twelve o'clock the city was all quiet. Only a few stragglers were on the straet, and of these the police were picking up any of a suspicious character. Over two hundred and fifty arrests have been made in the last twenty-four hours, but none of the ringleaders in the riot have been taken. Nothing remains of the fire but a heap of smoldering ruins, which were being closely watched. The mob has entirely dispersed, and most of them were too drunk to attempt any further violence. It is thought that the backbone of the riot has been broken, and before another disturbance can occur the authorities can make themselves masters of the situation.

ASSOCIATED PRESS ACCOUNT.

The First Firing-Attack on the Round House-A Bloody Night's Work.

Pittsburg, July 22.—The crisis of the railway strike in this city, as indicated in these dispatches of Saturday night, was reached yesterday afternoon about five o'clock when the Philadelphia troop*, who had been sent here to suppress the strikers, fired upon the crowd. The terribly fatal effects of the shots fired by the troops exasperated the citizens as well as the strikers, and in less than an hour thousands of workingmen from anything. A citizens' meeting is called at half- | the conflict, determined to have revenge on the troops and railroad officials. It was stated that Gen-Pearson, commander of the Sixth division of the State Guard, had directed the troops to fire before any resistance had been made, and the fact that many of those killed and wounded had gathered on the hillside merely as spectators, served to increase the bitterness of the crowd. By 8 o'clock in the evening mobs were moving about the city in various directions, sacking stores to secure arms, breaking into the armories of the military com panies, and preparing themselves to execute the threats freely expressed of massacreing the entire Philadelphia command. By this time the military had withdrawn from the railroad crossing at Twenty-eighth street, where the first conflict took place, and were ordered to one of the roundhouses, where they could find better protection. About 10 o'clock in the evening a mob, numbering several thousand, had congregated about the round-

ASSAULTING THE ROUNDHOUSE. They had previously captured the guns belonging to Hutchinson's battery, a local organization, and planted them so as to command the roundhouse. Several solid shots were fired at the building and a breach made in the walls, but The volley of musketry which followed, and the rumors that the Gatling guns of the command were being brought into requisition, caused a panic, and the mob fled precipitately for several squares, the military meanwhile keeping up the fusiliade. The rioters, however, were soon reassured, and as thousands were flocking to their assistance they returned to the attack. Finding it difficult to dislodge the militia from the building, they resolved to burn them out. An order to this effect was issued, and it was carried into execution with a fiendish alacrity by the rioters. In consequence of the blockade, which had existed for two days, the sidings in the outer depot yard, as well as those extending eastward some three or four miles, were crowded with freight cars filled with grain, produce and merchandise of all kinds, besides which a number of laden oil-cake and goal cars were piled up in the smoke, which rolled upward out in every direction, told that the work of destruction had commenced.

A FIRE-BRAND TO THE MOB. The sight of the flames seemed to literally craze the rioters, some of whom rushed wildly about with flaming torches in their hands, applying them to the cars indiscriminately. An alarm was sounded, and the department promptly responded, but the rioters had complete control of the city, termined to destroy the railroad company's propand when a lumber pile belonging to a citizen took fire, the rioters themselves turned in and helped to extinguish the flames and remove sented in this yard. Men, women and children the lumber to a safe place. Train after train was fired by the infuriated crowd, but the cars were so far distant from the roundhouse that the heat did not seriously affect the military, although their position was one of peril. Finally a large party of strikers captured a car filled with coke, which they ran from the Allegheny Valley railroad track to a siding connecting with the Pennsylvania railroad. They then procured large quantities of petroleum oil, and pouring it over the coke ignited the materials. In a very few moments the car was a mass of fire, and it was then pushed along the

THE ROUNDHOUSE FIRED.

The building was soon ignited, and the soldiers were now compelled to prepare to fight their way out through the frenzied mass of humanity claimoring for their blood. The building did not burn as rapidly as was desired, and the mob, bent on revenge, rushed out the road and sent burning trains toward the doomed buildings. From mid rifles, passed down Smithfield street a quarter past | night until 5 o'clock this morning the main efforts both the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and and cars, but about half an hour later the mob yet come into the city from Sharpsburg, and the from some unexplained reason. This afforded the troops, who were in actual danger of being roasted alive, an opportunity to emerge from the building. and they succeeded in reaching Liberty street in a tempt to do any firing, there will be bloodshed very few moments. They quickly formed in line and marched up to Thirty-third street, and thence to Pennsylvania avenue and Butler street. Their objective point was the United States arsenal on Butler street, where they expected to obtain shelter. While turning into Butler street, however, the leaders had discovered their retreat and fully 1.000 fully armed and supplied with ammunition

Some of the troops fired at the citizens, either accidentally or intentionally, as they were moving along, and this added fury to the cry for revenge When they reached they arsenal the commandant refused to admit them. He said he had but ten men, and would be powerless to hold the place if the mob should attack it. He consented to take care of the wounded, and they were accordingly carried into the hospital. The main body of the troops continued their march out Butler street, a been continually encouraged to greater violence by | fusillade being kept upon them by the mob as they moved forward. The shots fired killed one of the soldiers before they reached the arsenal and nearly opposite the cemetery gate, fully a mile above the

arsenal, two others were killed, and were left lying on the sidewalk. They continued their flight, crossed over to the north side of the Alle lowing them as rapidly as possible. After reaching the north side the troops scattered, and in this way the mob was divided into very small bodies. In the meantime the city was in a state of anarchy. thousands who had not joined in the pursuit of the fleeing troops gathered about the burning buildings and trains and assisted in spreading the flames wherever they had not been applied.

By 7 o'clock the fire had extended from Millville Station to Twentieth street and enveloped hundreds of cars, the extensive machine-shops two roundhouses, the depots and office of the Union transfer company, blacksmith shops, storetwenty-five first-class locomotives which had been housed in consequence of the strike. These were totally destroyed, but even the immense loss which will be sustained in this item is but a trifle in the aggregate damage done. The scenes transpiring on Liberty street along the line of which the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad the latter being obnoxious to them on account of bringing the for Allentown, where they will join the Allentown rifles, Catamqua rifles and Slatington rifles, and

EXTENT OF THE CONFLAGRATION.

the mercy of a terrible mob, which knows nothing | will be work for the boys. The elevator is rapidly | of the railroad run simply beggar description. While hundreds were engaged in firing the cars, alone, there is hope that the fire will shortly be and making certain of the destruction of the valuable buildings at the outer depot, thousands of men, women and children were engaged in pillaging the cars, men armed with heavy sledges would break open the cars and then the contents would be thrown out and carried off by those bent on profiting by the reign of terror existing. PILLAGING THE TRAINS.

> The street was almost completely blockaded by persons laboring to carry off the plunder they had gathered together. In hundreds of instances wagons were pressed into service to enable thieves to get away with their goods. Mayor McCarty early in the day endeavored to stop the pillage, but the handful of men at his command were unable to control the crowd, who were desperate in their anxiety to secure the goods. The pillage was checked, but the mob fired the cars, and then pro ceeded with the work of destruction. It is impos sible to form any idea of the amount of goods stolen, but hundreds of thousands will not cover the loss. Some of the seenes, notwithstanding the terror which seemed to paralyze peaceable and orderly citizens, were ludicrous in the highest degree and no one seemed to enjoy them with greater zest than those outraged in the wholesale plunder.

LUDICROUS SCENES. Here a brawny woman could be seen hurrying away with pairs of white-kid slippers under her arms. Another, carrying an infant, would be rolling a barrel of flour along the sidewalk, using her feet as the propelling power. Here a man pushing wheelbarrow loaded with white lead; boys hurried through the crowds with large-sized family Bibles as their share of the plunder, while scores females utilized aprons and dresses to carry flour, eggs, dry goods, etc. Bundles umbrellas, fancy parasols, hams, bacon, leaf lard, calico, blankets, laces and flour were mixed together in the arms of robust men or carried on hastily-constructed handbarrows. At 11 o'clock in the morning it became apparent that something must be done to check the mob, and a ing a mass meeting of citizens at the old city hall to take measures to prevent the further destruction

THE CITIZENS' MEETING. The meeting was held at noon, and a large umber of leading citizens responded to the call-It was decided to appoint a committee, consisting of Bishop Twigg, of the Catholic church; James Parke, Jr., Dr. E. Donnelly, James I. Bennett and Dr. S. F. Scovel, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, to have a conference with the rioters, while another committee was appointed to wait on the railroad authorities to ascertain what course they intend to pursue or to suggest a compromise that would put an end to the disorder which existed. The meeting then adjourned to meet again at four o'clock in the afternoon. The committee when the infuriated mob attempted to rush into | to wait on the rioters failed to induce them to rethe building the military were ordered to fire, frain from further destruction of property, and

the railroad authorities could not be found. NO EFFORT TO CHECK THE RIOT. From the time the military fled, up to 3 o'clock n the afternoon, no effort had been made to check the riot other than the meeting of citizens referred noticeable fact that few of the railroad emplyees were engaged in the work of destruction. Here and there a man who had been discharged might have been seen leading a crowd, but generally the ringleaders were men who had never been employed on any railroad. Many half-grown boys were foremost in the work of devastation and vied with the older ones in their efforts. The operations were carried on very quietly and the multitude of men, women and children who filled the streets and occupied positions on the hillside south of the railroad looked on with astonishment, while the destruction of property continued. At 3.30 a burning car was run down the grade under the building, in which the military had taken refuge, sheds surrounding the Union depot. Up to this ment the large volumes of black but the mass of pine lumber, used in shedding over the tracks, was soon a sea of fire. While the fire was raging here the mob pillaged the freight depot of the l'ittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad, which is in close vicinity. Boxes of freight, received for shipment, were broken open and valuable contents carried off.

THE UNION DEPOT IN FLAMES. After plundering the depot for an hour, and when flour, hams and all kinds of provisions had been carried away the torch was applied, and soon and refused to permit them to make any effort to the vast depot and the company's general offices extinguish the flames. They said they were de- adjoining were a mass of flames. The Union depot was a large four-story building; it had a erty but do no injury to that belonging to frontage on Liberty street of about seventy feet, private citizens. They kept their word, too, and extended back about two hundred feet. The lower floor was used as waiting-rooms, ticket offices and the company's offices. The upper floor was occupied by the Keystone hotel company, and was one of the first houses in this city. The whole building was of a modern style of architecture. and was considered one of the best arranged depots in the country, and was finished about seven years since. In the rear of the depot, and extending back five hundred feet, were lines of neat nine sheds, covering the different tracks, to protect passengers from the weather.

A FREIGHT DEPOT BURNED. It was under these the burning car was run. The freight depot of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad was a large shed built fronting on Grant street and extending from Washington street to Seventh avenue. The company's general offices were in a four-story brick building fronting on Seventh avenue. These were totally destroyed, as was also the depot of the Adams Express com-pany located on Grant street. The books and valuable papers had been removed from the Union depot offices as well as from other buildings, before the fire reached them.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT INTIMIDATED. The fire department, of the city, continued on duty from the time of the first alarm, but were not allowed to throw any water on, or make any effort to save the property of the railroad company They consequently directed their efforts to saving the private property on the north side of Liberty street. In this they were mainly successful, al though six dwellings and a sash factory located near the roundhouses were destroyed early in the day. When the Union-depot building was fired followed by the Pan Handle offices, a panic seized the citizens, who had up to this time calmly folded their arms and looked on.

A GENERAL CONFLAGRATION FEARED. It was feared that the conflagration would sweep he entire portion of the city south of the Pan Handle railroad tracks, as many of the buildings were small frames as dry as tinder. At this juncture the fire department of Allegheny, which had been held in readiness in case of an outbreak on that side of the river, was summoned to assist in staying the progress of the flames. The Pan Handle railroad building was the last one in line, and the Allegheny department was placed on Seventh avenue to check the progress of the flames in that direction.

THREE MILES OF FLAMES. When the last building was fired the whole teritory between Seventh and Millvale stations, a distance of three miles, was a mass of flames, th railway company's property being all between the south side of Liberty and the bluff, the hill extending from Seventh avenue to Millvale. The small houses on the hillside although badly scorched were not destroyed. The railroad build ings destroyed were as follows: Two roundhouses, one machine-shop, superintendent's office, car-re pair shop, blacksmith-shop, three or four oilhouses. nion transfer depot, and offices of the Pullman ear company, laundry and offices, dispatcher's office, powder-house, Union Depot hotel, Pan Handle ailroad enginehouse, general offices and freight depot of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and the general offices of the same company, were fired at 4.30 o'clock this afternoon. These are in close proximity to the Union depot. Citizens are organizing and marching to the scene of the conict to prevent further damage. All are armed with concealled weapons and heavy base-ball bats.

LATEST FROM PITTSBURG.

General Pearson and the Railroad Officials PITTSBURG, July 22.—About five o'clock the from the Union depot communicated to the im-mense grain elevator at the corner of Grant and Washington streets. This was built of huge tim-bers and covered with slate. It contained a large bers and covered with state. It contained a quantity of grain. The destruction of these buildings seemed to satisfy the rioters, as they began to make they were building. Most of sperse while they were burning. those who deserted the crowd themselves down with plunder and wended their way homeward. Throughout the loaded way homeward. the rioters were entire day searching for General Pearson and the general offi-

charged with having given the order to fire last evening. He would certainly have been killed had he not managed to get out of the way. It is said that he and the railroad officers left the city early this morning; at all events his whereabouts are unknown. At the journed meeting of the citizens, held afternoon, a vigilance committee was organized to prevent further destruction of property. It was rapidly recruited, and each member was first provided base-ball bats, but these were afterward exchanged for guns. They were designated by white ribbons on their arms. As soon as the force was organized they marched to Seventh avenue, where hundreds of spectators who had een waiting for some one to lead joined with hem in preventing further incendiarism THE REIGN OF THE MOB OVER.

The indications now are that the reign of the

nob is over, although threats have been made that the buildings belonging to the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, the Cleveland and Pittsburg road, on Penn street, and the Duquesne freight depot, on Liberty street, will be fired this evening. A large number of the vigilant commit tee will guard the depots through the night, and it is thought that they will be saved. The through on the Pennsylvania road have and departed as usual to-day the West Pennsylvania railway tracks being used from Allegheny (ity to Blairsville intersection on the main line. Thus far no property of the company outside of Pittsburg has been disturbed. It is stated that the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne company have notified their men that they have seeded to their demands and will pay the wages as before the reduction of June 15. The men are now busily engaged in getting the road in running or-Fort Wayne blockade being raised, it is likely the Cleveland and Pitts-burg and Eric and Pittsburg roads will be able to run as usual. The situation on other roads remains unchanged. The crowds about the burned district and along the Pennsylvania road are gradually growing less. Crowds of drunken men are to be seen on the streets on their way to their homes. The vigilant committee is hourly growing stronger, and it is thought the destruction of life and property is at an end. The loss here within the past 24 hours can only be estimated. Along the Pennsylvania road from the Union depot East Liberty the numerous tracks were filled with loaded cars. These were burned from Millville. number of citizens hurriedly proposed notices calling a mass meeting of citizens at the old city hall of twenty blocks. It is estimated that two thouand cars, loaded with oil coal and all kinds of sand cars, loaded with oil, coal and all kinds of merchandise, were totally destroyed. Add these together with locomotives, buildings and other property destroyed, and it will swell the Pennsylvania railroad company's losses to an aggregate nount that is variously estimated at from three to four million dollars.

The Philadelphia military are encamped on a hill above Claremount, on the north side of Alle-gheny river and about ten miles above the city.

gheny river and about ten miles above the city. They are well fortified, and are in a position to defend themselves should occasion require it. The following are the killed and wounded so far as known of the Philadelphia military:

Killed—Corporal William Gills, of company E;
Alex. Miller, company II; S. H. Hess, company K; George Stevenson, company K; Joseph Hennessy, company I—all of the Sixth regiment.

Wounded—Captain McNight, in head, slightly; Lieutenant Ash, thought fatally, now lying at the Lieutenant Ash, thought fatally, now lying at the United States arsenal; George Knorr, drummer, First regiment, missing; Sergeant F. Williams, company F, Second regiment, missing: John Tavlor, company A, Second regiment, wounded in arm; W. Beall Coe, wounded in shoulder; E. V Caldwell, color sergeant, in arm; Samuel Furst, in The mob worked very quietly, and it was a hip; Al Wagner, Sixth regiment, missing. In addition one of the military was killed whose name could not be ascertained. John B. Sloan, company II, Sixth regiment, bayonet wound hand: Charles E. Glentworth, company B, Sixth The above are all the military known to be

killed or wounded. The camp was visited this evening with a view of getting a correct list, but the commanding officer would not furnish the list. KILLED BY THE FIRST FIRING

The following are the citizens who were killed nd wounded, as far as known, commencing with those killed by the first firing of the military Killed-Jacob Dearmott, engineer on the Pan Handle road; John Loug, brakeman on the Penn-sylvania road, resided at Bolivar; Charles Fischer, No. 1043 Penn avenue; Jacob Newmeister, private shot by Philadelphia troops; Samuel Long, la-borer, single, lived in the Seventeenth ward; Johnnie Rhu, 18 years old, Sixteenth street; William H. Ray, 19 years old, resided at No. 309 East street, Allegheny; Patrick Connor, machinist at the Westinghouse air-brake works, lived at Twenty-minth street; Dennis Carty, formerly janitor at Emerald hall, lived on Diamond street; John R. Long, boy, 478 Liberty street; Benjamin Buchanan, twelve years old, resided on Chauncey street, Minersville; child one year old, shot in the arms of its mother on the hill above Twenty-eighth street; Samuel Jamison, corner Forty-second street and Butler, plasterer by trade; Wm. Gottschalk, saloon-keeper, corner Fortysixth and Butler, killed while standing in his cellar door; Nicholas Stopple, barber, lived on Smallman street, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets; Kerr, brakeman on the Fort Wayne road, lived on Irwin avenue, Allegheny; John Enright, No. 1 Carson street, south side, a peddler; James Sims, No. 52 Sixth avenue, thirty-two years old; Anthony Wachter, Mulberry alley, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets; Jacob Wagner, resided in the Fifth ward; Samuel Long, engineer on the Pan Handle; Win. Costello, Carson street, south side, a peddler; John Decamp, brakeman on the Pan Handle; Benjamin Bernish, Wm. C. Barnard, Samuel Cartwright, Wm. Wirt, cigar dealer, lived on Thirty-seventh street. Besides the above there are five men killed whose names could not be learned.

Wounded-James Oliver, of Allegheny, a sunposed fatal wound in the left breast; Charles Beers, shot in the hip, not serious; George Stonner, wounded in the right elbow; Jacob Numan, an engineer, wounded in the right elbow; James Heffinger, wounded in the arm; T. B. Lemon, of the Third regiment, Philadelphia, was sunstruck during the firing but left yesterday and rejoined Jones, his command: Isaac through the left cheek; John Edwins. right leg below the knee (serious); Patrick Mooney, shot in the shoulder (not dangerous); Geo. Irwin, shot through the breast (serious); George Stonner, conductor on the Pennsylvania railroad, shot through the arm; Haddy Hughes, shot through the foot; Samuel Boyd, shot in the left thigh (s rious); Mrs. Patterson, Forty-ninth shot in the head (slight); Mrs. street. Liberty street, shot in the leg, below the knee; Mrs. Enright, shot in the breast (serious); John Rugh, boy, shot through the head, mortal; Wm. Raney, shot in foot; Pat Sheridan, shot in the leg. serious; John F. Rall, aged 26 years, shot in the head and eye; Charles White, shot in the leg above the knee, serious; Wm. Welden, shot through the wrist and in the heel: Richard Allen. shot in the hand and arm; Wm. Robinson, private. company F., Fourteenth regiment; Mrs. B. Keaner, wounded in the arm; Daniel Williams, a freight conductor, seriously; Edward Jamison, mortally wounded; a son of A. L. Patterson, of the Eleventh

A Train Filled with 300 Wounded. Washington, July 22-8 P. M.—A gentleman who arrived here from Harrisburg on a train this evening, gaye information that he saw a train at Harrisburg coming East from Pittsburg, which carried some three hundred wounded eastern

MORE MILITIA CALLED OUT. All the Available Military of Pennsylvania Ordered to Pittsburg.

Norristown, Pa., July 22.—Major General Balton has received orders from Adjutant General Latta to concentrate the Second division at this place immediately, to await marching orders.

Lebanon, Pa., July 22.—Colonel J. P. S. Gabin of the Eighth regiment National Guards, has just received orders to report with his regiment at Harrisburg immediately. He has ordered his companies at Lebanon, Jonestown, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Harrisburg, York, Shrewsbury, Wrightsville and Guardville under arms and to be in readiness to move. A special train will bring the Pine Grove and Jonestown companies to this place to-night. The other companies will report at Harrisburg. The regiment will be in Har-

risburg by morning.
Towanda, Pa., July 22.—Company K, of the Twelfth regiment, N. G. of Pennsylvania, under command of Captain D. L. Sweeny, left this place for Pittsburg this evening, to aid in suppressing the railroad strike. They were accompanied by one of General Beaver's staff officers. There is conis no indication of any strike on the Lehigh Val-

LEBANON, Pa., July 22.—Upon the arrival here of the militia, Captain Garrett's company, of Lebanon, and about twenty men of the Pine Grove company, refused to obey orders, and marched through the streets cheering. Colonel Gohm, with the Johnstown company and part of the Pine Grove company, have left in a special train for Howeviers. train for Harrisburg. There is great excitement

BETHLEHEM, July 22.-The Easton Grays, who

leave by special train for Pittsburg. Demonstrations are expected here every minute.

THE STRIKE EXTENDING.

The Pennsylvania Railroad as Far East as Philadelphia in the Hands of the Strikers. HARRISBURG, July 22.—The Pennsylvania raiload men struck here at 11 o'clock. There is some that the men will hold a meeting on the commons half a mile west of the depet, at 3 o'clock. Passenger trains not containing troops are permitted o pass. For some cause the Pacific express due from the West at 12 o'clock, did not come in, but a train was made up and left on time.
ALTOONA, PA., July 22.—A train of soldiers

eached here this morning en route for Pittsburg, and was stopped by the strikers and the engine taken from the train. One company stacked arms and refused to do anything. Another company tried to connect the engine to the train, but was attacked and driven off by the strikers. The whole

attacked and driven on by the strikers. The whole train of soldiers is now laying here and under complete control of the strikers.

Columbia, Pa., July 22.—The Pennsylvania railroad men struck about 2 o'clock this afternoon, and the roundhouse has been quietly closed. No engines are allowed to leave. There is no disorder

West Philadelphia, July 22.—In the Pennsylvania railroad yard at West Philadelphia, this evening, while one of the shifting engines was preparing to move an oil car, the engineer was compelled by a crowd of unknown men to detach his engine and allow the car to remain. This is the first indication of interference with the company

POTTSVILLE, July 22.—The men in the employ

of the Philadelphia and Reading road at this point have been dissatisfied for some weeks on acount of several months' back pay due them. Last night a committee was appointed to notify Mr. Wheeler, superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad here, that unless they were paid by Thursday next the full amount of their back vages due them a strike would take place. The ompany has announced that a portion of the pay would be made before Wednesday, as previously arranged, and the balance would be forthcoming early in August and thereafter regularly. All is quiet to-night. The men seem satisfied, and no strike is probable. Major General Siegfried's command, comprising two companies from Pottsville and eight from outside, left here for Harrisburg at 10.30 o'clock this evening, Bethlefen, Pa., July 22.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Easton to-day by the employees of the Lehigh Valley, Central, of New vould be made before Wednesday, as previously demployees of the Lehigh Valley, Central, of New Jersey, Belvidere and Delaware, Morris and Essex and Delaware and Lackawanna railroads. They paraded the streets with bands of music at their head, shouting and making loud demonstrations. The officials of the Lehigh Valley road are closeted in their rooms at the general office, at this place, holding consultations. The employees of the Val-ley road say that they expect orders to strike mo-mentarily. The North Pennsylvania hands are mentarily. The North Pennsylvania hands are excited over the rumors of trouble on their road at

Philadelphia. EASTON, PA., July 22.-It is now known definitely that the employees of the Belvidere and Delaware railroad (a division of the Pennsylvania railroad) have decided to strike at 12 o'clock to-night, and the men on the New Jersey Central will probably strike to-morrow. It is not believed the Lehigh Valley men will strike before Tuesday, if at all. There is nothing at all from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, and no indication of a movement on that road. The ngineers are still in session. EASTON, PA., July 22.—It is currently reported

and believed that the Lehigh Valley men will strike at two o'clock to-morrow (Monday)morning.

Rioting at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 22.—Large crowds con-gregated at the Pennsylvania railroad depot as a special train containing detachments of Philadelphia troops en route for Pittsburg arrived here. They were loudly hooted, and as the train started out stones were showered upon it by the mob. The him to the mayor's office they were also stoned by the crowd. At a later hour the coupling pins of an eastward bound freight train were all removed during the few minutes it stopped at the depot. Others were substituted and the train moved on Others were substituted and the train moved on sufficient now to check the further destruction of without further difficulty. There is no strike as yet, but fears are entertained that it will soon

express arrived from the West several hours late, and was not allowed to proceed eastward. Several ineffectual attempts were made to start the train but the engine was detached and run to the roundhouse where a large number of strikers were doing guard duty. A large meeting of strikers and their sympathizers was held in the open air this evening and addressed by H. M. Tarbett, a prominent labor reformer, who counseled moderaion, but urged the men to stand firm. It is rumored this evening that the Pennsylvania railroad tracks are obstructed a few miles east of the city. General Superintendent Gardner has issued a circular, asking the employees to be peaceable. Mayor Patterson issued a proclamation this evening calling on the citizens to preserve order, not to gather in crowds, but to remain at their homes until the excitement is subsided. He also recommended the closing of liquor saloons during the excitement. The state arsenal is guarded by the City Grays of this place. The Fourth division, National Guard, has been ordered to report at Harrisburg immediately. Advices from Huntingdon say a part of the Fifth regiment, P. N. G., en route from Bedford to Everett for Pittsburg, to-day, were compelled to return home on account of the track being obstructed at Fisher's Summit, on the Huntingdon and Broad Tap railroad, by running loaded coal cars off the siding

and wrecking them on the main track. A Riot at Reading, Pennsylvania. READING, July 23—2.15 A. M.—The existing railroad troubles, which have created intense excitement in this city, culminated in a serious outbreak to-night. Shortly after 1 o'clock, upon the arrival of the last passenger train from Phila-delphia, about a thousand men followed after the train from Seventh and Penn streets to the new passenger depot. The night trains were prevented from leaving the depot, and several hundred persons commenced obstructing the tracks of the Lebanon Valley railroad leading to Harrisburg. Two cabooses were set on fire, and an alarm of fire having been struck the entire fire department responded. They were prevented, however by the crowd from extinguishing the flames. Attention having been diverted by the burning cars, the work of destruction was continued at other points along the road by tearing up tracks, turning and blocking switches, and burning of freight cars. A train of freight cars on the main track on the Second-street crossing was set on fire and five cars were totally consumed. The Leba non Valley railroad bridge, a maginficent structure across the Schuylkill, costing over \$150,000 was fired at the western end shortly before mid night and totally destroyed. At 1.35 A. M. all the spans had fallen into the river. The object in destroying the bridge is believed to have been to prevent the passage of the troops through this city to Harrisburg and points on the Pennsylvania

Governor Hartranft to the Rescue. NEW YORK, July 22 .-- Gov. Hartranft reached Salt Lake last night, but immediately turned back in a special train for Pennsylvania.

EXCITEMENT AT PHILADELPHIA.

A Mob at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot-The Mayor Issues a Prociamation. Philadelphia, July 22.—Over three thousand people assembled around the Pennsylvania rail-road depot this afternoon, where Colonel Scott Mayor Stokley, and a number of railroad officials were in consultation. On arrival of a train and the occurrence of the lightest incident which could furnish a pretense for excitement, the crowd would rush across the open space in front of the depot and throng the waiting troom almost to suffication The saloons in the vicinity were doing a thriving business, and a number of drunken men were in the streets. At 5 o'clock the crowd in the depot had increased to such an extent that the mayor and chief of police were obliged to call on the reserve police and clear the place of all idlers The mayor also drove around the neighborhood of the depot dispersing the crowds that were gathering on the street corners and vacant lots. Mavor Stokley denies that he sent to the Budesburg arsenal for arms for the police. He merely sent a messenger there to ask what force the government protection in case of an attempt to seize the arms. An answer was received requesting word to be sent to the navy-yard to have an armed tug sent up. This request was complied with. The mayor says he will not put a musket into the hands of his police until an actual sity exists for so doing. At the depot this evening Col. Scott received a dispatch as follows: "Gov Hartranst is en route for Pennsylvania, and ha telegraphed ahead ordering out every militia com-pany in the state. He has also telegraphed the President of the United States calling for troops and suggesting the propriety of a call for volun-The mayor has issued the following

proclamation:

» Mayor's Office, Philadelphia, July 22.—To All
Whom it May Concern: Whereas, Violense, tumult
and riot exist in various portions of this commonwealth, to the great injury of domestic industry and
trade, and to the discredit of the fair name and
fame of American institutions and her form of government, the perfection of which we last year celebrated in this, the city of the republic's birth; and

whereas, it is of the highest importance that the great name which Philadelphia his made for herself among the nations of the earth during the centennial year shall be preserved and that she shall be spared the horrible scenese enacted in our sister cities; Now, therefore, I, William S. Stokley, in the name of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do appeal to all citizens of every occupation and calling to render it unnecessary that in the performance of my duty I should be called upon to suppress outbreak and violence which I assuredly will do if the occasion requires it, and hand over the offenders to condign punishment. And, I make this appeal in the firm belief that the citizens of Philadelphia appreciate as I do the importance of maintaining peace and good will among all classes of society, and I hereby piedge myself to give a patient hearing, and to do impartial justice as I best know how, to all persons who desire it. Let all the people resume and continue their lawful occupations, and avoid assembling and organizing together for discussion or otherwise, at the present time, as the surest and best means of preserving the honor and fair name of the City of Brotherly Love.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, Mayor.

INAUGURATING THE STRIKE.

PRICE---TWO CENTS.

At 6 o'clock this evening the strike at the Pennsylvania railroad depot in this city was inaugurated by the men abandoning their places. It was with some difficulty an engineer could be obtained to start on the 9.10 P.M. Cincinnati express. Crowds collected about the depot this evening, many of them being of the striking element. The first overt act was committed at 8 o'clock on the road above Callowhill street, where a laden oil train was on the track. It was determined to remove it to a place of safety, but a crowd of men interfered. The police interfered, when train men asked that the train should be all to stand where it was, and that no attem he made to move any train during the was acceded to by Colonel Scott. soldiers belonging to Philadrived here to-day from Pittsburg, having relast night. The First-regiment armory contains one hundred men ready to move at a moment's notice, but they will not go out to-night. There is a large but orderly crowd around the armory tonight. This afternoon the veteran cops of the First regiment, 350 strong, tendered their services to the mayor, who promised to accept them if needed. They are all veterans, and can at once be armed and equipped.

Latest from Philadelphia. PHILADRIPHIA, July 23—1 A. M.—At this hour everything is quiet at the Pennsylvania depot, West Philadelphia. Col. Scott, with leading offi-cers of the company, together with Mayor Stokley and the chief of police, are personally on the ground. The police, comprising nearly two-thirds of the force in the city, are disposed in an around the depot, and along the road where the rioters mostly congregated last night. The telegram from the Secretary of War promising United States troops immediately, was received by the mayor shortly before midnight. It is not thought there will be any riotous demonstration, in the vicinity of the depot, unless it be the design of the riotous strikers to accompilsh some purpose by surprising the police after remaining quiet for a short time, which is not considered likely. This, with the exception of a couple of unimportant demonstrations early in the evening, form the extent of mischief attempted by the strikers in the vicinity of the depot. The strikers also made a sortie of the roundhouse above the depot, and captured it but beyond drawing the fires in the engines, com

HELP FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

mitted no injury.

Troops to be Placed in Philadelphia Under Gen. Hancock's Command. Washington, D. C., July 22.—In response to numerous telegrams from the disturbed districts in Pennsylvania, and from various officials, there was an informal consultation at the executive mansion this morning and another at the residence of Secretary Evarts this evening. It was decided to place troops at once at Philadelphia, which will be under command of Gen. Hancock, to protect government property and preserve the peace. Mayor Stokley was tele-graphed to that effect, and also that when the proper call is made by Governor Hart-ranft a proclamation will be issued as in the case of West Virginia and Maryland. The administration hope that the power of public opinion in the great state of Pennsylvania will be zens at Pittsburg give promise of this conservative result. Official reports from Baltimore and other Evening.—An immense crowd has been sround the Pennsylvania railroad depot all day. The day road show that the influence of the presence of United States soldiers and marines has been salu tary, and a better state of feeling exists than for several days past.

NEW YORK.

More Troops Ordered Out—A Strike on the Vanderbilt Roads Expected—The Erie Troubles.

ALBANY. N. Y., July 22.-The adjutant general issued orders to-day for the Twenty-third and Seventy-fourth regiments of National Guards to proceed at once to Hornellsy lie to on the Erie railroad. Superintender the Central and Hudson river railroad and is in telegraphic communication wie points along the line of the Vanderhilt ro railroad men are quiet here as yet, though a rumor prevails to the effect that a strike will be inaugurated at midnight.

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK-A PROCLA IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The receiver appointed by the Supreme Court of this state to take all care of the management of the Erie railway and its properties has made known to me that a conspiracy has been formed to prevent his discharging his duty as such receiver under the orders of the said court, that the business of said road and the running of trains have been interrupted by violence which the civil authorities are unable to suppress; and whereas, the honor and good faith of the state require that it should protect the said court and its officer in the execution of its orders; now, therefore.

said court and its officer in the execution of its orders; now, therefore,

I. Lucius Robinson, governor of the state of New York, by virtue of the authority imposed upon me by the constitution and the laws, command all persons engaged in such unlawful acts to desist therefrom, and I call upon all good citizens and upon all the authorities, civil and military, to aid in suppressing the same and in preventing breaches of the peace. The law recognizes and protects the right of all men to refuse to work except upon terms satisfactory to themselves, but it does not permit them to prevent other men from working who desire to do so. Unless the state is to be given up to anarchy, and its courts and laws are to be defied with impunity, its whole power must be exerted to suppress violence, maintain order and protect its citizens in their right to work, and the business of the country from lawless interruption within our borders. It is no longer a question of wages, but of the supremacy of the law, which protects alike the lives, the liberty, the property and the rights of all classes of citizens. To the maintenance of that supremacy the whole power of the state will be invoked if necessers. whole power of the state will be invoked if neces

Given under my hand, in the city of Elmira, in the state of New York, this twenty-second da. [L. s.] July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven. L. Robinson, By the Governor:

D. C. Robinson, Private Secretary. NEW YORK, July 22 .- The Twenty-third regiment of Brooklyn will leave this evening at 7 or o'clock f or Hornellsville. The Thirteenth regiment is said to be also under order for the same place, though perhaps not to leave to night. The greatest excitement has been caused in this city by the terrible accounts from Pittsburg and other quarters. Bulletins on newspaper offices are surrounded by crowds of eager, anxious men, and extras are quickly bought up. In all the rum shops and on street corners the state of affairs is discussed, and the strikers find sturdy sympathizers in thousands of men out of employment who almost hope the riots may spread to New York. No strike has yet occurred on the New York Central road and the officers do not expect any. Eric officials say that the strike is not extending along their line and no violence has taken place. They are confident of getting their trains through Hornellsville and dispersing the strikers by to-morrow.

RIOTING AT BUFFALO. Buffalo, July 22.-Under orders from Inspector General Woodward, at Hornellsville, recived at noon to-day, the remaining members of the Seventy-fourth regiment left for that place at 2 P. M. on a special train, and the Sixty-fitth placed under arms at the state arsenal. This morning a portion of the Lake Shore employees at this point ioined the strikers and proceeded to the round-house, where they uncoupled several freight trains, and otherwise impeded traffic. A force of police were sent out, when five of the ringleaders were

arrested and lodged in the stationhouse. This afternoon one company of the Sixty-fifth regiment were sent to guard the roundhouse, when stones were freely used on them, but no shots were exchanged No serious detention of passenger or live stock traffic has yet occurred. The city an unusual state of excitement, and serious trouble is apprehended. The strikers are very determined, and it is confidently rumored that the New York Central firemen and brakemen at this point intend joining the rioters to-night or at noon to-morrow. Passenger trains on the Central and Lake Shore are as yet running regularly.

Rioting at Hornellsville.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., July 22 .- The strike of the firemen, brakemen and switchmen continues with the situation not much changed from yesterday. This morning an attempt was made to run No. 3 on the Western division with a guard of militia upon the platform. About half a mile from the depot the rails had been soaped, causing the wheels to slip. The strikers swarmed upon the tran and cut loose its two passenger cars. After the militia and passengers had vacated them the brakes were unset, the brake-wheels broken and

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

THE GAZETTE. LISEED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAY,

106 W. BALTIMORE STREET livered in the city of Baltimore and surrounding rillages and towns, for TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carriers. Mail subscriptions, \$6 a year

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THE GAZETTE is for sale in Philadelphia every day on the arrival of the early train from Baltimore, at the establishment of John Trenwith, newsdealer, bookseller and stationer, No. 608 Chestnut street.

The Mark Greette

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1877.

THE GAZETTE will be sent, with postage pre paid, to persons leaving the city during the summer months, for any length of time desired, at the rate of fif-teen cents per week, or sixty cents a month. No notice will be taken of any order unless accompanied with the

ity has resumed its accustomed s should be lighted and kept regard to the moon

THE strike has now extended to the following railroads: The Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the Pennsylvania railroad, the Erie. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Marietta and Cincinnati, Ohio and Mississippi, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Cleveland and Pittsburg, the Pennsylvania coal roads in general, the railroads centring in St. Louis generally. These roads came into the strike, not by a concerted movement, but under the pressure of a common grievance. It is probable that before to-night the movement will be still further extended.

The recent order of the President concerning raids across the Rio Grande has been interpreted by the Mexican press as a move in the interest of Lerdo, and they have found a plausible ground for the assertion in the presence of General Escobedo, Leado's adherent, on the fer. The troops have, however, taken away that argument by the arrest of Escobedo and his staff, which was effected by Colonel Rice on Saturday. Escobedo was on the Texas side of the river arranging for a raid into Mexico in the interest of Lerdo, when his little game was spoiled by the troops.

THE announcement that \$68,000,000 has been subscribed to the four-per-cent. loan in this country was received with surprise in England, ce there and elsewhere in Europe the subscripns had been light. The fact is explained by ndon papers on the ground that as the loan was ered at par in this country and a little above ar abroad there was a chance for speculation which was availed of. There is every prospect that the loan will soon be a very popular one in Europe, as the safety of the investment and the rate of interest at a time when money is so excessively cheap make it very attractive to all classes of investors.

EVENTS in the East are so diminished by perspective that they seem mean and palty in comparison with the stirring scenes which are occurring in our own vicinity, and yet great ice at Pleova, a town in Bulgaria, on the road | cannot discriminate; and when they from Widdin to Adrianople, going through one of the principal passes of the Balkans. The Turkish forces under Osman Pasha were strongly posted, and after repeated assaults the Russians were forced to retire. The defect in Russian generalship seems to be a rash and impatient zeal, lesting to lamentable sacrifices

the case. When the mob overaw power, very soon the worst elements of the mob get control of it. It is evito destroy only railroad property. They even that he is right and they are in the wrong. It is noteworthy, too, that in the plunder of the special policemen for service upon those parts cars no railway men participated. The law of the city least exposed to danger, and thus once defied, the riot goes on from bad to worse. releasing the whole body of the city force for It began in a strike, developed into a riot and ended in general plunder and conflagration. exceedingly well. Several hundred rioters Such is the history of all riots, and this shows the necessity of preventing them in the germ | and physical effect of this is vastly better than by timely concession or else being prepared to | if that same number had been shot down. It decisive moment.

THE Indian uprising in Idaho seems to have received a decisive check, and the outbreak is now limited to Chief Joseph and his band. These are being pursued by the troops, but in such scattered force that the Indians were able to attack and drive back an advanced party. The fact that Chief Joseph is a fugitive, however, counteracts his influence with the neighboring tribes whom he had been persuading to join him, and although he may be able to keep up a troublesome guerilla warfare it will not be necessary to send any more troops to that more urgently needed in Pennsylvania. A large portion of the troops are still scattered over the the gathering are apt to get the upper hand. It South, where they have been used in carrying is the duty therefore of men of influence to do the elections. Nowthat the imaginary insur- what they can to prevent the formation of rections in the South have died out, the troops have found other employment.

THE LESSON OF THE STRIKE.

The strike is extending like wildfire in every direction, and is taking on the aspect of a general war between labor and capital. It has gone beyond the mere question of wages between railroad corporations and their agents, and affects by sympathy the relations of employer and employee in all other departments. While the strikers and their sympathizers are breaking the law, destroying and burning, there is nothing to do but for society to put forth its force and crush disorder by the strong arm. That this will be done, there is no question. The law-preserving powers enormously overbalance the law-defying powers. Society is safe now because it is awake to its dangers. It is a fundamental principle of the laws of trade that labor, like raw material, or even capital itself, is regulated by demand and supply. There can be no doubt that capital has the abstract right to hire labor as cheaply as it can. To buy as cheap and sell as high as possible is what each one of the the administration; and above all the plenary strikers does, as well as his employer. It is the universal law of business, and must be maintained at all hazards. What we have to say, therefore, is not as to the question of the have any self-respect they will resent the inright, but of the expediency. And so, conceding the right of employer to cut down wages to the starvation point, the question still remains: Is it wise for him to do so? As a mere matter of dollars and cents does it pay? | country in a position from which it could only The events of the past week make it very doubtful. The naked question of expediency is reduced to this: Is it cheaper to pay an employee such a wage will make him a loyal and devoted servant of the company, or to cut him down to the point of desperation and then hire a soldier to keep him in order? This is what it amounts to. Men rendered desperate by extreme poverty; by the haughty refusal of capital even to listen to their complaints or protests; subject to be discharged at disastrous war. But she would still have real

vice; treated as though they were mere machines-such policy cannot make the operatives loyal and faithful servants. They become restless and dissatisfied; they feel that they have no interest in the welfare of the company, although they ceaselessly peril life and limb in its service. Nevertheless, capital continues to entrust its vast property to their keeping. While paying handsome dividends to the shareholders, they cut down the pay of those who have charge of their property to the point of despair. Now when the trains, the depots and workshops are in charge of men hopeless and suffering, military force or police force is required to keep them in order. So far as the strikers have refused work or persuaded others not to work, they have acted within their lawful rights. They did wrong only when they sought to prevent others from working. Yet experience has shown that desperate men are prone to commit this wrong, and it must be taken therefore as one of the elements in the business calculation, like the allowance for friction in machinery, Now we believe that it is cheaper to pay the agent of a corporation such a living salary as will identify his interests with those of the company, and make him a defender of its property, than to hire a soldier to keep him in subjection. Each soldier costs the United States. or the taxpayers, about \$800 per year; and a nundred thousand soldiers would be needed if military force was to be depended on to protect all the lines of railroad. This would at last only be doing badly, and by brute force, and at great cost, what might be done cheaply by a fairer understanding between labor and capital. The railroad presidents of great trunk lines will meet in conference in a day or two. They ought to meet without delay. They are men of great sagacity and large experience, and the country looks to them for a solution of these difficulties that will insure the preservation of order. POLICE AND MILITARY.

The superiority of the police to the military for dealing with a riot in the city has been completely demonstrated by the contrast of Baltimore with Pittsburg. If the Fifth and Sixth regiments had fired volleys at the Camdenstreet station on Friday evening all the terrific violence of Pittsburg would have been enacted here. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Fifth regiment and to that portion of the Sixth which reserved its fire. They proved themselves a body of citizen soldiers of which any city may well be proud. Every man who has ever been in battle knows how trying it is to stand under fire without returning the fire. Yet this is what soldiers are often called upon to endure, and what they must endure bravely and calmly if they are worthy of the name of soldiers. The firm and steady refusal of the officers of the Fifth regiment to give the command to fire is also commendable. They and their men deserve the thanks of the community those who have been wounded in its service receive its heartiest sympathy. But both by what they have done bravely and what they have suffered with fortitude, they have shown that the military arm is less efficient for dealing with a mob than heavy reënforcements of police. It is the function of the soldier to ight; it is the business of the policeman to capture; he is the minister and the visible representative of the CIVIL LAW, and lawbreakers are accustomed to respect his office and to fear his power. The soldiers form, and ought to form, a reserve force, a rallying point, a fortress of last resort, standing behind the police and sustaining them: the police should be aggressive, addressing themselves to the capture of the ringleaders and the dispersion of menacing crowds. In this, as in most other riots, the crowds consist of three classes of people: the lawless leaders and their immediate followers, the larger body of passive battles are taking place over there in which sympathizers, and the crowd of idle lookersthe dead and wounded are numbered by on, which is usually the largest class. Against thousands. A severe engagement has taken these the soldiery can only act in mass. They volley, innocent spectators, boys and even women, are shot down. The unit of the regiment, the company, or even the platoon, is too cumbrous a machine for the best service against a mob. The individual unit, the policeman, the man who knows personally the leaders of the riot, is the best for the purpose in hand. He has, too, the vast moral support of his office, which the crowd understand and respect. When the troops open fire it seems like a battle, and stirs the mob with all the rapture of the strife; but when the policeman dent that at first the mob of Pittsburg intended uses his weapons the crowd instinctively feels rescued a private lumber-yard from the flames. The policy of appointing several hundred duty at the critical points, has thus far worked were arrested on Saturday night. The moral crush them with overwhelming force at the applies the remedy to the exact seat of the

AVOID CROWDS. The proclamation of the governor and the board of police, calling upon all peaceful citizens to abstain from gathering in crowds, ought to meet with a hearty response from all good citizens. At this time well disposed persons who are led by curiosity to the scenes of danger not only risk their own persons but unintentionally add to the mob. By standing among the rioters they become rioters themselves. The same is true in a less degree of crowds gathering anywhere on the streets. Crowds are natural generators of excitement. and in times like these the worst tendencies of crowds, and to urge the dispersal of those already formed. In many cases it will be found that the crowds will listen to good advice and see the matter in the proper light. Boys should be especially warned to stay at home. One of the pittable results of the recent riot has been the killing of boys and even little children. In Pittsburg a child of six years was killed by a Minie bullet.

HAYES OVERREACHING HIMSELF. The organs of the administration have sundry large contracts on hand. Among other things they are busy denying that Mr. Haves and his advisers have any desire or intention of gobbling up the northern states of Mexico. This is a very heavy undertaking for the

organs, and they are not getting on well with it. There is a barrier of very stubborn facts to be got over before the people can be made to believe that there is nothing in the Mexican job. The law which has been given to the agent of the usurper Diaz by the representatives of the usurper Hayes; significant utterances which have comes from intimates and mouthpieces of the administration; and above all the plenary power given to General Ord—all point strongly power given to General Ord-all point strongly to "the old flag" in Mexico. Mr. Hayes knows enough to know that if the Mexicans sult of an armed invasion of their soil. Then trouble would follow, and we would be up to our arms in war before we knew it. The President cannot declare war, but he can put the get out by fighting. This would be a strong point gained. It would furnish employment for a large army, and bring back the old days of fat contracts and magnificent opportunities for fraud. But after the victory-which would of course be ours-would come the settlement. In squaring accounts he would ask indemnity for stinging Mexico into war and making us go to the expense of whipping her. Mexico has no money now; she would have less after a

what the jobbers are after. They have their of Indians with a nag of truce are now all parties. What does he want with a slice of Mexico, anyway? He has already more on which the Chinamen lost no time in doing. hand than he can manage. He has the officeholders, who are too much for him by long odds. He has the Indians, who could discount him and beat him in every game. He has a

little unpleasantness with Spain. He will soon have Congress-a roaring. fighting, lively Congress-to fill in his spare time with. Mr. Hayes is not a man for vast enterprises. He is at his best in making fine phrases and writing namby pamby letters. The Mexican job is more than he ought to undertake. In it there is neither honor nor glory for him. Some good, kind friend ought to advise him to let it severely alone.

THE Indians are making trouble in the Black-Hills country, raiding upon small parties, and stealing horses and cattle. A government surveying party has been attacked in such force that it has become necessary to send a detachment of cavalry to their assistance. The nature of the counry makes it very difficult to restrain such deprelations, or to inflict condign punishment upon the

SENATOR SAUNDERS, of Nebraska, the successor of Hitchcock, has been interviewed in New York. He observed briefly that the President had burned the bridges behind him, and that the real danger was that republicans at the coming elections would just stay away from the polls.

THE office-holders at St. Louis come the front candidly, and object to being ordered off committees because no good men can be found to do the work. That fellow Filley out there has an exquisite way of stating a case.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat bitterly remarks The President is in power; he has patronage to distribute, offices to bestow, influence to exert, and it s easy for the thrifty sycophants of power to throw their hats in the air and to bow their faces to the dust before him." Since Deacon McKee was pardoned out of the St. Louis county jail, he feels

more independent as it were. The St. Louis Times thinks that Governor Mathews was somewhat hasty in calling for federal roops, and hopes that the "full publication of the facts will show that the application of Governor Matthews has been strictly within the constitution." We think that events have fully justified Governor Matthews' action. The Philadelphia Record remarks that "while

there are plenty of men in Oregon who will swear that other men have been bribed, there has only been one person discovered who has been candid enough to admit it." Yes, and that person admits that he was bribed to say he was bribed in order to smutch Senator Grover. The Cincinnati Commercial insists that the Ohio

republican convention shall endorse Hayes, and the Chicago Inter-Ocean says: "The advice of the Commercial is insidious, dangerous and, we fear, prompted by no regard for the welfare of the organization." There seems to be some unpleasantness in the party out West!

The Inter-Ocean thinks that the Russians "have applied the union-cavalry-raid tactics to the Balcans with considerable success." Ah, yes! But were there not some confederate tactics of that sort which might be profitably applied also?

This observation is from the New York Commer ial Advertiser: "The Maryland Sixth fire low. But what has the gorgeous Fifth been doing to sustain its record?" It did not fire at all. What do you think of that?

"Give us the dollars of the daddies," shrieks the Cincinnati Commercial; but most people will say, of being particular?"

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Beckford once found a Spanish alcalde who didn't know where America was, though Cornwallis had long since surrendered. Now another English raveler has discovered a famous Kurdish chief who knew about the siege of Kars, but had never heard of Sebastopol or the Crimean war.

H. L'Estrange, the Australian rope-walker, who has several times crossed the middle harbor at Sydney, three hundred feet above water, now promises to come here and follow Blondin over iagara falls. He is thirty years old.

Candidates have become an alarming epidemic. stone thrown at a dog in Santa Anna last week nit two candidates for school superintendent, and narrowly missed a judge and recorder. The President and cabinet are fond of billiards.

The ancient mariner, they say, can discount all except Evarts, who makes Thompson nervous and talks him out of his gaim. The correspondent of a London paper advocates

the use of velocipedes in modern warfare. It is suspected he has a large stock of the now unfashonable bicycle on hand.

Jenny Lind at fifty-six is hale and merry. She singing Iuliabies at Dresden to her four-monthsold daughter. No extra charge for reserved seats. Ex-Governor Fenton is worth nearly \$400,000, and has a young daughter, Josephine, who is a better politician than her pa.

The people of Richmond-on-the-James are preparing to bid for the big iron ship-yards that will soon be needed by the country.

The tomb of David, just south of the walls of Jerusalem, has been explored. It is now a Mohammedan mosque, with marble columns. In the midst of all our disturbances it is re-

reshing to learn that a base-ball club has gone into bankruptcy at Memphis. A postmaster in Wisconsin interprets the Hayes, order by resigning the superintendency of a Sunday school.

New England is making herself felt again. People who bathe in the Merrimac are warned against sharks.

Justin McCarthy, the well-known contributor to the Galaxy, appears in a French review this Minnie Palmer, the pretty soubrette, will be the

star next season in a new play called "Fortune." Baron Grant's splendid mansion at Kensington has been sold under the hammer for £165,000. Clara Morris and Fanny Davenport will both visit England this year on star engagements.

The Russian leaders are not agreed as to peace but a big piece of Turkey is called for. The grasshopper is on his summer tour. He has aken quarters in Northern Vermont. London theatres give employment to thirty

thousand men and women. Gladstone has narrowly escaped being run over by a cabman in London.

At Deadwood the religious services are generally ollowed by a foot race. Prince Charles has founded a new order called the Star of Romania.

A monument is proposed to Bellini at Naples. FIGHTING THE INDIANS.

Col. Mason Drives Them Into Montana— Joseph's People Surrendering. San Francisco, July 21.—A Portland press dis-

patch says: A dispatch was received this afternoon from Kamiah, July the 17th via Walla Walla, marton, of the Fourth artillery, adjourned, as no Howard sent thirty volunteers to-day to destroy coaches in Joseph's old camp, and all but the captain and one man left for their homes. Colonel Mason is in hot pursuit of the hostile Indians with his entire calvary command, and met them to-day near Orafino creek. Two Indian scouts were wounded and one killed, when the Indians out demoralized and fled leaving the oldiers in possession of the field. The country around Orafino creek is very rocky

and densely wooded with heavy timber and thick undergrowth, thus preventing any further pursuit by the soldiers, who cannot get their horses across the ground. The hostiles will be met by either General Crook or General Miles as they enter into Montana from this trail, and will in all probability be captured by these forces. One of the wounded scouts was James Reuben, interpreter and son of the ex chief of the Kamiah Nez Percés. The war with Joseph is practically over, and we start to-day for Larwai. From there the troops will march through the Spokane country for the moral a turn in the stock market, after giving their estate, and Mr. Hayes would be satisfied with best years to a laborious and dangerous ser some of that—say the northern states. This is

claims already staked out. This is a very beautiful and seductive programme, but the Wallula to-day says that 150 Chinamen arrived beautiful and seductive programme, but the people are not in favor of it. Why, then, does where they had been engaged in mining. They Mr. Hayes insist upon putting the job through?

His only hope is in the support of good men of the support of good men of them of all their money, provisions.

A Fight in the Black Hills. Deadwood, D. T., July 21.—Deputy Sheriff Wiser, who has just come in from the Redwater, about twenty miles from here, reports that he met a sergeant in command of ten soldiers, who warned him to return to town with them. sergeant reported that the government surveying Lieutenant Lemly's company, were s morning by Indians six miles above attacked this morning by Indians six miles above the mouth of the Redwater. The fight lasted about two hours. The surveying party teamsters and a blacksmith killed, also five mules. The Indians captured the wagons of the party, taking the surveyors' guns, ammunition and in struments. The party is still surrounded and needs aid, which is being organized to go to their assistance. Colonel Evans, commanding Fort Laramie, has ordered a detachment of cavalry stationed on Cheyenne river to the relief of Lieutenant Lemly.

SERMON ON THE STRIKERS.

The Rev. Mr. Meade's Discourse on the Pending Strife.

The Rev. P. N. Meade preached yesterday at the church of St. Michael and All Angels,corner St. Paul and Denmead streets, Rev. Wm. Kirkus, rector, who is absent from the city and is to return by Sunday next. Mr. Meade spoke with peculiar appropriateness of the occasion of the present disturbances, taking as his text: "If any man will do God's will, he shall know of the doctrine." He said: It is pleasing to a certain class of minds to say

These are my principles; this is my faith; this my party; but after all, have we any principle in the matter? Principle means conviction of duty, of right and truth. It signifies that one has patiently and conscientiously considered the reasons for a certain course and arrived fairly at a conclusion for himself. It is not affected by what others may hold or affirm or teach. It is the product of own observation, the result of my ability, as an inelligent being, to draw distinctions between men and between dogmas. It involves the use and exercise of my own independent, inalienable endownents, with such light and help as they gain from attentive thought and argument. affinities, on the contrary, may be based on the flimsiest possible grounds. Not one in ten of us nform ourselves about the points at conflict in any general expression of opinion or judgment. Hardly any study or investigate the claims of aspirants in ersonal reputation, public character and administrative capacity. Few stop to inquire how far mere names or banner signs have come in the progress of years to contradict themselves. None, alas, are found asking whether liberty may not mean slavery-slavery stormy, blind, reasonless passion, seething, surgng, reigning in the breasts of a multitude as of one man, and fitting them for any crime or any vioence. Principle in the case before us is only selfwill, and self will is vanity, and vanity is weakness, and weakness is a prey to any toil or snare. The impulse of self which is most potent, and the leading of self which is most intense and prominent, makes me the sport of prejudice and the instrument of feeling. Red hot excitement supervenes, which precludes soher thought, consumes reflection and hinders the operation of truth. Now, how will you correct all this? Will you educate our people beyond the reach of such undue passion? Nay; for you may so educate a man as to throw him still more completely upon his own erude notions, and subjugate him more thoroughly Will you put them under the iron heel o potism, crush out hope and love, and give then over to helpless passionless despair? God forbid! This surrenders men to complete selfishness and the next swing of the pendulum brings in anarchy

and wild misrule. The text gives us the reply in no uncertain guise: "If any man will do God's will, he shall know of the doctrine." Curb, restrain, moderate self-will. Bring it into subjection to the demand of God's authority and you have solve i a problem which neither legal enactments nor brute orce, nor persuasive oratory can cope with or de-Our populace coutd not be made the cide. slaves of passion, or avarice, or ambition, or craft, were godliness presented everywhere as the nost potent factor toward forming national char-Cincinnati Commercial; but most people will say, acter. I urge upon you as christians your plain and solemn responsibility. Doubtless you are ready to disavow all relation, even the most indirect, to the excesses of the past few days, and hence to throw upon others, or upon the actors themselves, the task of correcting a manifest evil. grow the manifold neglectings, the multiplied desecrations of this sacred day? Why hurn the fine oon so few domestic altars? Why suicide; the awful cheapness of human life; the unholy laxity of marriage bonds? number of skeleton keys, and after a little manipulation with the lock, showing him to be an introduction of a heavenly principle; the solid, expert, the lock yielded to his touch, and the lid immovable anchorage of an habitual obedience; sprung open, but a look of disgust and disappointthe fixed trust and confidence of communion with God; the steady, unbroken peace of hope that maketh not ashamed. Self-will, self-gratification, countenance as he surveyed the emptiness of the box—not a dollar was in it. He then remarked to self-seeking, self-love, ruled by the hearthstone, in the social circle, in the mart of business, in the gatherings of our so-called patriots. Would God that He might grant us the longing, and inspire us with the strength to do His will. So should we that his party were well arread, each mun box—not a dollar was in it. He then remarked to box—not a dollar was in it. He then remarked to company that could not afford to carry a few dollars in their treasure-box. In the course of conversation with the driver he told him that his party were well arread, each mun be said. settle social circle, in the mart of business, in the gatherings of our so-called patriots. Would God that He might grant us the longing, and inspire is with the strength to do His will. So should we know at a glance what doctrines are his; so should selfishness be overcome and neutral-

borders a generation self-governed, because self-contained, noble and strong. RIOTERS UNDER ARREST.

each each one of us our relative obligations, that

n the years to come this world may beheld in our

Would God that He might so fasten upon

Complete List of the Strikers Captured at Camden Station. Below is given a complete list of parties arrested at Camden Station on Saturday night, charged with being engaged in a riotous demonstration in violation of the proclamation of the governor of Maryland: George Faath, Charles Bower, Louis C. Innemer, John Hummel, Aaron S. Geip, Jacob Frey, Frank Hiley, William Evarts, Frederick Miller, C. H. Palster, John Stevens, Jos. Meikins, Jacob Foss, John Walter, Henry Foley, Martin Cassidy, James Chalk, John Jones, Henry Vock, George Gempp, John Zimmerman, James Lamatco Farran, Henry Seck, Paul Griffin, Ass Smith, Martin Druner, Louis Hess, Rudolph Graepeo, Wm. R. Jackson, Cornelius Murphy, Thomas Christopher, Thomas Morgan, James A. Simpson, John F. Moore, William Meyer, Charles Hendricks, Wm. Conway Biersian, E. Carroll, Lawrence Fay, Thomas Craven, John W. Pearson, John T. Matwell, Alex. Dale, Robert McKelden, John Collins Samon, John Forrester, Walter Smith, Henry Fisher, Frank Weaver, James Murray, James S. Simpsen, Henry Grosscup, Geo. Kurk, Mike Gannon, John J. Miller, Benjamin Clark, W. H. Harrison, Joseph Kunn, Thomas Callahan, John Flannigan, Louis Dickner, Patric Summers. James Coen, Henry Davis, William Ruppell, C. H. Fairchilds, Andrew Wood pell, C. H. Fairchilds, Andrew Wood, George W. Arwalt, A. B. Spicer, W. H. Aler, F. P. Jump, Henry Horseman, Louis Koop, Adam Stier, Henry Clobmyer, Albert Walf, John L. Robinson, Joseph Myers, John G. Smith, Wm. Graham, Charles Biggins, John McKnight, Adam Harwis C. C. Blackiston, Hanry Gorgon, Leon, Erg. ris, C. C. Blackiston, Henry Gorsage, Jacob Ess-welder, Charles Will, Daniel Didley, William Eck-ert, Lewis Cook, Bernard Gorman, Louis Smith, Wm. Melvin, John Caton, E. Smith, John Smith, John S. Keshner, John Knight, Henry Papst, Wm. Carroll, John Dale, George Tate, Samuel Squires, Thomas Booney, J. Pyne, Wm. Hinkel, Israel Hargrove, S. Rooche, Casper Weber, Joseph McAvoy, R. E. Patterson, George Hampt, James Peregoy, John W. Hamilton, Charles Mann, D. Williams, Martin Spilicey, Charles Campbell, W. E. Love, Christian Dearing, Wm. Meyers, James Quinn, Michael Cossile. Wm. Meyers, James Quinn, Michael Cassidy, David Donley, John Weckesser, M. Casby, Gus Matthews, James Durkin. E. W. Uhrig, Wm. Snyder, Wm. Durham, J. R. Skinner, M. Prager, Charles Herman, Charles Widemyer, H. A. McCallum, Charles J. Robinson, George Boyd, Nicholas Conway, Chas. Shellberg, R. L. McCawley, Chris Miller, Christy Doyle, Frank Rafferty, James Toole, Lewis Davis, John Reeder, Daniel Dodd, Pascha Beaumont, John Riley, William Douglass, James Murphy, Henry Hamill, Martin Maloney, Conrad Swablin, William Howard, Francis Ogle, James F. Donevan, Thos. Talbers, John Coleman, Martin Real, John Greesner, Martin Anderson, Wm. H. Hausman, John Smith, James Robinson, Jeremiah Hollins, Chas. Heckner, George Staudle, Herman Blumberg, Win. Balka, Louis Piack, Wm. Howard, George Butler, John Hines, Alexander Dale, Randolph Coalheaver, Samuel F.Brady, John Roan, Jack Knight, James Spruddle, John H. Taylor, Osceola Mercer, Rudolph Christian, Oscar Baker, J. H. Williams, George Clipper. Several of them were released for a further hearing, and the others committed to

Treasurer Cardoza in Trouble. NEW YORK, July 22 .- Ex Treasurer Cardoza, of South Carolina, was arrested at Columbia, South Carolina, Saturday, on the charge of misappropriation of funds, and held in \$20,000 for appearance in October.

ail by Justice Kries. The total number arrested

While attempting to cross the bow of the steamer Themas Cornell, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Saturday night in a shall boat, James McDonald and William Brown were drowned by the steamer running the boat down.

THE great disposition on the part of many is to regard as a mere thine many of those functional disturbances which, left alone, go on to establish chronic disease. For functional disorders of the Stomach, Liver or Bowels, use Dr. Bull's Vegetable Pills, the safest and surest remedy that can be employed.—Adver. WAR IN THE EAST. vancing by Forced Marches ent of Tiflis and Rustchuk.

Russian vancing Bombardment of Tiflis and In The Plevna Fight. New York, July 22.—A Berlin special says:
Advices from St. Petersburg report, the Russians,
by forced marches, intend to occupy Gallipolis before the English can reach there. A Rasgrad dispatch says the Cossacks are continually skirmishing with the Bashi-Bazouks within seven miles of Rustchuk. The recent reported massacre of Turks at Ablandar has exasperated the Turkish troeps, and it is believed in the future the latter wil neither give nor take quarter. A Tiflis dispatch says the bombardment of Kars for the past three weeks has been continual, and two shells daily thrown into the town, and the Turks have fired eighteen thousand shells. The latter have ammunition for one hundred and twenty-five days, including the steek of shells which will allow five hundred per day. The garrison has been revictualed and additional stores and ammunition has been laid in which will last a year. On Thursday morning, while the Czar was dismounting to inspect an outpost, a shot was heard and one of his staft fell dangerously wounded. The Czar narrowly escaped the attempted assassination. VIENNA, July 21.—The Political Correspondence says the bombardment of Rustchuk by the besiegers under the Czarevitch will be commenced

without delay. The Ninta Russian army corps is marching against Widdin. Constantinople, July 21.—Osman Pasha telegraphs the Porte from Plevna, under date of July 19, as follows: "At noon to-day we commenced esperate engagement, lasting until evening. inflicted considerable loss on the enemy, and forced him to abandon the greater part of his positions." A second dispatch from Osman Pasha, dated the 20th instant, says: "To-day three strong Russian corps attacked our lines, but were routed with innumerable killed, and also the loss of three ammunition wagons, one train of artillery and an immense quantity of arms and equipments."

THE SITUATION REVIEWED.

What the Russian Objective Point Is—Significance of Recent Movements.

London, July 22.—Last week's dispatches do

not give a very clear idea of the military situation.

The Russian official news of any movement only comes when the movement is completed. The dispatches from the Turkish side regarding events in Europe have been either wholly false or so exaggerated as to be practically worthless. Whether there has been any serious fighting south of the Balkans is still uncertain. that a force has crossed which seems to have been thus far able to hold its own against the Turks. The objective point is probably the Shipka pass, which if the Russians gain will give them as safe a route over the Balkans as they now have across the Danube. The capture of Nicopolis secures the vital point of safety for the dussian communications, and places the Danube under their control from Nicopolis to Sistova. They have two bridges at Simnitza and are about to place another between Turnu Magureli and Nicopolis. Military critics are much divided as to whether they will attempt to mask the quadriateral and push a large force into the plain of Adrianople or first sweep the Turks from Bulgaria.

The Pope and the Church in America. London, July 21.—A Reuter telegram from Rome ays: "It is stated that the Pope, wishing to place the American church on an equality with the church in Europe, has expressed the desire that the church in America should be directly subject to the Pontiff instead of being governed through the intermediary of the cardinal prefect of the propaganda. It is expected that concordats will concluded and nuncios appointed pursuant to the Pope's wishes."

Death of Vicar General Turner. NEW YORK; July 22.—The Rev. John Turner, vicar general of Brooklyn, died last night.

Sparks from the Cable. The German federal council has authorized the government to open negotiations with the United States for an extradition treaty.

BLACK HILLS "ROAD AGENTS."

They Stop Another Stage and are Rewarded with an Empty Treasure-Box.

Biack Hills Champion

The Sidney stage, which left here Tuesday morning, was attacked the same night by road agents two miles north of French-creek ranch, and about eighty miles distant from Deadwood. It was about midnight; the driver, McCiellan, was guiding his team through a deep defile, through the road passed, when a single horseman dashed out in front of the stage and ordered the driver to halt. McClellan reined up his horses. Looking off a few rods on one side of the road he discovfour other men, all \mathbf{ered} mounted and well armed. After the first salutation of order-But let me remind you, in all honesty, that what you deplore does not stand by itself. Whence if he was armed. Receiving an answer in he was armed. Receiving an answer in the negative, he then told him to hand out the The driver complied with his re-

quest. Instead of breaking it with crowbars or powder fuses, he quietly drew from his pocket a sprung open, but a look of disgust and disappointment overshadowed the expectant highwayman's countenance as he surveyed the emptiness of the that his party were well armed; each man, he said, carried a Spencer rifle, a revolver and a knife. The highwayman then inquired as to the probable time highwayman then inquired as to the probable time and place at which the north-bound stage would be along. The driver told him that, if not delayed, it ought to be along in about three quarters of an hour. After satisfying himself that there was no treasure aboard, the highwayman told the driver to go on. The latter, of course, was not slow to obey the injunction, and so, giving the reins to his team, was soon out of sight. Reaching French-creek ranch, he notified those living there of his little adventure, and without delay hurried along to meet and notify the northern-bound stage. About two miles beyond the ranch the southern-bound stage met the stage coming to Deadwood, and notified it of what had transpired. After consultation it was decided to drive up to French-creek ranch and lay over until morning. When within a few hundred yards of the ranch the driver and passengers unhitched the stagenorses, put them in the ranch corral, each man picked up his blankets and most valuable articles, and lying down flat on the prairie, awaited either daylight or the threatened attack, when, just before laylight, a man, supposed to be a highwayman, rode up and around the stage, gave two distinct but subdued whistles, and then departed. It is be-

lieved that the highwayman thought the passen gers had taken quarters in the ranch, and THE COAL-OIL CONFLAGRATION. Disastrous Fire Prevented—The Train Burning at Mount Clare. The burning of the oil cars at Viaduct switch, as stated in Sunday's GAZETTE, was without doubt the work of the rioters, whose intention was doubtless to cause a diversion in that direction while proceeding with their lawless conduct elsewhere. For some days past Sergeant Handy with officers For some days pass obergeant mandy with omeers Fowler, Seeley, Olsen and Burns, and private watchman Stockdale, have been on guard at this point. Sergeant Handy in describing the discovery and progress of fire says: "During the whole night the greatest quiet prevailed in fact it become so more respectively." vailed, in fact it became so monotonous as to become irksome; it was first broken by the firing during the attack on Mount Clare, but when this subsided nothing could be heard but an occasional shot from Camden Station. About 2.30 o'clock officer Seeley saw smoke ascending from one of the cars: he called on Sergeant Handy, and hastened to the spot. Before it could be reached the car was in flames, which speedily spread, and in a few moments seven cars were ignited, and the flames illuminated the neighbor-It being impossible to attempt to extinguish the fire, the officers set themselves to work at the herculean task of removing the cars not ignited, and saving some of the property. There were 37 cars in the train, and those on fire were ten cars distant from the western end of the train. With the aid of a crowbar, the men commenced to move car at a time until the ten were pushed across the viaduct bridge a quarter of a mile distant and out of danger. Meanwhile, fire was gotten up in a locomotive and the 20 taken from the eastern end of the train. The last car taken away by the offi-cers was on fire when moved. Five barrels of oil were thrown out of it and rolled to safety and the fire extinguished. All this time a crowd of over three hundred men stood on either side of the track, and shouted, jeered and hissed at the officers as they carried on their work. A brakeman, formerly in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, rendered much valuable as sistance to the officers in their work, and was recognized by the crowd who howled at him, crying out "This will be your last job." The fire depart-

mentt came to the spot, but there was no water and their services could not be utilized. There were three hundred and thirty-three barrels of oil in the cars destroyed, and the loss is estimated at \$11,000, which is supposed to be covered by insurance. The oil was from the

Frew & Co., through, McKee & Co. and the Consolidation oil company. To-day the officers discovered in some of the other cars cotton waste saturated with oil and matches. urated with oil and matches. At a late hour last night the United States troops were patrolling the neighborhood, and everything was quiet.

Corruption in the San Francisco Mint. SAIN FRANCISCO, July 21.—This afternoon the treasury commission began an examination into the charges preferred by George M. Pinney against LaGrange, superintendent of the mint. Pinney's evidence was to the effect that when he was employed in the mint the fund to pay employees was very low, and the fund for the purpose of supplies

and material full; that he, by direction of La Grange, in purchasing supplies would make out bills largely in excess of the amounts due, and the surplus, after paying the bills, he would return to LaGrange, but whether the latter accounted to the government for such amounts or converted them to his own use witness was unable to say. testimony in general was not of a conclusive char-

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Interesting Legal Question Raised—Death of an Old Defender. Special Correspondence of The Gazette.

Annapolis, July 22.—During the just ended July term of the Circuit Court for this county an interesting question of law was raised as to whether the jurisdiction of the matter was in the Circuit Court of this Court of this county or the Superior Court of Baltimore City, in which latter court a bill had been filed for an account of the personal estate of the late Dr. James Higgins. The allegations filed in the Circuit Court for this county on the part of Dr. Roland Walton, administrator of John Walton, vs. Mary E. Schley, executrix and legatee of Dr. James Higgins, were to the effect that the personal estate of the deceased was insufficient to pay his debts, therefore a decree should be passed for the sale of his realty to pay the same. The counsel for the estate of Dr. Higgins, claiming that inasmuch as a bill had been filed in the court of Baltimore, this court had no jurisdiction. Counsel for Walton's estate argued that the court of Baltimore had no jurisdiction over land in this vicinage, therefore this court had exclusive juris-Judge Tuck for Higgins' estate; F. Muldiction

lan and James II. Hodges for Walton's estate. Held sub curia.

Mr. W. M. Hohne, aged about eighty years, and a soldier of 1812, died in this city at 1 o'clock to-day.

Temperance Meeting.

An unusually successful meeting was held at Asbury M. E. church at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Addresses were made by R. T. Smith, David Keener and Wm. Silverwood, each of when urged the formation of a society, which was done by electing J. B. Dungee, president, Mr. Distance. Purviance, vice president; James W. Pinkney, secretary, and Fannie Smith, treasurer. Over one hundred signed the pledge. The exercises were interpersed with singing, with organ accompaniment.

The First Client. [A Legal Ditty to be Sung Without Chorus to the Air of "The King's Old Courtier."]

BY IRWIN RUSSELL. Joan Smith, a young attorney, just admitted to the bar. Was solemn and sagacious as—as young attorneys

are: And a frown of deep abstraction held the seizin of The result of contemplation of the rule in Shelley's

one day in term-time Mr. Smith was sitting in the court,
When some good men and true of the body of the county did on their oath report,
That heretofore, to wit: upon the second day of

May,
A. D. 1877, about the hour of noon, in the county
and state aforesaid, one Joseph Scroggs, late of
said county, did then and there feloniously take, steal and carry away
One bay horse, of the value of fifty dollars, more or

less
(The same then and there being the property, goods and chattels of one Hezekiah Hess);
Contrary to the statutes in such case expressly made And provided; and against the peace and dignity of the state wherein the yeare had been laid. The prisoner, Joseph Scroggs, was then arraigned

upon this charge.

And plead "Not guilty," and of this he threw himself upon the country at large:

And said Joseph being poor the court did graciously appoint
Mr. Smith to defend him—much en the same principle that obtains in every charity hospital, where a young medical student is often set to rectify a serious injury to an organ or a joint.

The witnesses seemed prejudiced against poor Mr. Scroggs:
And the district attorney made a thrilling speech, in which he told the jury that if they didn't find for the state he reckoned he'd have to "walk their logs."
Then Mr. Smith arose and made his speech for the defense.

Then Mr. Smith arose and made misspeech for the defense.
Wherein he quoted Shakspeare, Blackstone, Chitty, Archbold, Jorquin Miller, Story, Kent, Tupper, Smedes and Marshall, and many other writers, and everybody said they "never heered sich a bust of eloquence." And he said: "On this hypothesis, my client must

And "Again, on this hypothesis, it's morally impossible that he could be guilty, don't you see?"
And: "Then, on this hypothesis, you really can't convict:" And so on, with forty-six more hypotheses, upon none of which, Mr. Smith ably demonstrated, could Scroggs be derelict.

But the jury, never stirring from the box wherein they sat. Returned a verdiet of "Guilty;" and his honor straightway sentenced Scroggs to a three-year term in the penitentiary, and a heavy fine, and

the costs on the top of that:
And the prisoner, in wild delight, got up and danced and sung:
And when they asked him the reason of this strange behavior, he said: "It's because I got off so easy—for if there'd ha' been a few more of them darned hypothesises, I should certainly have been hung." hung."

—Bric-a-Brack, Midsummer Holiday Scribner.

MARRIED. MARKINED.

EATON-MAY.-On July 10, by Rev. W. T. D. Clemm,
THOMAS J. EATON to ERNESTINE MAY, both of this
*

THOMAS J. EATON to ERNESTINE MAI, both of which city.

KAUFFMAN—FOREMAN.—On July 8, at the parsonage, by Rev. D. Gaus. CLIFFORD T. KAUFFMAN to Miss MARY W. FOREMAN, both of this city.

SHIPLEY—WILSON.—On June 25, by Rev. S. Shannon, at Franklin-street church, F. G. SHIPLEY to LYDIA WILSON.

SUMAN—EVANS.—On July 16, by Rev. Uriel Graves, JOHN L. SUMAN, formerly of Dayton, Ohio, to EMMA L. EVANS, of Baltimore.

DUED

DIED. ALEAD,—On July 19, CATHERINA ANNA ALBAND, aged 22 years 10 months and 15 days.

BYENE.—On the evening of July 20, THOMAS V.
BYENE.—On the evening of July 20, THOMAS V.
BYRNE, in the 38th year of his age.

HORNEY.—On July 20, BENJAMIN J. HORNEY, aged 15 yers 10 months and 13 days.

REESE.—On the evening of the 20th of July, 1877, after t. brief illness, JOHN S. REESE, in the 51st year of his age. his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 403 Eutaw place, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4.30 o'clock, thence to the Memorial P. E. church, Bolton and Townsend streets, where the funeral services will be held.

From a Distinguished Jurist. "I have tried the Percular Syrup and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me, infused into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremuious and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."—Adver.

NORTH SEARSMONT, ME., Sept. 9, 1870.

Dear Sir.—It gives me very great pleasure to inform you of the benefit received from the use of Peruvian Syrip in my own family. My wife, for the past ten years, has been in leeble health—very much debilitated generally. Last spring she concluded to try a bottle of Peruvian Syrip, and was so well pleased with the result continued its use until three or four bottles had been used, and she is now in better health than at any time for ten years, and has increased in weight from 110 pounds to 12612. I have employed physicians, and used a great variety of patent medicines, to the extent of hundreds of dollars, and I know she received more benefit from the Peruvian Syrup than all the rest together.

My sales on the Syrup are very large and constantly increasing, and I do not hesitate to recommend and even warrant it to give satisfaction. If you desire, you are at liberty to use this communication is you see fit, as it gives me pleasure to recomend and syroid and retible to refer to the standard of the stand NORTH SEARSMONT, ME., Sept. 9, 1870.

you desire, you are at liberty to use this communi-cation is you see fit, as it gives me pleasure to recom-mend so good an article to suffering humnaity. Yours truly. ITHIEL PEASE,

RELIABLE help for weak and nervous suffer-

GIRARD HOUSE. By authority of Mr. McKibbin, of the Girard House, Philadelphia, we appounce that the price of transient board has been reduced to \$3 per day.

DR. VAN DYKE'S SULPHUR SOAP. DR. VAN DYKE'S SULPHUR SOAP.

DR. VAN DYKE, whose life long specialty, and world-wide reputation for CURING SKIN DISEASES, has endeavored for years to COMBINE AN EXTERNAL TREATMENT. He has accomplished this desirable RESULT in the preparation of his compound "SULPHUR SOAP," the merits of which are spoken of by thousands; it is highly recommended to all our readers. Price, 25 cents (a box, 3 cakes, 60 cents); by mail, 75 cents, Office, 50 North Fifth street. WHOLESALE DEPOT, 400 North Third street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by DRUGGISTS.

E. S. WEBSTER, Proprietor.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RETAIL PRICE COAL

BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY. DIGGS BROTHERS. 2 South Street, American Building.

PLUMMER, POST & CO., 119 WEST BALTIMORE STREET.

Best Coals, all varieties, in prime order.

Basement "American Building." Dealers in all kinds of COAL. Coal prepared for family use a specialty. -

> OF THE CROWN HAIR BRUSHES, Made from the best of

A LARGE SUPPLY

RUSSIAN BRISTLES. In great variety and at figures lower than ever b For sale by N. HYNSON JENNINGS & CO., Pharmacists. 90 North Charles street. Bros.; 1

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, July 21, 1877. Owing to the continued excitement to-day among our citizens, business was almost at a standstill. In the money market there is no change in rates.

Gold opened at 105%, touched 105% for a minute, and closed at 105%, 105½ bid. Charges for the use were $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 5, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, 1-32 till Monday, flat and closing at 2 per cent. Sterling exchange was quoted nominally 486 for prime bankers, but the market was very dull and heavy. In governments there was almost no change, clos-In governments there was almost no change, closing quotations being about the same as yesterday. At the single session of the Baltimore stock board the business was very slight. Maryland Defense stock was offered at 113, 112½ bid, and of Virginia consols \$2,000 sold at 63¼, a slight decline since yesterday. There was nothing done in city, bank or insurance stocks. Firemen's insurance was held at 43½, National at 5½, and 25 was bid for Baltimore Fire.

ire. In railroad stocks the only sale made was 25 Bal-In railroad stocks the only sale made was 25 Baltimore and Ohio common at 90 s. 60 flat, though 91½ ws bid regular, 92½ asked; the first preferred was offered at 96 and second preferred at 86, S4½ bid. For Northern Central only 12 was bid; Central Ohio common 22½ and Baltimore and Catonsville 14½, 15½ asked. Sales of railroad bonds were made at 93 for Pittsburg and Connellsville, 74 for Richmond and Danville and 62 for 100 Orange, Alexandria and Manassas. Central Ohio 6s were wanted at 95, Marietta and Cincinnati firsts at 83, For Santa Clara bonds 25 was bid, for the stock 7, and People's Gas 13.

For Santa Clara bonds 25 was bid, for the stock 7, and People's Gas 13.

The New York bank statement shows a decrease in specie of \$3.908,000, and in legal-tenders of \$3.648,825. The stock market to-day was quiet, without any material change in values. The consols were firmer, showing an advance of legals. In the general list the only changes above 4, per cent, was a decline of 40 on Northwestern preferred and of 36 on St. Paul preferred.

The following table shows the course of the market days as the course of the market days as the statement of the market days as the statement of the market days are sent to the statement of the market days are sent to the statement of the market days are sent days as the statement of the market days are sent days and the statement of the market days are sent days and the statement of the market days are sent days and the statement of the sent days are sent days and the sent days are sent days and days are sent days are days are sent days are days are

The following table shows the course of the market during the day for the leading shares: Gold..... New York Central.... Erie Northwestern

de. pref.

Michigan Central.

Ohio and Mississippi.

Pacific Mail.

Western Union | de. pref. | 51 | Michigan Centrist | 4314 | Ohio and Mississippi | 318 | Pacific Mail | 1914 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 1915 | 191

41/8 BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD. Sales reported by John A. Hambleton & Co., bankers and brokers, Saturday, July 21.

FIRST BOARD.

2,000 Virginia Cons 2.000 Virginia Consols.
25 shares Baltimore and Objo.... 8 60 C.
1,000 Pittsburg and Connelisville.
800 Rischmond and Danville.
100 Orange, Alex. and Manussas.
CLOSINO PRICES.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

SATURDAY, July 21, 1877.

BREADSTUFFS—FLOUR.—The offerings of Flour are light, city millers being mostly sold ahead, and the supply usually coming in from the interior being cut off by the interiuption of transportation. The denand is good, though chiefly for small lots—dealers not being disposed to bny full lines, even if within reach. The sales reported were 100 bbls. Howard-street super at \$4.70; 100 bbls, western spring extra at \$7,100 Howard-street new family at \$8.50, and 100 city mills old do, at \$9.9 bbl. Receipts to-day per rail 900 bbls. There is no icquiry for export—shippers awaiting fuller assortments. We quote prices as follows, viz. Howard-street super at \$4.50@5 25; do.do, extra, \$6.50@7 50; do, family, \$8.25@9 50; western super, \$4.50@5 25; do.do, extra, \$6.50@7; do, medium extra, \$7.56@5; do, kin brands, extra, \$8.50@6; do, medium extra, \$7.56@5; do, kin brands, extra, \$8.50@6; do, medium extra, \$7.56@5; do, kin brands, extra, \$9.50@10; Patapsco family, \$9.75; do, extra, \$9.50; Ficklen's Bridgewater family, \$9.75; ficklen's Belmont family, \$9.50; fine flour, \$4.42.5; Rye flour, \$4.75@5; Cornineal \$3.05@3; 25.78 bbl.

WIEAT.—The receipts of Wheat on 'change to-day amounted to 18,000 bushels, of which 16,000 bushels were southern and 2,400 bushels remsylvania. The market is dull and unsettled, bushess being checked to some extent by the uneasy feeling existing on account of the pending labor troubles. A portion of the supply was held over in expectation of better prices when the temposome extent by the uneasy feeling existing on account of the pending labor troubles. A portion of the supply was held over in expectation of better prices when the temporary excitement subsides. Prices were lower to sell, the market closing steady. The sales were 400 bushels fair to prime white southern at 152@160 cts., 600 choice amber at 163 cts., 6,000 prime rea and number at 154@160 cts. held over in expectation of better prices when the temporary excitement subsides. Prices were 400 bushels fair to prime white southern at 152@ 150 cts., 400 choice amber at 163 cts., 6,000 prime rea in 150mler at 1500 choice amber at 163 cts., 6,000 prime rea in 150mler at 1500 choice amber at 160 cts., 6,000 prime rea in 150mler at 1500 choice amber at 160 cts., 6,000 prime rea in 150mler at 1500 choice and common to fair at 140@ 152 cts., 67 remsylvania the sales were 2,400 bushels at 153 cts. 67 remsylvania the prime. For western options the market to 159 cts. for prime. For western options the market in 150 cts. for prime. For western options the market for August delivery at 141½ cts., 35,000 same at 141 cts., and 5,000 September at 130 cts. After change prices familied, but the market closed steady. The sales were 5,000 bushels are constanted, but the market closed steady. The sales were 5,000 bushels western and 1,150 bushels southern slipments, 30,221 bushels; stock in elevators, 349,964 bushels. The number of cars western inspected was 90, of which 6 were steamer and 8 rejected. In the market for southern Corn we find no new developments. The receipts are a mere bagatele, and are usually placed promptly with the decliers to supply their demand from feedmen and other local sources. The sales are 750 bushels prime white at 70 cts., and 400 do, yellow at 66 cts. For western the market was dull at a decline of \(^3\) cent for both spot and futures. The offerings continue light, and the feeling is steady, The rales on 'change were 25,0 0 bushels mixed spot at 6Pq cts., 5,000 July at 610 cts., and 25 000 do. at 614 cts., 10,000 September at 600 cts., and 25 000 do. at 614 cts., 10,000 September at 600 cts., and 25 000 do. at 614 cts., 10,000 September at 600 cts., and 25 000 do. at 614 cts., and 200 bushels inferior we have a south of the market is quiet, the demand is light and the families distinction of the control o

PETROLEUM.—It is impossible to give accurate quotations, owing to the unsettled condition of the market. Neither refiners nor exporters are able to form estimates of values. Provisions of the market is quict, with a small amount of stock arriving, and the supplies mostly held to be applied to current wants of dealers. There is special demands for Bulk Meat, and the nominal quotations are 54, cts. for shoulders, and S cts.for clear rib sides. In car-load lots. The lobbing trade is fairly active and orders are filled at the following price, viz. Bulk Meat, packed, 644 cts. for shoulders, 86.844 cts. for clear rib sides. Bacoap packed, 674 cts. for shoulders, 874.99 cts. for clear rib sides. Bacoap packed, 674 cts. for shoulders, 874.99 cts. for clear rib sides. Bacoap packed, 674 cts. for shoulders, 874.99 cts. for clear rib sides. Bacoap packed, 674 cts. for shoulders, 874.99 cts. for clear rib sides. Bacoap packed, 674 cts. for shoulders, 874.99 cts. for clear rib sides. Bacoap packed, 674 cts. for shoulders, 874.99 cts. for clear rib sides. Bacoap packed, 674 cts. for shoulders, 874.99 cts. for clear rib sides. Bacoap packed, 674 cts. for shoulders, 874.99 cts. for clear rib sides. Bacoap packed, 674 cts. for shoulders, 874.99 cts. for clear rib sides. Bacoap packed, 674 cts. for shoulders, 874.99 cts. for clear rib sides. Bacoap packed, 674 cts. for shoulders, 874.99 cts. for clear rib sides. Bacoap packed, 674 cts. for clear rib sides. Bacoap packed, 674 cts. for shoulders, 874.99 cts. for shoulders, 874.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Exports.—Liverpool.—Br. steamship Einehaus, 5,520
bushels wheat, 13,198 bushels corn, 500 barrels flour,
10 boxes bristles, 980 bags bark, 6,000 staves, shuttle
blocks 4,336. Amsterdam.—Ger. bark Auguste, 1,038
hlds. tobacco, 16,624 bs. manufactured tobacco, 21,160
staves. Demerara.—bark 8t. Lawrence, 1,450 bbis, vinegar, 600
bushels corn, 400 bushels bran, 431 gailons lard oil,
1,650 shooks, 16 flots, tobacco, 1,499 bs. manufactured tobacco. Bremen.—Ir. bark John A. Harvey, refined petroleum, 7,100 bbis, 342,857 gallons). Queenstown.—Ital.
bark Lorenzo Cogreto, 25,435 busnels wheat.

Imports.—Bremen.—Ger. steamer Braunschweig, 22 bales
mdse, J. C. Grafflin & Co.; 6 cases woolens, 1 bale cloth,
F.W. & E. Dammann; 7 cases ironware, 10 casks do., Moritz
& Keidel; 1 case hosiery, Hodges Brothers; 1 bale plants,
Vogeler, Son & Co.; 1 case do., 9 bales do. Sharp &
Dohnne 20 stones, 1 case samples, A Schumene

& Kellef; I case hosiery, Hodges Brothers; I bade planta, Vogcier, Son & Co.; I case do., 9 bales do., Sharp & Dohme, 20 signes, I case samples, A. Schumacher & Co.; Od do. make. Buthhore and Ohio railroad; 10 do. hollowglass, Prior & Von Collen; I cask wine, Joseph Clauss; Lase do., Robert Lehr; I do. do., Charles Williams & Co.; So chests indee. Baltimore and Ohio railroad; II cases toys, 2 bales do., Rogge & Koch; 1 chest metal goods; Charles H. Meyers; I case hosiery, I. Stellman & Sons; 5 do. ivory, Rogge & Koch; 2 do. chinaware, Baltimore and Ohio railroad; I do. samples, E. Rittenhouse. Southampton—Ger, steamship Braunschweig, I case surgical appliances. Baltimore and Ohio railroad; 22 pkgs. books and paintings, A. Schumacher & Co.; 47 bales skirns, Locher & Atkinson; I case hardware, Alberti, Prior & Co.; 5 cases woolens Henkleman, Jackson & Phelps; 2 cases hardware, Rogge & Koch; 35 casks bottled beer, Charles Myers & Co., 4 cases. mdse., order; I case cottons, H. Logie & Son; 2 cuses mdse., Hodges Bros; I, case hosiery, J. Greenbaum, & Son; 2 cases cottons, F. A. Griffith & Co.; 2 cases and 2 casks hardware, Thomas M. N. seed woolens, see. B. Chase; I case boosiery, J. Green aum & Son; 2

Stern Measures Adopted to Preserve the Peace.

INCREASING THE STATE MILITIA

Volunteers Invited to the Fifth and Sixth Regiments To-Day.

UNITED STATES TROOPS IN THE CITY

Arrival of Artillery, Infantry and Marines.

EXCITING SCENES ON PRESIDENT &T

The S. Engineer Corps Attacked by the Mob.

RIOTERS CHARGED AND REPULSED

Extent of the Conflagrations of Yesterday.

SITUATION AT CAMDEN STATION

Interesting Scenes and Incidents in the City.

TH OF ANOTHER WOUNDED MAN

As we go to press at 5 o'clock this morning comparative quiet reigns in the city—an agreeable change and in striking contrast to the scenes of riot and bloodshed that have marked the closing days of the past week. The apprehensions that the arrival of the United States forces would renew the excitement of Saturday were partially realized during the early part of the day, but the attack made by the mob on the United States marine corps on President street was quickly repulsed without a shot having been fired. In other respects the day was a quiet one. Liquor saloons were closed, except in suburban districts, where gangs of rough characters assembled. Gen. Hancock arrived during the morning, and after consultation with state and city authorities it was decided to invite recruits for the state militia. A new command, to be called the Seventh regiment, M. N. G., 1,000 strong, will be organized to-day, and the Fifth and Sixth regiments will be recruited to the extent of 1,000 each. Other regiments will also probably be formed. With a special police force, United States troops now in the city or to arrive to-day, and state militia, there will be some 3,000 men under arms. This force will be speedily augmented, and there is every reason to believe that it will be amply sufficient to subdue any riotous demonstraton that may develop itself. The reports below give the situation in the city up to 5.30 o'clock this

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL HANCOCK. Erlistments of State Militia Ordered-Prompt Efforts to Check Lawlessness

in the City.
General Winfield Scott Hancock, United States in the City. army, commanding officer of the district of the Atlantic, arrived in this city early yesterday morning from New York city, and made this place his headquarters. He repaired at once to Barnum's and occupied room No. 177. Very soon after his arrival was made known Governor Carroll and number of his staff, Adjutant General Frank A. Bond, Mayor Latrobe and quite a number of the most prominent and influential citizens of Baltimore and the rural districts of Maryland were closeted with him in consultation upon the present disastrous state of affairs. The conference continued several hours, and the situation was most carefully considered by all those present. The opinion was unanimously concurred in that its continuance could not but result in ruin to the business interests of the city and country, and that the evil must be promply checked. Trade would be paralyzed unless some action to avert the calamity was taken at once.

It was therefore decided that no effort shall be spared to prevent further violence and disturbance of law and order. If necessary, all the resources of the entire state will be brought into use and the sternest measures adopted to quell the disorder. General Hancock will assume the direction of affairs while here. The Fifth and Sixth regiments will immediately be recruited to one thousand men

ah and every man compelled to remain duty with the same pay and regulations as in the United States army. A new regiment and as many more as are necessary will be raised at once of 1,009 men and placed on duty. The enlisting and command of this regiment will be entrusted to General George II. Steuart and General James Howard. The requisite number of captains for it will also be commissioned by the governor, and lieutenants elected by the members. The state has now at its disposal, procured within the past few days, a large number of arms and ammunition of the very best quality, and no inconvenience will be experienced from this source. Besides these forces the adjutant general has telegraphed to the local authorities at Annapolis and other towns in the state to add as many recruits as possible to the volunteer organizations at their command, and hold them in readiness for immediate orders. Captain Wm. G. Purnell, with over sixty members of the Groome guard at Elkton, is actively engaged in enlisting recruits, and is ready to come to this city at a moment's notice. Strong measures will be adopted at once to prevent the assembling of crowds, or any movement which may tend to produce a disturbance of the peace of the state. The authorities fully realize the danger to business and property by a repetition of the recent riots, and are prepared to prevent them at all hazards. For this purpose, the most decided

steps will at once be taken. General Hancock, in addition to frequently consulting all day with the officers of the command, had sent to and received from the War Department at Washington a great many telegrams on the situation, but they were altogether of a private nature. About 6 o'clock in the evening he was resting good-naturedly in his quarters at Barnum's not apparently very much alarmed over the present aspect of affairs in Baltimore, but yet ready for any measures that might seem necessary to preserve the public peace. When asked whether he knew anything of rumored disturbances in Washington he replied that they were all rumors as yet to him, for he had not received the least intelligence from the War Department about any uprising at Washington. He placed no confidence in the report or rather rumor that the negroes there had shown signs of insurrection. They were usually very quiet, inoffensive citizens, ready to respect the orders of the law-making er. Furthermore, the city of Washington was peculiarly protected from mob violence by the nature of the inhabitants, and he had no fear of any

THE INQUEST THIS MORNING. The inquest over the remains of those killed on

disturbance in that quarter.

Friday night will be resumed this morning at the middle district station at 10 A. M. by Dr. E. R. Walker, coroner for the middle district. A numance of such wages for awhile. Our food was ber of eye-witnesses of the shooting have been summoned to testify before the jury.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF U. S. TROOPS. Three Companies Arrive This Morning from New York. Brigadier General H. C. Abbott arrived in

the city yesterday morning with three companies of the United States engineer corps from the for at Willis' Point, New York. The force comprised 100 men in companies A, Captain J. S. Hanbury; B, Captain M. Miller; C, Captain W. S. Liver-more. General Abbott only received orders more. General Abbott only received orders to come to Baltimore on Saturday night about 7.30 clock, and left New York at 1 A. M. yesterday. The detachment came by way of the Philadelphia Wilmington and Baltimore road, and arrived the President-street depot yesterday morning about 11.30 o'clock. When leaving the the depot the soldiers were met by a mob of about five hundred men and ouths who showed their disapproval of their presence by making a perfect Bedlam of hisses, hoots and groans. These demonstrations soon assumed a more violent shape, and when marching up President street the men were assaulted with showers of missiles. A heavy piece of rock thrown from a second-story window struck private Michael Corcoran, of company A, on the back of the head, and inflicted a very painful, though not the head, and inflicted a very painful, anough not dangerous wound. During the whole attack the regulars had not deviated from the calm deliberation of their march and paid little heed to the mob. but at this juncture the command to halt was given from Upon perceiving this movement the rioters took fright, and most of them fled precipitately in all directions. The soldiers then pursued their march, with only a few slight interruptions, to the armory of the Sixth regiment, corner of Front and Fayette streets, where They

they will remain as a reserve force, subject to the orders of Governor Carroll. They are a fine, stalwart-looking body of men, and present a soldierly appearance, and are evidently thoroughly drilled and disciplined. Each man is armed with a Springfield breech-loading rifle of the most improved patent, and carries 60 rounds of ammunition. The rifles are all equipped with the "trowel-bayonet," a terrible-looking weapon, which may be used either to stab as a regular bay onet, or to cut as a sabre with deadly effect, It would be impossible for any one to seize this bayonet and thus attempt to hold the soldier's gur without having his hand out through and through. Besides the rounds of ammu-nition which each soldier carries, nearly hand cut through 40,000 rounds were brought in boxes on the train with them. The sudden appearance of the regulaos was a surprise in the city, and their presence at the armory undoubtedly produced a deep impression at ong the groups of spectators who soon congregated in its vicinity. Since Friday evening many recruits have been received to the Sixth regiment, and the combined force of regu-lars and militia now at the armory numbers considerably more than two hundred men. Colonel Peters desired The GAZETTE reporter to deny · the statement publishe in a paper yesterday morning that he had lett the armory, as he has been at his post of duty there ever since Friday evening. One of the offi-cers of the United States troops, in conver-

they had no sentiment whatever in the matter. They simply came to preserve order, but if attacked and ordered to repel the attack, would do so without hesitancy, and that, too, in such a way as would give their assailants cause to fear them. In addition to the company of 100 men proceeding to the armory of the Sixth regiment, twenty five men were left at the President-street depot in charge of the baggage, etc. Shortly after one o'clock, under command of their commander, they marched from the depot across Canton-avenue bridge to West Fall's avenue, to Taylor's wharf, where they embarked on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad tug Convoy, the baggage also being transported thither in wagons. The tug then steamed to Fort McHenry and landed the men, who as

sation with the reporter, expressed his regret fo

said he hoped the rioters would understand

sisted in guarding the Locust Point elevators, &c. SCENES AT CAMDEN STATION. The Police in Charge-Arrival of United States Troops.

At an early hour yesterday morning there congre-At an early nour yesterday morning there congregated in the vicinity of the Camden Station about three thousand persons, a large portion being present more out of curiosity, and the crowd increased until about eleven o'clock, when some of those standing in the crowd made insulting remarks about President Garrett. Deputy Marshal Frey, who had a large reserve of police at the depot, marched them to the street, and forming a solid front pressed the crowd away from the depot. But slight resistance was offered.

Then Marshal Frey, after succeeding in getting the crowd a sufficient distance away from the depot, extended the limits of his officers beats about three squares on the front and rear of the Howard streets.

ARRIVAL OF RE-ENFORCEMENTS.

The garrison at Camden Station was increased early yesterday by the arrival of companies A and C, Sixteenth United States infantry, Lieutenant Gage commanding, from Governor's Island, New 1078, numbering 75 men; batteries E, D, G, I, L and M, Third United States artillery, from Forts Hamilton and Washburn, New York, with an average of 35 men to each company, and officered by General Gibson, Colonel Wildrick, commanding, from Governor's Island, New York Wyrick, Major Gittings, Colonel Warner, Major Turnbull and Major Barstow and Captain Ramsey, and batteries C and A, of the Second United States artillery, from Fort Columbus, under ommand of Major Perry, Captain Sage and Lieutenant Ross. The entire strength of the garriso at Camden is in the neighborhood of five hundred and fifty-five available men.

BUSINESS OF THE ROAD. At 9 A. M. a train left the depot for Washington with about thirty passengers, and at 10.30 A. M. a train arrived from Washington; another train left for Washington at 2.30 o'clock. About the depot there was considerable shifting cars from one track to another. The passengers on the trains rom Washington report that there was no interference, and that the roads were comparatively clear of strikers, only a few being seen at points between here and that city.

RELIEVING GUARDS. The marine corps which was sent yesterday morn ing to Mount Clare depot to protect the railroad mig to Mothit Clare depot to protect the railroad property there, returned to Camden Station at 3 P. M., and after unloading their guns, marched by the way of Camden, Sharp and Pratt, to the Maltby house, where they were provided with dinner. On the route the corps was followed by a large crowd, but no disorderly demonstrations were made. Companies E, I and L, of the Third artillery, relieved the marines. Details from the other regular companies are made to do outside guard duty, thus relieving the Fifth regiment, and allowing the members to obtain some rest after their faithful services. General Ayre, of the United States army, is at the tation, and executes the orders received from the chief in command relative to the assignments.

RESUMPTION OF NEW YORK TRAVEL. At 6.45 P. M. yesterday the first train for New Tork from Washington since Friday arrived at Camden Station, and was sent through via Pratt street to President-street depot.

ANOTHER NEW YORK TRAIN. At 11.25 last night the second through train from Washington to New York passed through the city, via Pratt street and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad. No south-bound New York trains have been run via the Balti more and Ohio through since Friday night until this morning, when one arrived at Camden Station at 4.30, and was sent through to Washington. ALL QUIET ALONG THE LINE.

At 5 o'clock this morning the guard at Camden Station reported all quiet along the line. The crowd had almost entirely disappeared, and the military and police "held the fort."

THE MILITARY GUARD was changed again at 7 o'clock, the main ap proaches to the station being guarded as on Saturday night by policemen, who were supported by the regulars. The militia was not employed, except as sentries in the exterior of the depot. At each end of the square in front of the depot the guards consisted of a detachment of ten men, while a reserve squad were stationed near the depot entrance, and the battalion of marines, under Col. Hempwood, were also held as reserves in the

GATHERING OF THE CROWD. At the approach of darkness the number gathered at different points around the depot, principally young men, began gradually to increase, the greatest concentration being at the corner of Eutaw and Camden streets, where the irst riot occurred on Saturday night. By 8 o'clock several hundred had gathered at this point, but subsequently the majority dispersed quietly, most of them proceeding in the direction of the Spring

THE STRIKERS' PLEA,

What They Said to the Baltimore and Ohio Before They Struck. One of the Baltimore and Ohio strikers, a cool, calm man, who deprecated violence of any kind, said to a GAZETTE reporter vesterday that the men had plead with the company against the reduction because they thought it was unjust. "Talking the matter over with one of the high officers," said the striker, "We had to be plain. This

is the substance of what he said : "Our wages have twice before been reduced, both times upon the plea of the poverty of the railroad business. Since then, at the annual meeting, your directors were advised of the great prosperity of the company, the large dividend of 10 per cent. of the company, the large dividend of 10 per cent.

Was declared, and a million or more of dollars passed to the surplus fund. Now which statement had we to believe? And if we believe the company is very prosperous, are we right or not?

Our firemen handling twice each day about seven tous of coal for pay that was seldom over \$6

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In our firemen handling twice each day about seven or com

elothing for a family, and live off the bal-ance of such wages for awhile. Our food was mean and limited under our recent pay. We live in the smallest houses that we could procure, while our railroad officials were riding in palace cars made at enormous cost for their own special use, and the stockholders were drawing ten per-cent. dividends. To take from us ten per cent. to pay ten per cent. with is to take that amount in food and clothing from our wives and children."

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Probable Strike on the Northern Central— Our Amateur Policemen—Another Death at the Hospital. THE SITUATION AT MOUNT CLARE.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning Colonel Harry Gilmor, police comissioner, arrived at Mount Clare with sixty United States marines, and immediately threw out a guard, and proceeded with his reserves to Viaduct switch, the scene of the oil conlagration. They were relieved at three o'clock by hree companies of the Third United States artilery from Fort Wadsworth.—E, under command o Brevet Brigadier General E. C. Wildrick; I, Brevet Major J. R. Myrick; L, Brevet Major E. Gettings numbering ninety-two men, and under the command of General H. B. Gibson. These, with a large police force, are in charge of the yard, and good order prevails. Large crowds visited the icinity yesterday, but none were admitted within the lines without proper authority. A 7 last evenng Joseph E. Cox was arrested by a corporal of he Third United States artillery, while attempting to force his way through the military lines. He was brought to the guardhouse, and handed over o Sergeant Fauth, who recognized him as one of he participants in the attack on Mount Clare on Saturday night. He was subsequently locked up in the western-district stationhouse. TROUBLE ON THE NORTHERN CENTRAL.

Indications of trouble among a few of the reightmen at Mt. Vernon, on the Northern Central railway, reached the officials of that road yesternothing serious is anticipated. Superintendent Wilkins last evening issued the following ircular, which has been printed in hand-bill form and a copy sent to each employee on the roads named, all of which are branches of the Pennsylyania road :

ratina road.

To the Men of the Baltimore Division, Northern Cen-tral Railway, the Baltimore and Polomae Railroa, and the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railway tral Railway, the Baltimore and Polomae Railroad and the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railway. The managing officers of this line have observed with profound solicitude the riotous demonstrations made at Baltimore and Pittsburg in the past twenty-four hours, which seem to have for their object the general destruction of railroad property, and the utter demonalization of all faithful railroad employees. I desire hereby to express to the men, one and all, the appreciation by the officers of the company of their faithful attention to duty in this hour of peril, which has fally met my expectations, and justified the confidence I have always felt in them, and the good opinion I have always expressed in their behalf. Stand to your posts men, like true men, and do your whole duty, regardless of all surrounding disturbing influences, and you will make a reputation for yourselves and our line that you will point to hereafter with honest pride, securing the approbation, not only of the company, but of all good citizens, and, above all, your own consciences. Geo, C. Wilkins, Superintendent. Superintendent's Office, Sunday, July 22, 1877.

The special Policemen.

THE SPECIAL POLICEMEN. Marshal Gray was busily engaged at his office hour. He refused numbers of applicants for the position of special policeman, as they did not come up to the standard which he desired. In the se ection of these 500 special men the marshal exercises great care, and all appointed are picked out for their trustworthiness. The presence of the special force attracts much attention on the streets, and jokes are frequently made upon their appearance. Some of the boys amuse themselves by deg-ging their steps and saluting them with such comments as "Gay polices," "Look at them ole tramps," etc. The sergeants on the old force express themselves, however, as well pleased with the specials, and say they don't care how they look if their duty is well performed, and believe they are generally of good stuff for police work. GUARDS AT THE CUSTOMHOUSE AND POSTOFFICE.

The customhouse building is completely guarded ay and night, especially that portion of it in the vicinity of the sub-treasury, where there are over three millions of money deposited. Collector Thomas remains in charge of the customhouse with a force of employees, numbering 150 men. Company I, Fourth artillery, under command of Lieutenant A. B. Dyer, from Fortress Monroe, are on duty at the customhouse. They number twentyfive men. At the postoffice the entire force of letter-carriers and clerks are guarding the building, being stationed as sentinels around it. They are under the command of Gen. Tyler, the postmaster.

TRAMPS IN SEARCH OF PLUNDER. A report was widely circulated through the city yesterday that numbers of tramps, taking advantage of the excited state of affairs prevailing, were pouring in from the surrounding country for The police are, however, exercising their usual vigilance, and several suspicious-looking characters, supposed to be tramps, have been arrested and confined in the

THE ARMORY OF THE SIXTH. At the Sixth-regiment armory last night the situation was unchanged save by the arrival of the United States troops and some new recruits for the regiment. Everything is kept prepared for action when ordered. Colonel Peters remained on duty. AT RIVERSIDE AND LOCUST POINT

everything is quiet. A competent force under Sergeant Parks is present, and arrangements by which they could be reënforced at an instant's notice was made. In the morning a number of rioters congregated at Locust Point and the force f police was strengthened by ten additional men who remained there during the day.

DEATH OF ANOTHER WOUNDED MAN. Mark J. Dowd, who was shot or cut on the head lied at 9.35 this morning at Washington-university hospital, The other patients, Jacob Wagner and William Cullender, who are at this hospital, are doing well. The hospital is daily crowded with visitors, but none but relatives are allowed to see the wounded. A post-mortem examination was made yesterday afternoon of the remains at the hospital. It was ascertained that pieces of a ball had entered his skull and lodged in his brain. Several pieces of bone were also extracted from the brain.

PROTECTION FOR PROPERTY. The number of fires occurring in the neighbornood of President street and Eastern avenue have caused much alarm among the property-owners of he section. As a precaution against their recurrence, watchmen have been placed on guard, with orders to arrest any suspicious characters seen in the vicinity. A number of gentlemen volunteered their services to protect the large mill of Otto Duker & Co.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOR. A report was in circulation vesterday to the effect that a party of 600 picked strikers from Pittsburg, Pa., had arrived in this city to assist the rioters nere. Inquiry was made at Calvert Station, and one of the officers positively denied it. He said that if such was the case he would have certainly been informed. The train which arrived at Cal vert Station at 7.45 A. M., on which it was stated the strikers came, was unusually small, and the passengers consisted principally of ladies.

SCENES IN THE HOSPITALS. At the Maryland and Washington-university nospitals, Robert Ryan, who was shot in the left side, exhibits symptoms of peritonitis, and is con sided to be in a very dangerous condition.

Bernard Carlin, who was shot in the spine Saturday night, hes in a critical condition and his death

momentarily expected.

No other patients from the riot are at this hos pital. The following wounded called for treatment and afterward returned to their homes. Eldridge R. Faulkner, age nineteen, residing at 45 McHenry, was shot through the shoulder corner Pratt and Howard streets on Saturday night.

The ball lodged in his left fore arm and has not vet been extracted. Wm. D. Brightman, of 381 West Baltimore street, shot at the same time and place, in left side

THE MILITARY PORCE IN THE CITY. The military at present in the city, with those o arrive this morning and the special police force, seem to be all sufficient to meet any new emergency that may arise. The state militia consists of the Fifth regiment, M. N. G., Captain W. P. Zollinger commanding, numbering about 300 men, and are on duty at the Camden Station; the Sixth regiment, M. N. G., Col. Clarence Peters commanding, are awaiting orders at their armory, and a portion of three companies are at the Camden Station. The Sixth number about 300 men also. At the customhouse there are 25 marines from Fortress Monroe and a force of 150 employees under Collector Thomas. At the postoffice there is a force of 100 letter-carriers and clerks under General

Tyler. The special police force, up to a late hour last night, numbered 560 men, and the regular force numbers 500. Twenty men are on duty at the office of the Adams express company. The detachment under General Abbott, U. S. A., at the Sixth regiment armory, numbers 100 men. There are about 300 United States troops, artillery and marines, at Camden station, and 100 at Mount Clare. The men-of-war Powhatan and Swatara will reach Baltimore this morning with 560 men, fully equiped, and a numerous force is also held in readiness for orders at Fort McHenry and

BURYING THE VICTIMS.

Funerals of the Persons Killed in the Sixth's Death March. The funerals of most of the men who were streets on Friday night took place yesterday. Patrick Gill's funeral took place on Saturday and bottles of ale within the last twenty-four hours for

cent's church, on Front street, where the usual reigious services were held. A delegation of work ingmen attended the funeral in a body. The remains were interred in St. Vincent's cemetery. THE NEWSBOY'S BURIAL.

The funeral of William Hourand, the newsboy tho was killed at the corner of Baltimore and Holiday streets Friday night, took place yesterday af-ernoon from the residence of his parents, No. 12 Harrison street. Benjamin Fry, a bootblack, and friend of Hourand, had charge of the arrange-ments. The attendance was very large and many persons visited the house before the funeral service, among them John T. Ford. The collin was of mahogany, handsomely ornamented with silver finishing, upon which were placed several beautiful bouquets, presented by Masters Charles Miller, Jackson Low, Solomon Lines and a cross of im-mortelles from the members of No. 1 truck company. The pailbearers were Benjamin eany. The pailbearers were Benjamin Fry, Engles Miller, M. Curt, Thomas Donovan, W. Sandlass, Jr., and H. Watts. Rev. Father Andrews, of St. Vincent's, officiated. The remains were conveyed to Baltimore cemetery, fol-lowed by a delegation of newsboys and a number of carriages. The newsboys raised a subscription of \$160 for Hourand's mother.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT M. N. G Later in the evening General Howard furnished the following notice for publication, General Stewart being unable to serve from private reasons: The undersigned, having been designated and com The undersigned, having been designated and commissioned by the governor and commander-in-chie to organize a regiment of infantry for service, algood and law-abiding citizens are earnestly called upon promptly to assemble for such duty at the Academy of Music this (Monday) morning and during the day, there to be mustered into the service of the state. Rations will be provided and pay continued while on active service. Jas. Howard, TORSCH'S BATTALION.

Captain John W. Torsch, who was placed mand at the Fifth-regiment armory, has begun ecruiting for a battalion o. infantry. Last evening 42 men reported for duty and were exercised in the drill. More recruits will be received to-day. Among the members of the new command is Henry M. Warfield, who headed the list.

Mr. Jervis Spencer, state's attorney at Towson-own, was the first man to enlist in the new regiuent, he being present at the governor's head-quarters last night. It is expected that a considerable number of other recruits will be received from Baltimore county. In another column will also be found an order from Adjutant General Bond, authorizing General Howard to equip the new mmand to be known as the Seventh regiment, M. N. G. General Herbert also issues a notice in-viting recruits to the ranks of the Fifth and Sixth regiments. Both commands will be filled to the umber of 1,000 men each.

RECRUITS FOR THE FIFTH. The Fifth regiment has not lost a single man since it took possession of Canden Station. Since they reached the station they have been strengthened by the arrival at different times of about one hundred men, the command now numbering about three hundred, exclusive of officers.

CLOSING OF LIQUOR SALOONS-FIRST ARREST. George M. Hausman, keeper of a saloon on Liberty street, near German, was arrested last nigh by Sergeant Barrenger for violating the Sunday law and also the order of the police board ordering the saloons to be closed. He was held for a hearng to-day. The order of the board referred to will remain in force until revoked by them. The saloons in the suburbs were all open yesterday and many riotous persons were noticed returning from them in a half-intoxicated condition. Prompt steps should be taken to close these places as well as those in the city.

UP THE ROAD.

General French at Cumberland-Moving Further West. Special Dispatch to The Gazette.

CUMBERLAND, July 22.—General French has just reached here from Martinsburg on a special fast able to stop, and the engine plunged into the rear express, with two companies a number of officers | car. The strikers saved themselves by jumping and Colonel Delaplaine, Governor Matthews' aid. The troops have not disembarked, and their destination is said to be Pittsburg. The officers state they are awaiting orders from the War Department. A large crowd, in which are many women and children, is about the depot and hotel, but good order prevails.

THE STRIKERS RETURNING TO REASON. The railroad strikers are becoming alarmed at the proportions the riot begotten by their movement has assumed. Yesterday a body of canal men visited Keyser and made more noise than the strikers liked. A committee of the railroad men waited upon the officers of the troops and the representative of the Baltimore and Ohio company, and requested that they would take the canal men back to Cumberland with them. An extra car was attached to the troop train and the canallers brought down in it with the detachment. A number of the more orderly of the strikers to-day provided themselves at Keyser with stars, and constitute a special guard for passenger trains, several of them traveling with each train to assist the conductor in preventing tramps and general deadheads from boarding the trains and riding from point to point. A meeting was held at Keyser last night in the courthouse, which seems to have been largely attended, and speeches were made of sym-

pathy with and encouragement for the strikers. Proclamation from the Mayor of Cumberland CUMBERLAND, July 22.—All quiet here to-night. The President's proclamation was not published today, but will appear to-morrow morning in the daily papers. General French passed through here this afternoon with a detachment of United States troops for Keyser and Grafton. The other detachment i still here. The mayor has issued the following

proclamation: To the Citizens of Cumberland: In this time of un-To the Citizens of Cumberland: In this time of unusual commotion, consequent upon the disorders along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, it becomes the part of all good citizens to aid in the preservation of the peace and the repression of tyrbulence and unnecessary excitement. Therefore I have deemed it necessary excitement. Therefore I have deemed it necessary to issue this my proclamation requesting all lessons from collecting in and around the railroad depot or at any point where the military are stationed, in order that there should be as little occasion as possible for these sudden outbursts of excitement, which have been so fruitful of casualties to innocent persons in other sudden outbursts of excitement, which have been so fruitful of casualties to innocent persons in other places. Parents are particularly requested to see that their children do not frequent those places, and the police will be instructed to keep them from congregating at the railroad depot, or at any other places where there may be danger in so doing.

W. A. Withers, Mayor,

SCANDAL AT CUMBERLAND.

General French Charged with Drunkenness by the B. & O. Officials—His Requisitions for Supplies and Transportation.

pecial Dispatch to The Gazette.

CUMBERLAND, MD., July 23 .- General French has left Cumberland for the West, with the troops he brought from Martinsburg. Their destination is kept secret, and it is now thought that, as Colonel Delaplaine accompanied them, it is probably Wheeling, where orders may be received for Pittsburg. Before leaving there was a decided difference of opinion between General French and Mr. Sharp, master of transportation for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. arising, it is said, from Mr. Sharp's objecting to the moving of the troops further west, as he thought it was necessary for the protection of the company's property that they should all be here and at Martinsburg There was considerable feeling between the two gentlemen, Gen. French, it is said, intimating that it might be necessary to place Mr. Sharp ander arrest, and Mr. Sharp reminding the general that the orders from Washington made Gen. French subject to his instructions. The matter was somehow compromised, but the two gentlemen parted without having been reconciled, the troops in the freight depot cheering the departing train as it moved off, and there was something like a cheer from the people. The following order was posted and a copy sent

to Col. Sharp at a late hour of the night: Queen City Hotel, E. Marcan, Manager—Headquarters United States Troops—6.35 P. M.—Oderry—Cumberland, Md., July 22, 1877.—The undersigned having arrived at this post, the headquarters of the troops under his command is hereby established at this place.

WM. H. FRENCH,
Colonel and Brevet Major General, Commanding,
This was to give Colonel Shery, to undersigned This was to give Colonel Sharp to understand that General French considered himself in supreme command. Your correspondent has endeavored to get to the bottom of the affair, and the result is the ollowing explanation on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio, Colonel Sharp, J. K. Cowen, company's counsel, and Colonel Douglass, governor's aid, being present:

There was no refusal to furnish transportation General French from Cumberland to Keyser. He was told, however, that the special troop train would not go to Wheeling without orders from Vice President King, of the Baltimore and Ohio. and the reasons for this were: First, the condition of the road west from Cumberland; second, the drunken condition of General French; and third, this was an irregular train, and that no notice had een furnished Colonel Sharp or any one else that General French desired to go beyond Cumberland. No provision whatever was made to run this train over the mountain division; besides the strikers had notified the agent at Keyser that as there was no provision made to run this train parties on the e of the road might think it was a freight train killed during the march of the Sixth through the streets on Friday night took place yesterday. Pat- furnished three gallons of whiskey and two dozen Thomas V. Byrne's will take place this morning use in General French's private car, and on from St. Vincent's church. With these exceptions all of the killed were buried yesterday, and their asked for. Colonel Sharp was informed that Genrtrain in order that he might

eadquarters at pleasure, and this had been furnished him in answer to this request. Colonel Sharp has not been advised that he was to receive orders for the running of trains from others than the president or vice president of the company. If, in my judgment, said Colonel Sharp, it is not safe to run a special or run a special or rregular train, I certainly am not authorized to do it except upon the orders of my superior officers, the vice president and president. Colonel Douglass also stated to the reporter that General French's orders were to report to the governor of the state, and upon arriving at Martinsburg the general reported to him (Douglass), as the governor's representative. He said he recognized his authority, and requested him to order Col. Sharp to send the train on. Colonel Douglass replied that he would communicate General French's request to Governor Carroll for orders, but that he did not propose to run the Baltimore and Ohio railroad ompany.

The discussion reached such a point at one time

that General French ordered out a guard under command of a commissioned officer, and notified Colonel Sharp that unless the train was allowed o proceed as he directed he would put him under General French's train has been heard of from Keyser, from which point it went on bound to

Wheeling. 3.30 A. M.—General French and the troops re turned to Cumberland ten minutes ago.

Rioting at Sir John's Run

CUMBERLAND, July 22.—The passenger train from Washington, that arrived here at 2.10 o'clock, was boarded at Sir John's Run by a body of canalmen. The brakeman was knocked down by a club, but the Wheeling militia company, stationed there now, put the rioters off and sent the train on. These troops may be ordered to Pittsburg at any moment.

All Quiet at Keyser.

Special Disputch to The Gazette. KEYSER, July 22.-Everything is quiet here. Captain Kenny, agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, has accomplished more good by talking with the men than the whole United States army could have done. The men are quiet.

HOT TIMES AT GRAFTON.

Railway Train Pursued by Strikers—A Collision Ensues—Six Strikers Injured. They Bring the Train Back in Triumph. Special Dispatch to The Gazette, Grafton, W. Va., July 22-4 P. M.-An unsuc essful attempt was made here to-day to get a train away by strategy. Captain Thomas Bailey, super-

visor of trains on the Parkersburg division, and engineer John F. Clayton got permission of the strikers to move eight cars loaded with meat around to the ice for the ostensible purpose of putting ice on the meat. They took yard engine No. 91 and attached it to the cars and crossed over the bridge here to the west side of the river, and instead of backing back to the icehouse, put on all the steam and started for Parkersburg with the train. As soon as the strikers discovered the trick, they brought out a passenger engine, and, blowing an alarm, soon had a sufficient number together, and in about ten minutes later started in pursuit of the train. There were about twenty on the engine. When Clayton and Bailey discovered they were being pursued they stopped west of Webster, on a curve, about five miles from Grafton, and deserting their train, took to the woods. The engine with the strikers on board came dashing up and not discovering the train ahead until nearly upon it, they were unoff the engine. Six of them were injured, but none dangerously. The strikers' engine and several of the cars were considerably damaged by the collision. They managed, however, to run their engine back to Grafton and bring with them the captured train. Their return was hailed with cheers from their comrades who excitedly and impatiently awaited them. At the time the alarm was sounded many of the strikers were at church, and their summary departure from the church and the blowing of the engine produced a great deal of excitement among the citizens, and when the engine returned with the captured train a very large crowd was gathered at the depot. The strikers were greatly excited and incensed over the matter, and, it is said, had a rope with them with which they intended to hang Bailey and Clayton had they succeeded in capturing them. Things have quieted down now, but it would not be at all safe for the two men to return here, as they would be foully dealt with.

THE PRESIDENT-STREET FIRE.

Destruction of Extensive Ffctories—A Man Assaulted for Giving the Alarm. In THE GAZETTE of yesterday brief reference wa made to a fire breaking out at 4 A. M. yesterday in the planing-mill and sash-factory, corner of East Falls avenue and Stiles street. The factory formerly was carried on by Wm. W. Maughlin & Sons, but of late the business was conducted by I. Turner, in connection with Mr. Chandlee, for a company. The building was three-stories and had a front on East Falls avenue of 40 or 50 feet, and with the lumber-yard attached extended to President street. It is sunposed that the building, as also lumber in the yard, was set on fire by one or more incendiaries in several places, twenty o thirty minutes previous to the flames bursting The private watchman of Wilson & Hunt ing, while examining their stables, saw the fire ind gave the alarm through the signal box. For doing this sometime after he was assaulted by one of a gang of roughs, who struck him on the face. He succeeded in making his escape from the party. The bright light caused by the flames attracted the attention of others some time previously to the alarm being given. By the ime the engine companies of the district reached the spot the building and the lumber in the yard were completely enveloped in flames. The threatening appearance of the fire indicated that more assistance was necessary to subdue it, and a second and third alarm was sounded, bringing the entire department to the scene of conflagration. Not-withstanding the powerful streams of water thrown upon the devouring element, the building was almost completely destroyed and the mahinery damaged so as to be valueless. chinery damaged so as to be valueless. The lumber in the yard was also burned. The flames next attacked the one-story planing mill of Ammon Cate, adjoining on the south, which was very soon leveled to the ground. Mr. Cate had a large stock of lumber and shingles in his extensive yard, which, with the mill, had a front of eighty feet on the avenue. The greater part of the stock was destroyed by fire or otherwise damaged. Fortunately the fire was stopped before it had reached the one-story building used as the office, and in which the books and papers were. These were all saved. Mr. Cate left city at six o'clock Saturday evening for Old Point Confort.

The total loss by this fire may be estimated at \$36,000. That of Mr. Cate will be about \$20,000, one-half on stock of lumber and the other half on building and machinery. To meet this he has a policy of \$5,000 in the Firemen's, \$2,500 in the otomac, and \$1,500 in the Franklin offices, all in this city; total, \$9,000. The old Maughlin sash factory belongs to the Permanent land company. The building is an old one, worth 24,000; the stock about \$3,000 and the machinery \$9,000; total, \$16,000. By this disaster twenty-five or thirty men are thrown out of employment. Mr. Cate had alwork fifteen journeymen and also four drivers who state that they received good wages. It is stated that in the other shop the men were in-formed on Saturday that the managers could not pay them the same wages they had been received ing, and that negroes could be obtained to do the work if they refused to go to work to-day at the reduced rates. One colored man had been set to work already in the yard,

Death of John S. Reese. Mr. John S. Reese, whose death occurred Friday last, was born in Baltimore in 1827. He was the son of the Rev. Dr. John S. Reese, a prom inent clergyman of the Methodist Protestant church. In his early youth he lived in various towns of Maryland and Virginia, and at the age of 16 returned to Baltimore and entered as clerk the drug store of his brother, Dr. Wm. S. Reese, at the corner of Baltimore and High streets. He ultimately carried on the husiness for himself, and continued to do so until 1854, when he began his career as a merchant. Previous to and during the war he was engaged in the manufacture of Reese's manipulated guano, but in 1865 became the general agent for the South of the Pacific guano company of Boston, which position he held up to the time of his death. He was, when he died, a director in the Howard fire insurance company, and held a similar position for the city in the Maryland industrial school for girls.

Indications. Washington, July 23-1 A. M.—For the middle states and New England, south and east winds, rising followed by falling barometer, slightly marmer, partly or cloudy weather, with numerous local rains.

The Barometer and Thermometer Yesterday. OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A. BALTIMORE, July 22.—Barometer, 7 A. M., 30,130; thermometer, 7 A. M., 73; barometer, 12 M., 30,161; thermometer, 12 M., 82; barometer, 11.02 P. M., 30,226; thermometer, 11.02 P. M., 76. Maximum temperature, 85; minimum temperature, 71.

11.02 P. M. Report.

THE RIOT.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE] where they were stopped by boing run off the track. The engine with mail and baggage cars proceeded west. Attempts have also been made to run out several other trains but without succes The sheriff estimates the strikers at about 800. They are well organized and make no demonstra-tion unless a train is started. There is very little any, drunkennes. 8.30 P. M.-Five car-loads of militia have just

rrived from Buffalo. OHIO.

The Strike Spreading—No Trains Allowed Over the Ohio and Mississippi. COLUMBUS, July 22.—The great railroad strike is still the theme of conversation on all sides. So

far the city is generally quiet. There is no visible evidence of a strike here. No freight trains were ent east to-day. It is said none will be sent. Pan Handle freight trains run through Newark without stopping. All the side tracks being full, it is considered useless to send on other train, and business on the railway line is mainly at a standstill, as to freight trains. There are suppres mors to the effect that the trainmen on the Bee line and western division of the Pan Handle will leave the trains to-night, and the officials have given orders for no freights to be started before eight o'clock to-morrow marning. S von companies of the Third reg m m, O. N. G, arrived in panies of the third reg man, o. A. G., arrived in this city at one o'clock to-day to asvait further orders. They aggregate three hundred and ten men. Other troops are also expected to-morrow. The remnant of the United States troops at the The remnant of the United States troops at the Columbus barracks left this afternoon by special train for Pittsburg, in accordance with orders received from Washington. A train was made up in the yards of the Pan Handle western division to-day, but was stopped by a number of men, most of them strangers and not employees of the road. INDIANA.

The Strikers Still Hold the Fort at Vin-St. Louis, Mo., July 22-1 A. M. The Globe

Democrat special from Vinconnes says: At 10.45 an attempt was mode to get engine 41 hitched to a freight train just back of the shops. In less than two minutes the strikers, about one hundred in number, swarmed out of the cobose like bees and were at the engine. "You will not pull this train mile until we get a dollar and a-nalf a day, was the threat made to the roadmaster, but he held his engine until the master mechanic got there, who thought it better to return the engine to the ard. Further efforts to move treight trains were bandoned. There are upward of two hundred around this city. Their contents consist of two hundred freight cars, mostly leaded, lying on the side tracks around this city. Their contents consist of merchandise and imperisoable goods, and several cass of perishable goods have been transferred to other roads from here, and will reach their destination all right. The Indianapolis and Vancennes bridge at Worthington, about tory miles from here, has been repaired, and trains resumed running yesterav. Open threats are made that the m shop hands cannot go to work to morrow, but naster mechanic says he is determined not to be nterfered with in his department.

Strike on the Wabash. Indianapolis, July 22.—A special dispatch from ort Wayne to the Journal says: Ramor is current that a general su ke will be inaugurated on the Wabash road temorrow. It is understood to attempt will be made to move freight trains to right and the strikers are to abstain from violence

MISSOURI. On the Eve of a Great Strike at St Louis, Yesterday's Meetings. Sr. Louis, July 23-1 A. M. -In this city rail-

oad matters have been quiet. Forday no action has peen taken by the emproyees of any road this side of the river, out there is a good deal of talk and discussion of probabilities. The min of the Mis souri Pacific are the most like y to be the first in volved, and some of them say it a strike occurs across the river and the Union depot and the Transit companies emplyes strike, they will join them. The St. Leans, from Mountain and Southern and St. Louis, Kensas City and Northern railroads have not reduced wages, and the employees o these roads have so far in instested no disposition to take part in the strike. Officers of these companies, while they regard the general signation as exceedingly serious, do not think their roads will become involved, at least true have strong hopes that they will not be. In East S. Louis the afternoon has been ususfully lively, there was to be an adjected meeting held at four o'clock receive the report from the committee appointed last night. Instead of this, however, there was secret meeting of some sort of three hundred rail oad men, but n thing tone except speech-making The general tenor of speech was that unless the late reduction was withdrawn and the old rates restored, with a guarantee that the companies wil nake no further reduction, that the men should rike. Conv. reations with the mer fact that touching the guarantee above mentioned they will demand that it must be made general throughout the country, or else the strike will go on. After adjournment of the secret meeting another was organized out diors which about two handred members of the French German, Bohem an and English sections of Workingmen's party of the United States from St Louis join d. it. Their conting was greeted with above and much on historia. Several specemes were made by the leaders of these sections, in winch they offer d sympa by for the strikers and pledged thems lves to stand by them in their struggl. It was stated from the stand there would i neeting to-night, strictly for railroad men, at which a decaration of their purpose and what action they propose to take, would be made. The sections of the Workingmen's party, above referred to, held a meeting at Tarners half this afternoon, and a ter several sperches on the labor question in general, and the present situation in particular.

they unanimously a lopted the following resolutions. THE RESOLUTIONS. WHEREAS, The workingmon of different railroads a this country are using an masse to demand their ustrights; and where s, the United States government has allied itself on the side of capital and ment has afficed used on the side of capital and against labor; therefore, Resolved, That we, the Workingmen's party of the United States, hearthly sympathize with the employees of all the railroads in the country who are attempting to secure just and equitable reward for their labor.

their labor.

Resolved, That we will stand by them in this most righteous struggle of labor against robbery and op-pression, through good and evil report, to the end of te struggle The resolutions were read to the meeting in East

t. Louis this afternoon, and were received with nearty cheers.

St. Louis, July 22.—The meeting called to be held at East St. Louis to night met and was largely attended by railroad men, and those directly interested in the railroad after. The result of the neeting was that no freight trains be permitted to eave East St. Louis after 12 o'clock to-night on the Ohio and Mississippi, Toledo and Wabash, Indianapolis and St. Louis, Vandrila Southern, Cairo Short Line and the Narrow Gauge road. A committee of one from each road was appointed to see that the action of the meeting was carried out. No mail, express or passenger trains are to be molested. A resolution was adopted asserting that molested. A resolution was adopted asserting that none of the men will resume work unless the weges prevailing prior to the panic are restored. At the meeting of the Workingmen's party this afternoon it was stated there were \$1,000 in their reasury, which will be given in and of the strike I necessary, and that it the strikers are attacked by the military they have 1,500 members who will assist in repelling them.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI STAIKE. The yard-men of the Ohio and bussissippi road struck this afternoon. Fifty dismounted cavalrymen, armed each with a carbine and two revo vers, came up from the arsenal to-night, and went East by the Vandalia road.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION. Meeting of the Canthet-A Call for Volun-teers Possible-General Sheridan Ordered to Pittsburg.

Washington, July 22 .- Much interest in th riotous proceedings has been manifested throughout the city during to-day and to-night, and large crowds have continued at the telegraph offices t learn the progress of events. Several of the news paper offices issued repeated extras. The order for he Powhatan and Swatara to come to Washington has been revoked, and they have been ordered to Baltimore, where they will arrive this evening or to morrow morning. Tucy have on board 500 men fully equipped.

The government has taken steps for the protection

tion of the arsenals at Pittsburg and Indianapolis by ordering United States troops to those points The troops for Pittsburg have been ordered from Columbus, Ohio, and those for Indianapolis from St. Louis. It is reported in priny circles that Gen Sheridan has been ardered to Pittsburg, taking with him troops to operate in that sity and vicinity. A cabinet consultation of two hours' duration was held at the office of the Secretary of State this afternoon. Numerous dispatches, official and private telegrams relative to the riots, were read, the members severally expressing their views on the situation. Adjurant General Townsend was sent for, and questioned as to the available troops;, the object being to distribute them to such points as may be necessary to guard the public property the navy to assist wherever practicable. Should the riots not be soon suppressed the government may resort to extraordinary measures with that view. The Secretary of the Navy has given orders assigning the available force of sailors and marines under his control to the arsenals and other public buildings in various sections for the protection of public property, and they

are being moved as rapidly as possible from points

pared. Major James Mch lan was to-day ordered to sake command of the Washington arsenal in place of General French, who is absent from the city in command of the roops at Martinsburg, W. Va.

WHAT HAYES SAYS.

Not Communism, But Anti-Railroadism—He Will Not Gail Congress Together.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The National Republican will to-morrow publish a report of

interview of one an interview of one of its representa-tives with the President at the Soldiers' Home this evening, in which it is stated that the President, responding to an inquiry, said he did ot regard the present disorders as any evidence of the prevalence of a spirit of communism, since their attacks had not been primarily directed against property in general, but merely against that of the railroads with which the strikers had had difficulties. The President very frankly expressed the opinion that the most rigorous measures should be used in putting down the trouble, and thought it was greatly to be regretted that a larger force had not been thrown into Pittsburg. He expressed a very high opinion of Governor Hartranft's executive ability, and regretted that the governor was absent from home, because he had a good deal of experience in dealing with the riots among the miners, which would have been of great service in the present emergency.

CONGRESS NOT TO BE CALLED TOGETHER.

In response to an inquiry the President said that to proposition had been considered to call Congress ogether at an earlier date than that already fixed, and that as the matter now stood he did not think any further action would be taken by the national government than to respond to any calls which might be made, as had been done in the cases of West Virginia and Maryland. As the Republican representative was leaving the Soldiers' Home Sec retary Sherman and Governor Noyes called. The situation was discussed by these gentlemen with the President, and all concurred in regarding it as of a very serious character. Secretary Sherman expressed the opinion that the citizens of Pittsburg would likely, in self-defense, render material assistance in putting down the trouble there. sonsultation with Secretary Sherman, the President decided to postpone his visit to Virginia for the present, as he does not deem it expedient to leave the capital in the present disturbed condition of the country. Telegrams to this effect will be sent to Richmond and other points in the South to-morrow morning.

SCENES AT WASHINGTON.

Busy Day at the War Department—No Demonstration Feared. Washington, July 22-12 M .- At a rather early nour to-day the telegraph and newspaper offices here were the scenes of intense anxiety for news from the points at which the riots have become fatal in its consequences. All sorts of rumors are heard and the crowds are discussing the situation of affairs with fervent earnestness. The War Department is to-day a scene of very great activity, the Secretary with Adjutant General Townsend, Assistant Adjutant Generals Vincent and Pelouze, and quite a number of clerks being in attendance. The clerical force is engaged in copying and recording military dispatches sent from and received here yesterday. There is no organization of the "detailed" clerks of the department as has been reported throughout the city. Two batteries of artillery, the First and Third regiments, arrived here this morning from Fortress Monroe, and are quartered at the arsenal. Secretaries Thompson and Mc-Crary were in consultation at the War Departmen for some time during the forenoon. It can said that the government authorities do ne my demonstrations against government n this locality, but nevertheless the evider the precaution that is being taken to meet contingencies of an alarming character

are very plan. There was a strong guard of the regular force of watchmen on duty at the Treasury last night, armed with their revolvers, and two or hree of the clerks in the treasurer's office remained all night in the eash room, but all reports of organizing a force to protect the building, in addition to he usual guard that are on duty every night, are, at least thus far, exaggerations growing out of the excited condition of the public mind. MAIL TRANSPORTATION,
All the western mads from this city to-night were sent to New York by way of the Baltimore and Potomae raitroad, to be sent west over the New York Central road. Two trains arrived at the Washington depot of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad this evening, with only a few passengers on board, for the west, but on account of reported trouble on the road they were held in this city. MAIL TRANSPORTATION

trouble on the road they were held in this city.
The New York train over the Baltimore and Ohio road left the city at ten o'clock to-night, but there were no passengers on board. There was quite a crowd assembled about the dor ong, though no disorder occurred. An extra police force was on duty, but their services were not required. The United States force at the Allegheny arsenal numbers only about fifteen men under comnand of Major Busington an experienced officer.

Suspensions in the Coal Regions, NEW YORK, July 22 .- A Bethlehem (Pa.) disratch says many individual coal operatives in the Schuylkill and Louigh regions suspended operations temporardy, and the Lobigir and Wilkessarre and the Susquehanna companies, in the Wyoming district, have stopped their collieries. Several thousand miners and laborers are thus thrown out of employment. Other companies propose to follow suit this month. The operators of the Shamokin region, who recently made a ten mer cent, reduction in wages, are having trouble. The miners and laborers at Buckridge collier have scruck, and others will probably join them.

They Want The Gazette.

It will be well to send the greatest possible number of GAZETTER, with instructions to reserve a certain number for each place. The supply is exhausted before they reach here every day, and some papers sell for fifty cents.

Cumberland, July 22, 1877.

Trouble on the Long Island Road. NEW YORK, July 22.—The fifty-four engineers and fifty-five firemen, of the Long Island railroad, are considering whether to strike against a threatened reduction of pay. The railroad officials frankly state that they cannot replace engineers, out they can the firemen. The road owes the men

Office Board of Police Commissioners,

BALTIMORE, July 22, 1877. ON ACCOUNT OF THE RIOTOUS CONDITION OF THE CITY the Board of Police Commissioners deem it prudent to exercise the authority vested in them by

ROOMS, BARS, 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

WM. II. B. FUSSELBAUGH.

section 818 of the Police Law, to order ALL BAR-

Attention. For reasons capable of satisfactory explanation, to those interested, we offer for sale the stock, fixtures and good will of our branch retail business in Baltimore, Md., where we have built up and maintained a large and prosperous cash business in ready made clothing. For parties with capital and experience in this line no better or safer investment could be found. Address

ROGERS, PERT & CO.

† 487 Broadway, New York.

Office of the Gas Light Company of Baltimore. BALTIMORE, May 26, 1877.

Numerous inquiries being made relative to the uture price of gas, in view of anticipated competi-ion, we hereby give notice that we shall continue on, we hereky give notice that we shall consume as manufacture of gas and propose to be fully preared to furnish it at a price and of a quality so

JAMES B. SMALLWOOD, Secretary. A DELICATE complexion is best compared to ablooming rose; but when the countenance is dis-digured with Blotches and Pimples, like weeds in a rose-bed, the sufferer should promptly use Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture, which quickly and effectually erad-idates such unsightly evidences of impure blood.— Advar.

factory to our customers as to defy all competition By order of the Board,

Special Notices.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, GENERAL JAMES HOWARD:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, July 22, 1877.

You are hereby authorized and directed to immediately proceed to ORGANIZE AND RECRUIT A REG. IMENT, to be known as the SEVENTH REGINENT INFANTRY, MARYLAND NATIONAL GUARD. You will select ten officers as Capitains and authorize them each to raise a company, the men so raised to receive from date of muster in the same pay and emoluments as those of equal rank in regular service.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief. FRANK A. BOND, Adjutant General.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN designated and commissioned by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief to ORGANIZE A REGIMENT OF INFANTRY FOR SERVICE, all good and law-abiding citizens are cornestly called upon promptly to assemble for such duty at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC THIS (Monday) MORA No and during the day, there to be mustered into the service of the state. Rations will be provided and hav continued while on active service. naotue service of the state.

and pay continued while on active service.

JAMES HOWARD

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGAD CAMDEN STATION, BALTIMORE, July 22, 1877
ALL ABLE-BODIED CITIZENS who have had many experience as e u gunly requested to ENLIST
THE MARYLAND NATIONAL GUARD, for immed service to the State in the maintenance of law and or Recruits will report at once at the ARMORY OF TIFTH ARGIMENT, to fill Companies to mark numbers in said Regiment, when they will be swor uniforms and Equipments will be furnished; Pay an tions the as regular service.

By Auer of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief JAMES R. HERBERT, Brigadler General Command

cal; do. mdse., Henkleman, Jackson & Phelps; 1 case rench goat skins, J. Odenbal; 7 . o. church rekalia, Reveter McCoy; 1 package mdse. Hodges Boss; 1 do. do. foritz & Keidel; 1 do., J. A. Griffith & Co.; 3 do. do. (R arrett & Sons; 1 cask wine, D. Dalsheimer; 2 pkgs adse., Alberti, Prior & Co.; 6 do. effects, F. H. Shadus. MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, July 21–12.30 P. M.—Cotton firm; midding upland, 68sd; mudding Orleans, 6.9-16d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts of the day, 2.500 bales, including 600 bales. American, Futures easier; upland, low middling clause, July delivery, 684.; July and, July delivery, 681–132d.; August and September do., 68sd., also 611–32d.; September and October delivery, 6.7-16, also com, 36s. for long clear middles; 37s, tor sho crear, 2.30 P. M.—Barcon, 36s, for long clear middles; 37s, tor sho crear, 2.30 American. Futures steady; upland, low middling clause, American. Futures steady; upland, low middling clause, September and October delivery, 6.7-16, 32d, 4.30 P. M. Spirits or Turpentine, 27s. merican. Tatas eptember and October delivery, 6 13-320, 4.50 1. M. ppirits or Turpentine, 278.
LONDON, July 21-4.30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 11d. Spirits of Turpentine, 248, 6d.
GLASGOW, July 21.—The Sugar market closes less animated; the advance of the week is 18.61.8 6d. on all sugars over 30s., the greater advance being on mediums; sugars under 30s. show an advance of 6d.69d.
Antwerp, July 21.—Petroleum, 31 francs.

Domestic.

New York, July 21.—Cotton firmer; upland, 12 5-16 cts.; Orleans, 12 7-16 cts.; sales, 476 bales; consolidated net receipts, 245 bales; exports, none. Flour dull and strongly in buyers' favor; \$7.7628 50 for rounding to fair extra; southern, \$8 5569 75. Wheat 2@3 cts. lower and very moderate trade; \$1 54 for meraded spring; \$1 55 for New York No.2 Milwaukee, not prime; \$1 35 for New York No.2 Milwaukee, not prime; \$1 35 for New York No.2 spring; \$1 56 for new southern, Corn active and trade stronger; large demand; \$1 35 for New York No. 2, 60, \$1 40@1 65 for new southern, Corn active and trade stronger; large demand; forward delivery; 57 60 for new Southern, Corn active and trade stronger; large demand; 50 cts.; which was supposed to the suppose of th Domestic.

Armer: \$0.37\(\frac{1}{2}\) for new prime steam, spot. Petroleum quilet, sugar dull. et., 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) cts.; refined, 13\(\frac{1}{2}\) cts. Coffee quilet. Sugar dull. et., 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) cts.; refined, 13\(\frac{1}{2}\) cts. Coffee quilet. Sugar dull. et., 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) cts.; refined, 13\(\frac{1}{2}\) cts. Coffee quilet. Sugar dull. et., 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) cts.; refined, 13\(\frac{1}{2}\) cts. Coffee quilet. Sugar dull. et., 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) cts. Sugar dull. et., \$7.50\(\text{(0.9)}\) et., \$12\) cts. \$12\) cts. Sugar dull. et., \$12\) cts. \$12\] c unchanged.

LUMACKEE, July 21.—Flour firm. Wheat firm and active;

3 white Wabash, \$1 46; amber Michigan, \$1 42½;

27; No. 2 amber Hilmols, \$1 49; No. 2 amber Michigan,

1, \$1 30; old, \$1 35; No. 1 Dayton and Michigan,

\$1 55; No. do, \$1 41½. Corn quiet; high mixed,

\$2 cts.; No. 2, 50½ cts.; No. 2 white, 54 cts. Oats dull nominal. and nominal.

Toldo, July 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat teady: No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1 3M₂; No. 3 do., \$1 18@ 120. Corn—Fair demand; No. 2, 4 7½ cts. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 30 cts. Rye quiet; No. 1 66 cts.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 21.—Cotton quiet: middling, 11½ cts.; low middling, 11½ cts.; good ordinary, 10½ as, net receipts, 67 bales; sales, 15 bales; stock, 3,248 bales. SAYANNAH, GA., July 21.—Cotton firm; middling, 14, ets.; low middling, 111½, ets.; good ordinary, 105, int. receipts, 27 bules; gross receipts, 187 bules; as bales; stock, 2,016 bales; exports constwise, 173 lites. Ales.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., July 21.—Cotton very quiet; midling, 11% cts.; low middling, 11 cts.; good ordinary,
Oly cts.; net receipts, none, gross receipts, 26 bates;
ales, 250 bates; stock, 4.040 bates.
DETROIT, July 21.—No market to-day. Exchange

Live Stock.

July 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,100; shipments, and, Texans, \$3 05@3 20; cows, \$3 15@ and Fexans, \$4 05@5 25 for packing and shipping; heavy rades stendy and firm; \$4 90@5 15 for common to Cincine, sheep dull and nominal; receipts, 300.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Hogs steady and firm; common \$4 40@4 75; ight, \$4 90@5 10; packing, \$4 80@4 45; butchers, \$5@5 10. Receipts, 640; shipments, 59; st. Louis, July 21.—Hogs steady; \$4 70@5. Cattle weak; choice native steers, \$6; good, 40., \$5 25@5 40; light do., \$4 50@5; fair grass natives, \$4@4 50; through Texans, \$2 50@3 87½. Receipts, 1,300 Hogs, 1,000 Cattle. MARINE INTELLIGENCE. Poirt of Baltimore, July 23.

ARRIVED SUNDAY.

Steamer Geo Leary, Whittle, from Norfolk—to R L Poorsteamer Louise, Nickle, from Richmond—to R Foster, Stmr Maggie, Veasey, from Eastern Shore—to P R Clark, Stmr Express, Barker, from Potomac river—to R Foster, Stmr Express, Barker, from Potomac river—to R Foster, Stmr R Willing, Her, from Philadelphia—to J A Shriver, Stmr R Willing, Her, from Philadelphia—to J A Shriver, Stmr R Willing, Her, from Philadelphia—to J A Shriver, Stmr J Thomas G Smith, Hand, from Darien—lumber to Schr Thomas G Smith, Hand, from Darien—lumber to Schr Ellen Holgate, Black, from Petersburg, Va—lumber to Odom & Co; vessel to H Kelsey & Co.

Schr Mary H Hand, Knott, from Somerset, Mass—to H Kelsey & Co.

Live Stock

Kelsey & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer Florida, Hill, from Norfolk—to R L Poor.
Stim Roanoke, Edgar, from Norfolk—to R L Poor.
Stim Roanoke, Edgar, from Norfolk—to R L Poor.
Stim Wenonab, Cooper, fin Fredericksburg—HWilliams.
Stim Helen, Rayner, from Eastern Shore—to P R Clark.
Stim Georara, Reynolds, fin Store—to P R Clark.
Stim Cotorara, Reynolds, fin Philadebinia—J A Shriver.
Stim W Whillidin, Riggin, fin Philadebinia—J A Shriver.
Stim Lacaster, Jones, from Havre de Grace—J J Taylor,
Steamer Hudson, Nicholson, fin Chesaneake City—barges.

-ballast to Erichson & Solberg. Hatch & Co.

COME UP.

Brig Ellida (Nor), Klein, before reported at quarantine from Rio Janeiro—coffee to E Jones; vessel to E D Bigelow & Co.

AT QUARANTINE.
Schr Pereaux (Br), Baxter, from St Pierre, Mart—sugar.
BELOW.
Two barks and a loaded brigantine.
CLEARED SATURDAY.
Hooper & Co.
Steamship Emiliano (Span), Mendoza, Liverpool—J
Steamship America Pulmer

Steamship Emiliano (Span), Mendoza, Liverpool—J Hooper & Co.

Steamship America, Billups, Savannah—A L Huggins, Steamship A J Foley, Price, Wlimington, N C—R Foster, Steamship D J Foley, Price, Webern, N C—R Foster, Steamer Experiment, Pierce, Newbern, N C—R Foster, Steamer Florida, Hill, Norfolk—R I, Poor, Steamer Westover, Eldridge, Norfolk—R L Poor, Steamer Westover, Eldridge, Norfolk—R L Poor, Steamer Bhirley, Travers, Richmond—R Foster, Steamer Helen, Rayner, Easterr Shore—P R Clark, Steamer Helen, Rayner, Easterr Shore—P R Clark, Steamer Elizabeth, Wood, Philadelphia—J A Shriver, Steamer Elizabeth, Wood, Philadelphia—J A Shriver, Steamer Lancaster, Jones, Havre de Grace—J J Trylor, Steamer Hudson, Nicholson, Chesapeake Grac—L Bark St Lawrence (Br), Doe, Demerara—W H—Perot, Bark St Lawrence (Br), Lockhart, Bremen—E D Bigelow & Co. Lorenzo Cogoleto (Ital), Boggi, Queenstown for

(Ger), Von Harten, Amsterdam—J D Kremelberg & Co.
Schr Elwood Doran, Warrington, Gloucester, Mass—W.
Rhoads & Son. hoads & Son.
Sch Henry Withington, Crowell, Boston—P Harding & Co
Schr Henry D May, May, Boston—W Rhoads & Son.
Schr Albert Mason, Rose, Wilmington, N C—Samuel H avers & Son. Schr J M and A J Foxwell, Beauchamp, Richmond, Va-nuel H Travers & Son. Northampton, Richardson, City Point, Va-Samuel H Travers & Son.

SAILED SATURDAY.

Ship Medora, for Havre; barks Patent, Flensborg: St Lawrence, Demerara; schr Adelaide, Nassau; also Sunday, steamship Emiliano, Liverpool, Liverpool.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Scandinavian (Br). Wylie, from Liverpool for Battimore, at Halifax 21st inst.

Steamship Saragossa, Hooper, salled from Savannah 21st inst for Baltimore.

inst for Baltimore.
Steamship Johns Hopkins, Hallett, sailed from Boston
21st inst for Baltimore via Norfolk.
Steamship Wm Kennedy, Foster, sailed from Providence
21st inst for Baltimore via Norfolk.
Steamship Wm Kennedy, Foster, sailed from Providence
21st inst for Baltimore (Ger), Fokken, sailed from Bremen 20th
inst for Baltimore (Ger), Fokken, sailed from Bremen 20th ist for Baltimore. Bark Jason (Ger), Grimm, hence, at Bremen 20th inst. Bark Benguila (Nor), Fuglesgang, hence, at Konigsburg Sth inst.

Bark Attivita (Ital), Maresca, hence, at Queenstown 20th
Bark Doneldey (Ger), Nienberg, hence, at Rio Janeiro Bark Doneidey (Ger), Nienberg, hence, at Rio Jificiro Sthult.
Bark Palestina (Br), Ellis, from Calais, Me, at Havana prior to 20th inst.
Schr Peerless, Arey, from Nassau, at St Thomas 7th inst. Schr Beerless, Arey, from Nassau, at St Thomas 27th ult for Bonaire and Boston.
Schr Jease W Knight, Lawrence, from Hingham for Baltimore, at Vineyard Haven 19th inst.
Schr Jesse W Knight, Lawrence, from Hingham for Baltimore, at Vineyard Haven 19th inst.
Schr Jesse Elizabeth, Weaver, hence, at New Haven 20th Schrs Jess Elizabeth, Weaver, hence, at New Haven 20th Schrs Jes F Baker, Davis, and C C Lane, Lane, hence, at Schr E M Reed, Kelsey, sailed from Portsmouth, N H, 19th inst.
Schr Earl P Mason, Nickerson, sailed from Providence 20th inst for Baltimore. 20th inst for Baltimore.

Schr Hattle M Crowell, Crowell, hence, at Boston 21st.

Schr Florence Deam, Westgate, hence, at Portland 21st.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Arrived, steamshins Egypt and City of Richmond, from Liverpool; General Werder, from Bremen; W A Scholten, from Rotterdam.

Special Notices.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL CON

VENTION

VENTION

VENTION

OF THE

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE SUNDAY-SCHOOL SOCLETY

WESLEY GROVE

Commencing TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, and continuing until FRIDAY NIGHT, JULY 27.

A large number of delegates from Maryland, Virginia
and West Virginia, and distinguished Sunday-school advocates, from Nor h and South, will be present and address the assemblage. Our friends of other denominations
are cordially invited to attend.

Trains leave Canden Station at 4.30, 6.50 and 9 A. M.,
and 12.15, 3.25, 5, 6.30 and 9.15 P. M.
Returning, leave Wesley Grove at 5.56, 7.57 and 10.01

A. M., and 1.18, 4.28, 5.53 8.34 and 10.43 P. M.
Good conveyances for passengers and a baggage express
will be found at Wesley-Grove Station on the arrival of
station. Wesley-Grove is but a half mite distant from the
station. Wesley-Grove Hotel will furnish good meals at
moderate rates.

ELECTION AND REGISTRATION NO.

ELECTION AND REGISTRATION NOTICE.

OFFICE BOARD OF
POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

BAITIMORE, July 19, 1877.

In accordance with an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to Provide for a Revision of the Lists of Registered Voters of this State," and section 6 thereof, providing for a census of the legal voters of the precincts of the respective wards of Baltimore city, to be made by the Police Department of said city, and the entity given by the portion of the commissioners, that the officers of the Department of Police Commissioners, that the officers of the Department of Police Commissioners, that the officers of the Department of Police Commissioners, that the officers of the Department of Police commissioners, that the officers of the Department of Police have received orders to prepare a census of the legal voters of the city, and will proceed to make the same on MONDAY, the 23d day of JULY, 1877.

It is requisite that this work should be performed, to facilitate the officers as far as they can in the performance of this duty; to which end the Board suggest the preparation of a list whenever the same is practicable, of the legal voters dwelling in each bouse, which could be handed to the Geer when called for. By order of the Board.

WM. H. B FUSSELBAUGH, President,

each bound a called for. By FUSSEL.

OFFICE OF THE
GASLIGHT COMPANY
OF BALTIMORE.
19 SOUTH STREET.

COKE!

n hand a superior quality of COKE, which we public as a desirable fuel for demestic and se. Rasily kindled and free from imparities, of yed at this office, or at the works, foot of eet, per load, delivered in any part of the city. JAMES B. SMALLWOOD, Secretary,

Wants BOX-MAKERS-FORTY (40) GOOD BOX-men. No one need apply but competent work-J. H. THIEMYER & CO., Unior's alley. WANTED—PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS
FOR A SHOT TOWER, iron frame, with estimates
of cost of same; also MACHINERY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF SHOT, and a COMPETENT MAN to superintend the structure out West, who must also understand
the manufacture of shot and lead pipe. Address P. O.
BOX 405, Baltimore Md.

Notice to Caxpapers. TAX DEPARTMENT,
CITY C LLECTOR'S OFFICE,
CITY HALL, BALTIMORE, July 23, 1877. NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS. NOTICE TO TANPAVERS.

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 IF PAID ON OR BEFORE THE 20TH DAY OF AUGUST. FIVE (5) PER CENT. DISCOUNT WILL BE ALLOWED ON ALL STATE BILLS.

Taxpayers who propose to avail themselves of these rates wil jinsuie their bit is being ready in season by handing in their mames without delay.

As arrors may have been made by the late Board of Assessors in returning property in erroneous mames, tax-

As a frors may have been made by the late Board of Assessors in returning property in erroneous names, tax-payers 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 city tax on shares of stock of the following incorporated institutions is payable at this office by the shareholde s.

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

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

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Peabody Fire and Washington Fire and Loan companies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Baltimore and Susquehama Steamboat Company, Baltimore and Harford, Baltimore and Havre-de Grace, and Baltimore and Resterstown Turnuike Companies; Ashland Manufacturing, Mount Vernon Manufacturing, Thistie Manufacturing, Cunjon Manufacturing and Manufacturing Companies; and Maryland Fertilizing and Manufacturing Company, Beriderer lifeties of Baltimore City Gaslight Company, Beriderer light special curity and Land Company, Harlem Permanent Building Association, Maryland Permanent Land and Building Security Company, Merchants and Mechanics' Permanent Building Association, Maryland Permanent Land Company, Baltimore Navings, Loan and Trust Company, of Mount Washington; Howast Land Company, Imperial Land and Loan Company, Baltimore, Catonsville, and Ellicott City P. R. R. Co.; Donnestic Telegraph Company, Baltimore and Locust Point Ferry Company and Baltimore and Olio, Western Maryland, and Northern Central R. W. Companies' Registered Bonds.

GEO. P. THOMAS, Collector,

Excursions.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS. BALTMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD. THROUGH PARLOR CARS.

BALTIMORE TO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS AND ALL STATIONS ON THE CHESAPEAKE
AND OHIO RAILROAD.
FOR THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS AND SUMMER RESORTS. Seat fare in parlor car to all points, \$1. Leave Baltimore—Calvert Station, 6 40 A. M.; Charles Street Station, 6.45 A. M.; Pennsylvania-avenue Station 5.50 A. M. EXCURSION TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

Good until October 31, 1877.

Tickets, baggage-checks and information can be procured at the offices of the company, northeast corner Balsiation and Pennsylvania-avenue Station. Charles street station and Pennsylvania-avenue Station.

Baggage called for and checked at hotels and private residences.

General Passenger Agent.

ARR HAVEN TO A GROWN THE CONTROL OF THE HAIR HAVEN EXCURSIONS.

The Eighth Scason Will Open
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20,
On and after which day steamers will run from PIER 8,
LIGHT STREET, as fo lows:
THEODORE WEEMS,
At 9 A. M. DALLY, except Sunday. Remain at Fair Haven
Four Hours and Return at 8 P. M.
MATILDA,
At 2 P. M. DALLY, except Sunday. Remain at Fair Haven
from One to Two Hours and Return at 11 P. M.
AMERICAL CONDUCTED OR
PROF. ITZEL'S BAND on both steamers and at Fair
Haven.

PROF. ITZEL'S BAND on both steamers and at Fair
Haven. aven.
Tickets for round trip....
Children 4 to 12 years..... EVER POPULAR

"PENTZ" EXCURSIONS. NINTH SEASON. ANNAPOLIS AND SEVERN RIVER, Landing at Naval Academy, EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Knabe Pianos, Good Music, and well-served Supper. Steamer leaves Pier 3, Light street, at 4.30 P. M.; returns at 10.30 P. M. Fare, \$1. Children and Servants at half price

Money to Loan.

MONEY! \$100,000! MONEY! MONEY! \$100,000! MONEY!

TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT.

BANKING OFFICE.

NO. 22 NORTH GAY STREET,

ESTABLISHED BY THE LATE LEVI BENJAMIN, 1830.

This old and responsible office still continues to make the largest advances on GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION and on Merchandise in general.

The very great advantages we offer to the public in making their deposits at our office are that we keep the same for twelve months, if so agreed upon and on lower rates of charges than any other office in this city. Large amounts loaned as low as one per cent. per month, N. B.—This office has no connection with any of the Pawnbrokers in this city.

Private entrance adjoining.

BENJAMIN & CO., Loan Brokers.

djoining.
BENJAMIN & CO., Loan Brokers. for Sale or Bent

FOR SALE—1,000 ACRES OF LAND ON SOUTH FORK OF HOLLY, in WEBSTER COUNTY, IT VIRIGINIA; heavily timbered, an abundance of L, and title good. Apply to C. R. McDANNALD, Bath C. H., Va. FOR SALE OR RENT.—A DESIRABLE PROPERTY on Howard street, north of Franklin, suitable for offices, and is well adapted for a small business. Dwelling and Stable attacher. J. H. O'DONOVAN 48 Lexington street.

NEW COTTAGES
On LAKE ROLAND AVENUE. High and healthy location. Two miles from the city by horse-cars. FOR SALE OR LEASE, by H. W. ROGERS, Charles and Fayette streets FOR SALE, RENT OR EXCHANGE—THAT
Bestrable Property known as "CLAGETT'S BREWLERT."

JOHN H. O'DONOVAN,
48 Lexington street.

FOR RENT—FOR FOUR OR SIX MONTHS, to a family without children, a SMALL HOUSE IN THE NORTHWESTERN SECTION, on lide of Park-avenue cars, COMPLETELY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED. Rent moderate. Address C. H. P., Gazette office. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY SEAT, fine improvements, on the Frederick road, adjoining Mount de Sales, known as "Aubrey," can be rented for the summer. Apply to JOHN H. O'DONOVAN, 48 Lexington street. FOR RENT—THREE-STORY WARE-HOUSE 268 WEST PRATT STREET, near Sharp street. Inquire at 266 WEST PRATT STREET.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOUR VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEATS. Fine Dwellings on them, fruits, shrubbery and flower gardens. POR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOUR VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEATS. Fine Dwellings on them, fruits, shrubbery and flower gardens. Easy of access. One 27 acres, one 22 acres, one 10 acres and one 3 acres; with elegant improvements. Also, FARMS FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE. Apply corner of Lexington and St. Paul streets.

E. LIVEZEY, Broker. FOR SALE-DESIRABLE DWELLINGS ON Butaw Place, Madison avanual FOR SALE-DESIRABLE DWELLINGS ON But we Place, Madison avenue, McCulloh street, Linden avenue, First-class and medium Dwellings in all parts of the city. Warehouse property and warehouse lots for sale. Will exchange large dwellings for small ones. For all kinds of city and country property apply corner of Lexington and St. Paul streets, and see the register.

E. LIVEZEY.

FOR RENT-THAT DESIRABLE AND CENTRY TRALLY-LOCATED BUILDING, 106 WEST BALL TIMORE STREET, one door from Holliday, three-story front, two-story back-building, with ample cellar; well adapted to business purposes. Apply at the office of the Gazette.

FARMS, MILLS, COUNTRY SEATS, GARDEN and FRUIT FARMS and WATER-FRONT ESTATES.—We have for sale 700 Country Properties, among which are:
26 COUNTRY SEATS, in area from 1 to 100 acres, from \$22,000 to \$60,0006. 20 COUNTRY SEALS, III area from 1 to 100 acres, from \$22,000 to \$60,000.

24 GRIST and SAW MILLS, with land attached, from \$1,500 to \$58,000.

12 GARDEN and FRUIT FARMS, from \$1,500 to \$45,000.

35 FARMS and LARGE ESTATES, with Water Fronts, from \$1,500 to \$100,000, and GRASS and GRAIN FARMS of all prices,
Lists of the above can be seen at our office, 37 LEXINGTON STREET.

R. W. TEMPLEMAN & CO.

Merchandise.

SALT! SALT!—25,000 SACKS LIVERPOOL Ground ALUM and Fine SALT. 15,000 bushels Turks Island SALT. ROCK SALT. Dairies and cases SALT, for JAMES BONDAY, JR., & CO., 58 South street and Gibson wharf. BRIGHT VARNISH.—10 BBLS. FOR SALE.
BOLTON BROTHERS. 82 and 84 W. Pratt st. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—10 BBLS. FOR SALE BOLTON BROTHERS, 82 and 84 W. Pratt st.

NORTH CAROLINA PITCH.—200 BBLS. FOR SALE.

BOLTON BROTHERS,
82 and 84 West Fratt Street. MARYLAND WHITE LEAD COMPANY CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS

PURE DRY LEAD AND PURE LEAD IN OIL, Which we guarantee to be perfectly pure. Which we guarantee to be personal of the Conference of the Confere

SALT 1 SALT :—30,000 SACKS LIVERPOOL GROUND ALUM and FINE; 25,000 bushels TURK'S ISLAND SALT, landing from "Lake Champlain," "Progress," "Bein," and "Adams," and for sale in lots to ALEX. KERR & BRO., And Jenkins' and Kerr's Wharves.

WM. DAVISON & CO.,
NO. 104 LOMBARD STREET, Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN ZINCS, IN OIL.
VARNISHES, WHITING, PUTTY,
SPANISH BROWN, VENETIAN RED,
EPSOM SALTS, REFIRED SALTPETRE,
LAMP BLACK,
(OLORS, DRY AND IN OIL. TAR.-100 BBLS. WILMINGTON, FOR SALE by BOLTON RECTHERS. 82 and 84 W. Pratt st.

Proposals. DROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

Headquafters United States Marine Corps,
Quantermastic's Office,
Washington, July 18, 1877.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12
o'clock M., Saturday, 11th of August, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines stationed at League
Island, on board the Received States sharines stationed at League
Island, on board the Received States of Pork or Bacon,
or one pound and four owness of Salt or Fresh Beef, eighteen ounces of Soft Broad or Flour, or twelve ounces of
Hard Bread, or one pound and four owness of Cornmeal,
and to every one hundred rations fifteen pounds of Beans
or Pens, or ten pounds of Rice or Hominy, ten pounds of
Green Caffee or eight pounds of Reasted or roasted and
ground) Coffee, or one pound and eight ounces of Tea; fafteen
pounds of Sigar; four quarts of Vinegar, one pounds of
Soap; three pounds and twelve ounces of Salt and four
ounces of Pepper.

The Rations are to be delivered muon the orders for pounds of Sagar; four quarts of Vinegar; one pound and four ounces of Adamantine or Star Candles; four pounds of Soap; three pounds and twelve ounces of Salt and four ounces of Pepper.

The Rations are to be delivered upon the order of the Commanding Officer of the station, the Fresh Beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of hind and fore-quarters, necks and kidney tallow to be excluded; the Pork, No. 1 Prime Mess Pork; the Flour known as extra superfine in the market of the place where the station is located; the Coffee, good Rio; the Sugar, good New Orleans or its equivalent, and the Beans, Vinegar, Candles, Soap, Salt, etc., to be of good quality.

All subject to juspection.

Twenty per cent, will be withheld from the smount of each payment until the completion of the contract.

A guarantee, signed by two persons, whose responsibility.

DEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. A UGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY, STAUNTON, VA.

The largest first-class institution for voung ladies in Virginia, with an able corps of twenty-five teachers.

OPENS THE FIRST WEDNESDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1877. For catalogues containing full particulars apply to MISS M. J. BALDWIN, Principal, Staunton, Virginia. and the certified by a united States district judge, district attorney or collector, must accompany each proposal. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. Blank forms of proposals can be ob-tained upon application at the office of the Assistant Quar-periaster, 226 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADEL-R. ROBERT ATKINSON'S CORNER OF EUTAW AND MADISON STREETS.
The Nineteenth Annual Session will begin on MONDAY
SEPTEMBER 17, 1877. Application may be made at the
Schoolroom. Catalogues can be obtained at the leadin
bookstores and at the school. amination.
Proposals to be endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS,"
and addressed to the undersigned.
WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps. TRIENDS' ELEMENTARY AND HIGH A PRIMARY SCHOOL. AN ACADEMY AND COL-LEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR PUPILS OF BOTH SEXES. LOMBARD STREET, NEAR EUTAW STREET, BALTIMORE, MD. PROPOSALS FOR BOILER IRON.

PROPOSALS FOR BOILER IRON.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1877.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endursed on envelope "Proposals for Boiler Iron," will be received at this bureau until 12 o'clock M., TTESDAY, AUGUST 2187, 1877.

DELIVERED IN THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD, DELIVERED IN THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD, FORE OCTOBER 187, 1877. All to be of the very best from 55,000 pounds to the square inch. Maximum size of sheets, 119 inches by 87 inches, and 11-16 of an inch thick.

No bid will be received except direct from known reliable manufacturers of this article, and only upon blank floreas, together with the schedule and sketch of sizes and shape of sheets.

The right is reserved to reject any bid not deemed advantageous to the government.

Responsible security will be required for the faithful delivery of the iron in conformity to the requirements of the schedule.

OFFICE INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS,

Steamer Highland Light street, as follows:

Steamer Highland Light, at 9 P. M., every TUES-DAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, for EASTON, Oxford, Clora's Point, Wallack's, CAMBRIDGE and Intermediate landings to Medford's wharf-extending TUESDAY trip to Denton. Makes close connection with Maryland and Delaware and Dorchester and Delaware railroad Steamer CHAMPION at 8 A. M. DAILY (except Sunday) for Annapolis, extending her trip on MONDAY, to Rhode River, THURSDAY to West River, TUESDAY and SATURDAY to West and Rhode Rivers, Steamer PENTZ at 6.30 A. M. every TUESDAY and FRIDAY for St. Michaels and Miles River Ferry (Easton), sariving on the return at 3 P. M.

Steamer MASSACHUSKTTS at 6.7 M. EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY for Great Wicomico and Piankatank Rivers, and Dividing and Dymer's Creeks.

Freights taken at low raires. For further information apply at office MARYLAND STEAMBOAT COMPANY OFFICE INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS,

OFFICE INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS,
CITY HALL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until FRIDAY 3 pd DAY OF A LGUST at 12 o'clock, M. for the ERECTION OF SCAOOL HOUSE 12 o'clock, M. use of colored children, situate on the North side of Waeshe street near Fremont street.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this office during office hours (9 to 3 o'clock).

The Inspector of Buildings will reserve to himself in the contract the right to reject all material which in his opinion is not according to the specifications, and to discharge any workman or sub-contractor which may be employed about said building whose work does not accord with the specifications or satisfy the Inspector of Buildings.

No bid will be received unless the address of the party and names of his bondsmen are given, and the right to reject any bid offered is reserved.

Proposals will be opened in the MAYOR'S OFFICE at 12 O'CLOCK NOON of the sayneday. Bidders are requested to be present.

M. S. WATKINS, Apply at office MARYLAND STEAMBOAT COMPANY No. 98 Light street.

SUMMER SCHEDULE OF THE EASTERN SHORE STEAMB AT COMBENT OF BALTIMORE, FROM SOUTH-STREET WHARF, BALTIMORE.

The steamer TANGIER, Captain S. H. Wilson, will leave TURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M., for Crisfield, Onancock, Shelltswn, Pitts' Wharf, Cedar Hall, Reholoth, Newtown and Show Hill; returning, leave Snow Hill MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 6 o'clock A. M., for Orlock P. M., for Crisfield, Hunding Creek, Gnitfori and Onancock 2 P. M. Sseamer MAGGIE, Captain W. F. o'clock P. M., for Crisfield, Hunding Creek, Gnitfori and Messongo: returning, leave Messongo WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock A. M., Guilford 10, Hunting Creek 12 noon Steamer Halen, Captain George A. Raynor, will leave WEDNESDAYS and SUNDAYS, at 5 O'clock P. M., o'clock P. M., o'clock P. M., Guilford 10, Hunting Creek 12 noon Steamer Halen, Captain George A. P. M., o'c Crisfield, Hoffman's, Evans', Bogg's, Concord, Davis', Miles', Hungar's and Taylor's Wharves; returning, leave Treturning, leave Treturnin By Order M. S. WATKINS, Clerk to Inspector of Buildings.

PROPOSALS FOR BALTIMORE CITY FIVE-PER-CENT, LOAN. MAYOR'S OFFICE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

BALFIMORE, July 3, 1877.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Finance Commissioners of the City of Baltimore until the SIXTH CHASE OF FIVE MILLION OF BULLARS OF REGISTION OF DULLARS OF REGISTING INTEREST OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, Dearwing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum.

This stock is issued in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore authorizing the issue of stocks or bonds of the City of Baltimore to the amount of Five Million Dollars for the purpose of redeeming the vitrous boans, known as the Water Stock of 1875, and also providing for the issue of stocks or the sisted of stocks or ready created or authorized.

The purpose for which this stock is issued is to enable the City of Baltimore, as the Water Stock of 1875, bearing six per centum interest, and payables of the redeeming the vitrous of the ward of the city of Baltimore to redeem the various loans, known as the Water Stock of 1875, bearing six per centum interest, and payable of the first days of May and November in each year, and be redeemed for the multiples thereof. It will be arinterest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable seni-annually, on the first days of May and November in each year, and be redeemable at the pleasure of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, on and after the first day of July, in the year nimeable at the pleasure of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, on and atter the first day of July, in the year nimeable at the pleasure of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, on and atter the first day of July, in the year nimeable at the pleasure of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, on and atter the first day of July, in the year nimeable at the pleasure of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, on and atter the first day of July in the year nimeable at the pleasure of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore on the multiple the pleasure of the mayor and City Council of Baltimore will stock or bonds by the State of May

reserving to themselves the right to reject any and all.

Farties making proposals are hereby notified that upon the acceptance of any proposal for said stock the party or parties making the same shall, upon notice thereof, deposit with the said commissioners of Finance five per centum of the amount for which a proposal is accepted, as a pledge and gnaranty to the city for the performance on his or their part of the proposed agreement.

Any of the stock of the City of Bahimore, known as the Water Loan of 1875, may be offered in payment of the new five-per-cent, loan, and if accepted an adjustment of interest can be effected.

All proposals must be sealed and marked "Proposals for the New Five-Per-Cent, Loan of the City of Baltimore," and direct ed to Ferdinand C. Latrobe. Mayor, President conflicts of the Board of Finance Commissioners of the City of Baltimore, City Hall, Baltimore, Md.

By order of the Commissioners of Finance,

JOHN A. ROBB, Clerk No. 3 Light-street wharf.

POTOMAC TRANSPORTATION
TON. GEORGETOWN and LANDINGS ON POTOMAC
RIVER.
The Steamers of this Line will leave Pier 10 Light-street
Wharf, as follows: Steamer SUE, Captain W. C. Geoghegan, EVERY THURSDAY at 5 P. M.: Steamer EXPRESS,
Captain J. T. Barker, EVERY TUESDAY at 4 P. M. The
steamers will leave Seventh-street Wherf, wishington.
EVERY MONDAY and FRIDAY at 6 P. M. For further
information apply to A. NEEDHAM, JR., Agent,
General Manager.

Baltimore, Md. ers of Finance, JOHN A. ROBB, Clerk. Financial. JOHN A. HAMBLETON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 5 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

TRANSACT a General Banking Business. BUY AND SELL on Commission in this and other man cets all descriptions of Stocks, Bonds and Securities. SPECIAL ATTENTION given to Investments

LOANS NEGOTIATED and advances made on DEPOSITS RECEIVED subject to check at sight. COLLECTIONS on all points in the United States

LENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.. BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NO. 17 WALL STREET. NEW YORK.

CLABAUGH NELSON & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS. No. 144 BALTIMORE STREET Members of Baltimore Stock Board, BUY AND SELL

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD n Commission in this and other markets. DISTRICT OF A LEXANDER BROWN & SONS.

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BALTIMORE AND CAL VERT STREET. BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELING CREDIT ISSUED.

Telegraphic transfers of money made to and from don and Liverpool. Advances made on Cotton and other produce. THE BALTIMORE STOCK EXCHANGE, RIALTO BUILDING,

DAILY CALL OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., at twelv-O'Clock.
ALL ORDERS LEFT AT THE ROOMS PROMPTLY
ATTENDED TO. Coastwise Steamers.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C. DIRECT LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP RALEIGH Will sail on SATURDAY, July 28, 1877 at 5 o'clock P. M.

For information apply at wharf, corner of Lee and Light R. FOSTER, General Agent,

J. B. ANDREWS, Soliciting Agent, J. D. LIPSCOMB. Agent Carolina Central Dispatch Line No. 11 German street. SAVANNAH LINE.

SAVANNAH LINE.

To B MERCHANTS AND MINERS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S STRAMSHIP SARAGOSSA.

COMPANY'S STRAMSHIP SARAGOSSA.

Is now receiving freight at Boston Wharf, and will sail SATURDAY. July 28.

THROUGH BILLS LADING signen and rates guaranteed to Augusta, Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufala, Montgomery, Seims, West, Foint, Jacksonville, Mobile, New Orleans, and to all points in Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Rates as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to A. L. HUGGINS, Agent, Boston Wharf, Or to THOMAS W. GOUGH, Agent Central R. R. of Georgia, 5 German street. An experienced Surgeon is attached to each vessel.

All letters must pass through the Postoffice. No Bills of
Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of
Lading will positively not be deliwered before goods are
cleared at the Customhouse.

For freight or passage apply to

A. SCH UMACHER & CO.,

No. 5 South Gay street. FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

FALCON Composed of Steamships
SEA GULL. Captain E. F. Kirby.
SEA GULL. Captain Wm. Marshma
Steamer FALCON will sail WEDNESDAY, July 25, a

Educational. BALTIMORE SOUTHERN HOME SCHOOL TO FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS. Esprincipals—MRS. WILSON M. CARY, MRS. GEN. JNO. PEGRAM, Nos. 197 and 199 North Charles street. French the language spoken. WHERE SHALL I SEND MY BOY?—
GLENWOOD INSTITUTE, Glenwood, Howard
from country, Md. Terms reduced; equipments enlarged;
home comforts. Save time and money by addressing for
circulars, PROF. L. G. MATTHEWS, A. M., Prin. &
Principal.

THE PROGRAMME OF STUDIES FOR THE YEAR

BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 19, 1877, WILL BE SENT

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Steamboats.

MARYLAND STEAMBOAT COM-PANY. Steamers leave Pier 3, Light street, as follows:

The RAILS by this Line of Steamers have been greatly

The RATES by this Line of Steamers have been greatly REDUCED.

BRY GOODS AND DOMESTICS AT HALF RAIL RATES. Time, 36 hours, and prompt arrivals. Goods in any quantity can be delivered at consignees stores promptly on arrival at 5 cents per 100 pounds additional. Sinpers and Receivers will see moncy by calling. Boats leave each end daily (Sunday excepted) at 5 P.M. For further information apply to

J. ALEX. SHRIVER.

No. 3 Light-street wharf.

Ocean Steamers.

J. HOOPER & CO., Agents, ... Corner Gay and Lombard streets (Up stairs).

Corner Gay and Lombard streets (Up stairs).

THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.
The only Transatiantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR STEAMSHIP LINE.
Sailing semi-monthly, alternately from Philadelphia and

THE RED STAR STEAMSHIP LINE.
Salling semi-monthly, alternately from Philadelphia and
New York. Direct and only
TO ANTWERP.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General agents,
307 Walnut st., Philadelphia—44 Second street, Balto.
For passage and general information apply to the above
and to WM. SCHNASFFER, Passenger agent,
No. 1 Holliday street, Balto.

No. 1 Holliday Street, Datio.
HOOPER'S LINE--STEAM BETWEEN
BALTIMORE AND LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

The first-class Spanish iron steamship YRURACBAT, inaster, 2,000 tons register, will sail about JULY 2.

For freight or passage, having superior cabin accommodations, apply to

ALLAN LINE.—STEAM BETWEEN
BALTIMORE AND LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT HALIFAX EACH WAY.

The Splendid Screw Steamers of the above Line will run s follows:

as follows:

HIBERNIAN June 12 July 4
CIRCASSIAN June 26 July 48
RCANDINAVIAN July 10 Aug. 1
HIBERNIAN July 24
Aud thereofter average fortulable

inippers.
For Freight or Passage apply to the Agents.
A. SCHUMACHER & CO.,
5 South Gay street, Balth

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM
BETWEEN

BETWEEN

BALTIMORE AND BREMEN

VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

The Screw Steamers of the North-German Lloyd, of 2,500 tons and 700-horse power, run regularly between BALTI-From Bremen.

From Bremen.

*BRAUNSCHWEIG...July 4 July 26

*NURNBERG...July 18 Aug. 19

*BLAUNSCHWEIG...Aug. 11 Aug. 23

*BLAUNSCHWEIG...Aug. 15 Sept. 6

And thereafter from BREMEN every alternate WEDNESAND TOM BALTIMORE every alternate THURSDAY at 2P. M.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

From Baltimore to Bremen, Southampton, London or Havre-Steerage, \$30, currency.

From Southampton to Baltimore-Steerage, \$30, curency.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each vessel.

All letters must pass through the Postoffice. No.

Bnilding Materials.

LOW PRICE OFF WHARF.

IN LOTS TO SURT.

Fire Brick and Bietorts.

RALTIMORE RETORT AND FIRE BRICK

WORKS.

RETORTS, FIRE BRICKS, TILES, SEWER OR DRAIM

GEO. C. HICKS & C

BURNS & SLOAN,

132 LIGHT-STREET WHARF

SPRUCE LATHS,

PRICES OF PASSAGE: nore to Bremen, Southampton, London or

ply to

J. HOOPER & CO., Agents,

Corner Gay and Lombard streets (Upstairs)

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COM-

TOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY,

ON APPLICATION.

All Persons in Delicate Health who need laxative, corrective, anti-febrile or anti-bilious medicine are advised to use TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTER APERIENT, and for this reason: it removes all acrid mat-

FOR ALL.

We have this day Marked Down Every Article of

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This Institution, well equipped in all its Departments, offers especial advantages to Students of Modern Languages and Classics. In all branches are daily recitations to and examinations by Instructors, who devote themselves to specialties, by which unusual progress is hemselves to speciative, ...
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Circulars and full particulars at School rooms.
E. M. LAMB, Principal.

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INSURANCE COMPANY. IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 261, 262, 263 Broadway. ORGANIZED 1850 ASSETS, \$4,827,176.52

SURPLUS, \$820,000 EVERY APPROVED FORM OF POLICY ISSUED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES

APPROVED CLAIMS MATURING IN 1877 WILL BE DISCOUNTED AT 7%

P. R. CLARK, Agent.

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BRICSSON LINE
1877.

The steamers of this Company leave DAILY (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. from wharf corner Light and Pratt streets. ON PRESENTATION. JAMES BUELL - PRESIDENT. DANIEL SCHOOLHAUS, GENERAL AGENT, 7 GERMAN STREET.

> Summer Resorts. SUMMER BOARDING OCEAN GROVE,

SIX MILES FROM LONG BRANCH, N. J. Fairview Cottages, corner Central and Seaview avenues, irst-class accommodations, fine sea view, boating on Wessy Lake, beautiful grove of pines adjoining. Terms mod-MRS. M. STEVENS HART, Box 59.

OWENS HOUSE, Ocean City, Worcester County, Md. A well-supplied Restaurant, Billiard-Rooms and Bar. Prices moderate. The Owens House is located directly op-

THE HYGEIA HOTEL OLD POINT COMFORT, VIRGINIA, situated within 100 yards of Fort Monroe. Open all the year. Special attractions for summer, with ample capacity for 500 guests. Has all modern improvements. Six daily mails and telegraph office. Fifteen to twenty first-class steamers land daily (except Sunday) 150 yards from the door. Superior heach for batching at doorsteps, and good from May until November. Boating, fishing and driving attractive. Send for circular describing hygienic advantages, terms, &c.

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AT PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of passeugers,
will sail from Pier No. 42, N. R., foot of Morton street,
From New York, Hour of
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FRANCE.
FREDELE, Aug. 1, 9 A.M.
BYRE TREDELE, Aug. 1, 9 A.M.
Price of passage in gold (including wine): to Havre,
First cabin, \$100; second cabin, \$56; third cabin, \$365
Steerage \$26, including wine, bedding and utensits. To
Plymouth, London, or any railway station in England:
First cabin, \$95 to \$100, according to accommonation;
Second cabin, \$65; third cabin, \$35; steerage, \$27, including everything as above. Return tickets at very reduced rates, available through England or France. Steamers marked thus * to not carry steerage passengers. For
both Broadway, New York; or,
E. DE MEROLLA, 33 South Gay street,
Agent in Baltimore. HOOPER'S LINE-STEAM BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
The first-class Spanish steamship EMILIANO, Mendezona
master (2.000 tons register), will sail as above abou
For treight or baseage bounded. WM. KNABE & CO For freight or passage, having superior accommodation

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW WAREROOMS. 204 and 206 W. Baltimore St

Between Charles and St. Paul,

PIANOS.

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A CALL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. WM. KNABE & CO. 204 and 206 WEST BALT (MORE STREET, Between Charles and St. Paul.

THE Steinway & Chickering Aug. 1 Mul. Mul. Mul. Mul. 10 Aug. 1 Mul. 15 Aug. 15 Aug. 15 Aug. 15 Aug. 15 Aug. 15 Aug. 16 Aug. 16 Aug. 17 Aug. 18 Aug. 18 Aug. 18 Aug. 18 Aug. 18 Aug. 19 A

Mason & Hamlin Organs have each been awarded a Diploma of Honor and Medal of Merit by the United States Centennial Commission and Jury of Awards. By the system of awards adopted, every maker of instruments, great and small (for nearly all received medals), could, thanks to the absurd policy of the aforesaid Centennial Commission, claim a first medal; but the true test of merit appears only in the reports of the Judges accompanying the medals. These reports are written in plain and unmistakable language, and anybody who will only take the trouble to read their can see at a glance that the above famed instruments so far outstrip all others (reports can be seen and compared) that it is simply absurd and ridiculous for others to attempt any claims to equality

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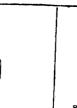
From Southampton to Battimore—\$30 currency.
From Bremen, or Havre to Baitimore—\$30 currency.
(RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.)
Steamers marked thus (*) call at Southampton coming westward.
These vessels take Freight to London, Hall, Leith. Hamburg and Antwerp, for which through Bills of Lading are signed. Aposition for those excellences which constitute the best iano, and place them in the front rark. Manufacturers GRAND, UPRIGHT and SQUARE PIANOS. None but the best quality of materials are used, and only the most skillful workmen are employed. Prices to suit the times. BURDETT ORGANS on hand at all prices. SECOND-HAND PIANOS from \$75 to \$300.

Stieff's Piano and Organ Warerooms

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equal to any now made, at prices which defy competition. Every instrument guaranteed for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months if not perfectly satisfactory. Sole agent for the celebrated PRESCOTT ORGAN, the oldest and best in the United States; established 1836. Also sole agent for the PELOUBET, PELTON & CO'S ORGANS; unexcelled in richness of tone, variety of stops and beauty of finish. Great indreements offered for cash Prices from \$75 upward. All styles constantly on hand. A written guarantee accompanies each instrument. Second-hand Pianos at all prices. A call is respectfully solicited. W. HEINEKAMP.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

Such is the intrinsic merit of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER that to-day throughout the country it stands alone as the standard Powder. Through excellence of quality alone has it gained so high a reputation and position in the kitchens of the best housekeepers in the country. Thousands of the very best families in the city and country testify to its superiority over all others, and that it will go farther and make better bises in the city and country testify to its supart other kind. It is warranted absolutely pure. The ingredients that enter into its composition are all healthy and housekeeper who will give it a trial. It contains the exact strength of a pure powder.

THE COAT FOR THE MILLION

Genuine Nuns' Cloth Sacks, \$7.00.

BEST WHITE DUCK VEST

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For Gentlemen's wear for the Present Sea on. OUR DEPARTMENT FOR BOYS', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS Is filled with the newest and choicest goods in that line. Firest variety and newest styles of Ladies' Silk Sun Umbrellas,

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Large Assortment at Attractive Prices. Call and exam ine before purchasing elsewhere. B. C. BIBB & SON 39 and 41 LIGHT STREET. anufacturers of the celebrated NEW SILVER PALACE and BALTIMOREAN Fire-Place Heaters.

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The undersigned most respectfully calls attention to his NEW LAGER, brewed purely of Malt and Hops, on the method of the world-renowned "Dreher's Vienna Beer."

Orders punctually attended to.

WHEN YOU CAN SAVE ONE-THIRD BY PAYING ONLY FOR YOUR OWN AT JOHN M. KEELER'S, 5 N. CALVERT ST., in Taylor's New Building.

ESTABLISHED 1798. Nos. 81 AND 83 McELDERRY'S WHARF,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in Paints, Oils, Glass and Naval Stores. REFRIGERATORS, REFRIGERATORS,

Another supply just received, some with Water Coolers, Best in the world and cheap. REIP & CO.. 335 West Baltimore street,

Keep Any Length of Time in Any Climate and is not liable, like most other powders, to contract dampness and spoil by exposure to the atmosphere

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Of superior ENGLISH manufacture: in 15 Numbers: suited to every style of writing.

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GOLD-MEDAL HOT-AIR FURNACES,

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REFRIGERATORS, Water Coolers, &c

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