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NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1877.

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

**Sheridan, Warmoth & Co. Interview the President.**

**Pitkin's Resignation Asked For.**

**Carier Withdraws His Application for a Territorial Position.**

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Sheridan and Warmoth interviewed the President to-night. Joubert and Dumont had their pow-wow this afternoon, but did nothing beyond getting Joubert's name in the lists for the Naval Office.

Pitkin's resignation has been asked for, but the young man seems inclined to stick, and thus far has failed to respond. The belief at the White House is that he is acting under advice of Blaine and Kellogg. He will be removed soon if his resignation is not forthcoming.

Aside from Joubert's slender chance for the Naval Office, the only change in the programme telegraphed last night is that Carier has withdrawn his application for a Territorial position. The reasons for this step are believed to be disagreement between Carier and Schurz as to the propriety of competitive examination in his case.

RELL.

**"THE NEPHEW OF HIS UNCLE."**

**Col. George Butler Removed from the Postoffice Department.**

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Col. George H. Butler, nephew of Ben, recently appointed agent of the Postoffice Department for the Black Hills, has been removed.

**THE LABOR REFORM LEAGUE.**

**Seventh Annual Convention at New York.**

New York, May 6.—The seventh annual Convention of the American Labor Reform League began to-day in Mechanics Hall, R. W. Hume, president. Lengthy resolutions were offered by E. H. Heywood, denouncing both Republican and Democratic parties, and declaring that no candidate will receive the labor reform vote who is not opposed to property (in land and money) monopoly compulsory taxation, and every device giving an increase to property, and an increase without labor, to its holders; and that men and women should be paid equally for the same labor.

Addresses were made on the resolutions by J. K. Ingalls, Dr. Lewis, C. S. Weeks, Wm. Hanson, Leander Thompson, P. Logan, G. W. Maddox, Dr. Newberry, R. W. Hume and others. Further discussion will be had to-morrow.

**Casualties.**

Boston, May 6.—The following is a correct list of the killed on the steamer *Sidonian*: Capt. Edwards; Adam Gray, first engineer; A. G. Mikey, second engineer; James Gray, third engineer; Henry Tuggell, fireman; James Power, fireman; John Hodge, trimmer, (cook's passer). Wounded, E. Hutchison, cook.

**FOREIGN.**

**The Czar's Speech.**

LONDON, May 7.—The Czar, addressing the Estates at Moscow, concluded: "To-day I am happy to be able to thank my people for their patriotism, which has been proved by deeds. Their readiness to undergo sacrifices exceeds our expectations. May God assist us to fulfill our task, and bless our troops, who are about to engage in contest for faith, Emperor and fatherland."

**The Russians Repulsed at Kars.**  
Fifteen thousand Russians attempting to force Signale Pass, east of Kars, were repulsed. Two Russian assaults on Kars were repulsed with heavy loss.

**The Kurds Rising Against the Russians.**  
Abdalla, the famous Kurd chief, is about starting for the Russian frontier with 10,000 Kurds.

**The Russian Consul Leaves Trieste.**  
A Reuter's Alexandria dispatch says: The Russian Consul General and the whole staff of the Consulate have left Trieste.

**Lord Derby's Reply to Gortschakoff.**  
A Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg, dated Sunday, says: Lord Loftus to-day handed the Russian government Lord Derby's reply to Gortschakoff's circular. It is stated on good authority that Russia does not intend to reply.

**The Independent Belge's Paris special asserts that Derby's reply is very bitter.**  
Derby's answer to the Russian circular concludes: "It is impossible to foresee the consequences of such an act. Her Majesty's Government would willingly have refrained from any observations in regard to it, but as Prince Gortschakoff seems to assume, in declaration of Europe, that Russia is acting in the interests of Great Britain and of the other powers, they feel bound to say in a manner equally formal and public, that the decision of the Russian Government is not one which can have their concurrence or approval."

**The German Protectorate of Russian Subjects.**  
The Porte accepts German protectorate of Russian subjects.

**A Rumor that Kars is Captured.**  
The rumors that Kars has been captured and that Erzeroum is in danger, needs confirmation.

**The Russians Advancing to the Danube.**  
Advices show that the Russians are approaching the Danube slowly, but fearfully.

**No Persecution of Christians in Turkey.**  
Despatches received from Constantinople authorize the Turkish legation to declare that the news of persecutions having been lately practised upon certain Christian villages on the right bank of the Danube is without foundation.

**The Jews Murdered in Rumania.**  
In so far as regards the bad treatment to which Israelites are said to have been subjected in Giurgero, the Turkish Legation is authorized to state that there are no Turkish inhabitants or troops occupying that town, which is on the left side of the Danube, and which is under the government of Bucharest; consequently the Ottoman administration declines all responsibility for any cruelties which may have taken place in Giurgero. Israelites having equal rights in Turkey with all other Ottoman subjects, of whatever religion, the Sublime Porte is determined that they shall be respected, and, as a proof of his high impartiality, his Majesty the Sultan has been pleased to nominate A. Dadjachon Effendi, Israelite, Senator of the Empire.

**The Russians Retreating in Asia.**  
Touhar Pasha telegraphs that in consequence of Khurad's repulse the Russians were compelled to move back their camp.

**The Reply of the Rumanian Senate.**  
The Rumanian Senate, answering the address of the Prince, declares that the Senate will never counsel any hazardous or dangerous policy, still less an attack on Turkey which would be an unpardonable act of thoughtlessness, and adds: "Nevertheless, we will defend our hearths if attacked."

**SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.**  
His Speech at the Royal Academy.  
LONDON, April 6.—Sir Stafford Northcote speaking yesterday at the banquet of the Royal Academy, and evidently in allusion to Mr. Carlyle's letter, said: "Certainly there was never a time when we had more need, in politics, of a leader, for a good sense and good taste, for the good sense which teaches us moderation, the good taste which teaches us to carry on the business of Parliament and of public life without offense to them with whom we had to do; and certainly if this is a fair rule to apply to the conduct of parliamentary life, there never was a time when there was greater need for good sense and good taste than at present. This is a motto which we ought to be careful of, and the word we use last we may inadvertently do wrong to others and mischief to our country. I am not going to take advantage of this occasion to talk politics, but I will venture to say it is important the people of England should keep their heads cool and not believe too easily in idle rumors."

We are startled every morning by some telegraphic dispatch from abroad, or still more by some letter from some prominent person at home, disclosing to us the astonishing intelligence that the nation is about to be run into some extraordinary enterprise, which is about to bring about a conflagration, and when you rise from your newspaper and go to business you meet a friend from the city who tells you funds have fallen; two members of the government are about to retire, and that the most terrible catastrophe is about to occur, and you will better see and realize at once. Of course, there is no rule without exception, but I do find it is not safe to believe anything you hear on a Saturday, for there are two days when no contradictions can be given to these stories, unless there happens to be such a favorable opportunity as this.

## PACKARD'S ROSTER.

**Being That of His Militia, and Some of Them Are on the Police Rolls.**

Among some of the old documents found scattered about the State House was a roster of Packard's militia, as follows:

George Baldy, adjutant general; Algernon S. Badger, major general Louisiana National (so-called) State Guard; Isadore McCormack, colonel and aid-de-camp, staff commander-in-chief; Jos. H. Lawlor, colonel and aid-de-camp, staff of first division; George L. Norton, colonel and aid-de-camp, staff of first division; Wm. L. McMillen, brigadier general and paymaster general of the State of Louisiana; Oulava Bay, captain; Casper Slabouski, captain; J. F. Bancroft, second lieutenant; Hy. Alard, first lieutenant; J. A. Forbue, first lieutenant; Antoine Desmar, first lieutenant; Wm. G. Laue, captain and aid-de-camp, staff third brigade; Frederick F. Parmele, first lieutenant; Jules C. Auzoin, first lieutenant; Wm. L. Evans, captain, commanding Company H, Governor's Light Guard; George B. Loni, first lieutenant, same company; Napoleon Underwood, second lieutenant, same company; Paul Conrad, captain, commanding Company B, Governor's Light Guard; Alcee J. Ker, first lieutenant, do.; Robt. W. Barton, second lieutenant, do.

Charles Hill, brigadier general and paymaster general, L. S. N. G.; Andrew Dumont, brigadier general, L. S. N. G.; Stierrel W. Bladell, colonel and aid-de-camp, Packard's staff; Andrew J. Barrett, first lieutenant, Metropolitan Battery.

John A. Walsh, brigadier general and quartermaster general; B. F. Joubert, brigadier general and commissary general; B. P. Blanchard (of sewing machine affidavit fame), colonel and aid-de-camp; Richard B. Elgworth, lieutenant colonel and aid-de-camp; Max Stern, lieutenant colonel and aid-de-camp, Packard's staff.

From the roster it seems that Jack Wharton resigned as adjutant general on January 6, when Baldy was commissioned, and James Longstreet's commission as major general first division was vacated by expiration on January 6.

With this roster a table computing the pay of each officer was found, but the most singular fact in connection with the so-called militia is, that there is nothing in the shape of records in either the office of Governor or Secretary of State that would indicate that these commissions were issued, from the fact that those records have been destroyed.

The investigating committee may discover where some of these records are, however, and may ascertain, too, how many warrants were drawn for pay of those men under some of the old laws passed during Kolberg's occupancy.

It will be observed also that the names of some of these persons appear on the list, furnished the State Auditor, of ex-Metropolitans and attaches of the Packard legislative rump, which is queer, to say the least.

**INSURANCE CONFIDENCE MEN.**

**The Grand Jury Indicting Leading New York Confidence Men.**  
[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

NEW YORK, May 1.—The Grand Jury are after the insurance confidence men, and to-day indicted Dr. Lambert, President, and Actuary Reid and Secretary Crikshank, of the American Popular Life, Fresh Street, and Continental Life, and others whose names are not given to the public lest they skip. It is rumored that one or two receivers and directors of companies are included. The charges against Lambert and Rogers are the very serious ones of perjury in swearing to false statements. Frost is a fugitive, although a quite wealthy real estate owner.

**TWEED RECOVERS HIS CHECKS.**

**O'Brien's Little Game with These Checks.**  
[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Tweed has recovered his checks, and is again happy. The story very generally credited is that the person who had these checks is Carolin O'Brien Bryant, who, it is alleged, represented himself to Tweed as the confidential agent of Charles O'Connor, and obtained from him, as at Mr. O'Connor's request, about fifty checks of various prominent men, and also an affidavit by Tweed detailing the manner of the frauds in the passage of the charter. This affidavit was written out by Bryant and signed by Tweed without examination, and contains many intimations which Tweed says he never authorized. Frequent demand was made on Bryant for the return of the checks, and finally learning that some of them had been offered for sale to Hugh Hastings, Hugh Smith and others, Tweed authorized Mr. Townsend to apply formally to Mr. O'Connor for their return. Mr. Townsend learned to his astonishment that Mr. O'Connor had not only not authorized the application for the checks and affidavit, but that since December 15, 1876, Mr. O'Connor had really no connection with the case. Thereupon Mr. Townsend applied to Bryant for the checks, and yesterday morning compelled the restitution of them.

**STAMP SALES AT SMALL OFFICES.**

**The Inflation of Salaries Costs the Government \$2,000,000.**  
[N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The traffic in postage stamps by fourth-class postmasters is one which the department for the last two years has been trying to break up, but without success. The abuse can only be corrected by legislation. That Congress thus far has refused to grant. Investigations made by the department have disclosed some very interesting facts in regard to this traffic. For instance, in fifty given offices for the two years previous to the change by the law of 1874 the aggregate compensation of the postmasters was \$12,000. For the two years following the compensation of postmasters in the same offices amounted to \$65,000. The average annual salary before 1874 was \$242, after that year it was \$1300.

As the percentage paid to postmasters on the sale of postage stamps increases, it follows that the Government suffers a loss on the stamps sold at small offices; and an estimate made by the postoffice department of the amount of this loss since the passage of the act of 1874, shows it to have been about \$2,000,000. The old system of fixing the

## WAR NOTES.

**KALAFAT.**  
**Why the Turks Don't Care for It.**

The London Times' Pera correspondent says that for the Turks to occupy Kalafat would be a great waste of strength, and be one of those false moves and strategical blunders which at the outset would compromise the success of the campaign. The shortest and easiest line of Russian operations is, in the first instance at least, through the southern portion of Bessarabia, ceded in 1856 to Rumania, to Ismail and Tuitcha, where the three branches of the Danube branch off; and all that can be ascertained about the dispersion of the Russian forces tends to confirm the supposition that they contemplate crossing the Danube. Now, this point is about three hundred English miles in a direct line from Kalafat, so that a flank movement at that distance, even of an army far more movable than the Turkish, and which would have to cross a number of large transverse rivers on its way, would be laughed at. But even supposing, as would no doubt be the case, that the Russians came nearer, and established themselves opposite Silistria, and even Ruzstuck, had crossed there, this would still be one hundred and sixty miles from Kalafat—that is, beyond flanking range, at any rate, of a Turkish army, which has difficulty enough in moving in its own country, and much more so in what would be then hostile territory. It would be the height of folly to send out such an errand a large force which might be required to operate on the right bank, and risk a collision with Rumania, which could increase the Russian army by an auxiliary force of at least fifty thousand men.

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**John D. Clapp to be Appointed Public Printer—Congressional Extravagance in Printing.**

[N. Y. Tribune.]

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Resolved, that the XIVth Congress ordered printed 600,000 copies of the agricultural report of 1874, of that of 1875, 200,000 of that of 1876, and 300,000 of that of 1877. Having done this, it restored the printing privilege in order that these books, a deficiency bill appropriating \$20,000 for Congress alone was passed at the last session, all of which will be used up before the close of the fiscal year.

The Russian army in Asiatic Turkey, as originally organized, composed of a corps of over 100,000 men, commanded by the Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Czar. Our dispatches state that the Russians are still sending large bodies of troops to swell his army. The Russians since the Crimean war have constantly referred to the Asiatic campaign as possible wars in this very section, and their communications are now perfect. She has a railroad running from the Don to the foot of the Caucasus, and has reduced the time of travel to two days. Across the mountains she has constructed a fine macadamized road, extending to Triflis, on the Kur, through the valley of which she has a perfect easy approach into Armenia. The government, therefore, is within a few days communication with the Asiatic army, and can furnish troops and supplies to it without any danger of interruption. The Turks, on the other hand, having but a small army, under command of Hassan Pasha—a small, because Asia Minor has already been comparatively drained to supply the European army—have no communication with Constantinople, either by railroads or good highways, and must subsist off the country, inasmuch as any possibility of communication via the Black Sea and Trebizonde to Erzeroum would be inevitably disturbed by the Russians. It is also always to be taken into account in connection with the Asiatic campaign, the probability that Persia is in alliance with Russia, and that, while the Turkish troops are engaged with the Russians in Armenia, the Persians, whose territory extends to the very foot of Mount Ararat, can pour in an army of at least 70,000 men to the southward and attack the Turks on the flank. Notwithstanding Turkish dispatches of victories, the progress of the Russian army through Armenia eastward towards the Bosphorus to co-operate with the European army is morally certain. It may be many weeks, even months, but the time will come when the Turks must find themselves driven south of the Balkans and hemmed in between two powerful Russian armies, where they will be crushed like an egg shell, leaving Russia in complete possession of the Black Sea.

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**THE DEPARTURE OF EX-PRESIDENT GRANT.**  
**He Declines the Use of a Government Vessel.**  
[Washington Star.]

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The Russian army in Asiatic Turkey, as originally organized, composed of a corps of over 100,000 men, commanded by the Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Czar. Our dispatches state that the Russians are still sending large bodies of troops to swell his army. The Russians since the Crimean war have constantly referred to the Asiatic campaign as possible wars in this very section, and their communications are now perfect. She has a railroad running from the Don to the foot of the Caucasus, and has reduced the time of travel to two days. Across the mountains she has constructed a fine macadamized road, extending to Triflis, on the Kur, through the valley of which she has a perfect easy approach into Armenia. The government, therefore, is within a few days communication with the Asiatic army, and can furnish troops and supplies to it without any danger of interruption. The Turks, on the other hand, having but a small army, under command of Hassan Pasha—a small, because Asia Minor has already been comparatively drained to supply the European army—have no communication with Constantinople, either by railroads or good highways, and must subsist off the country, inasmuch as any possibility of communication via the Black Sea and Trebizonde to Erzeroum would be inevitably disturbed by the Russians. It is also always to be taken into account in connection with the Asiatic campaign, the probability that Persia is in alliance with Russia, and that, while the Turkish troops are engaged with the Russians in Armenia, the Persians, whose territory extends to the very foot of Mount Ararat, can pour in an army of at least 70,000 men to the southward and attack the Turks on the flank. Notwithstanding Turkish dispatches of victories, the progress of the Russian army through Armenia eastward towards the Bosphorus to co-operate with the European army is morally certain. It may be many weeks, even months, but the time will come when the Turks must find themselves driven south of the Balkans and hemmed in between two powerful Russian armies, where they will be crushed like an egg shell, leaving Russia in complete possession of the Black Sea.

**RUSSIA IN ASIA MINOR.**

**Russian Preparations for the War.**  
[New York Tribune.]

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**THE DEPARTURE OF EX-PRESIDENT GRANT.**  
**He Declines the Use of a Government Vessel.**  
[Washington Star.]