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## BY TELEGRAPH.

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

More Appointments for Louisiana.

A Change in the Cabinet.

The Russian Advance.

(Special to the N. O. Democrat.)

### Pinchback Accompanies the President.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Pinchback accompanied the Presidential party to Philadelphia by special invitation.

### Burch to Get the Pension Agency.

J. Henri Burch seems to have the best chance for the New Orleans Pension Agency.

### Mr. Devens to Leave the Cabinet.

Reports that Devens will soon leave the Cabinet are renewed in somewhat authentic form.

### Hayes and Ben Wade's Enthusiasm.

Cowles, of the Cleveland Leader, a bloody-shirt Radical organ, yesterday complained to Hayes that the Southern policy had disorganized the Republican party in Ohio.

Hayes replied in substance that that party whose organization in Ohio was destroyed because of justice being done in Louisiana, or the constitution obeyed in Washington, needed some sort of surgery.

Cowles came here as an emissary of Ben Wade. He got very little satisfaction.

The Permanent Exposition at Philadelphia.

The permanent exhibition in Philadelphia opened to-day with fair attendance and every promise of success.

The Russians Defeated in Asia.

War news received here indicate Russian reverses in Asia, and general Russian advances all along the Danube line. No serious fighting reported yet.

BUZZ.

### BOSS SHEPHERD'S RING.

Its Practices Revived in Washington Under the New Regime.

Some Fat Jobs Given Ring Men.

A Good Subject for Investigation.

(Special to N. O. Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Considerable good evidence is accumulating here to prove that the old Shepherd ring, which stole millions of dollars while ruling this city, is not dead yet, and there is a probability of another first-class investigation being ready when Congress meets.

It will be remembered that an appropriation of \$250,000 was secured last session to repave and repair certain streets. To-day bids for such repaving, etc., were opened. Awards of contracts are not officially made yet, but it is capable of proof that certain contractors announced some days since that they were sure of getting certain streets.

One firm which is thus boasting, and which began bringing machinery to this city some days ago in order to begin work at once, is the ring firm, and is still backed by a portion of the old Shepherd ring.

The worst of it is that Commissioner Ketchum, who was elected to Congress from some New York district last fall, but for some private reason, is so anxious to continue as commissioner, that he is serving as a volunteer commissioner without pay, in order not to break the law, is charged with being in collusion with this ring.

BUZZ.

### THANKSGIVING DAY.

How it was Celebrated in Bayou Sara.

Twenty-Five Guns Morning and Evening.

(Special to N. O. Democrat.)

BAYOU SARA, May 10.—A salute of twenty-five guns was fired this morning at sunrise, and all the church bells rung out, including two colored churches. This will be repeated again at sunset. The stores are all closed and service is being held in all the churches.

VIDETTE.

### WAR NOTES.

Russian Drill and Equipment.

(London Standard.)

As regards the armament of this huge force (the Russian army), it is far from uniform. The infantry has two different kinds of muskets, some corps having the Berdan rifle, others the Kruska musket. Each man is supposed to go into action with sixty rounds of ammunition. It has been recently ordered that an ammunition cart with reserve ammunition should follow every battalion into the field. A cart carrying a few trenching tools is attached to each company. The armament of the cavalry is peculiar to Russia. In every corps, with the exception of the dragoons, the first rank are armed with lances and revolvers; the second rank have neither lance nor revolver, but a Berdan rifle. The dragoons alone have the Kruska musket. The Cossacks are armed with lance, saber and musket. The men armed with rifles have twenty rounds of ball cartridge,

those armed with revolvers only eighteen rounds.

The training of the Russian army leaves much to be desired, and the drill seems in a transition state—between the close order of former days and the loose formation which long-range firearms have rendered necessary. The men are fairly trained in marksmanship. Their sang froid is admirable—their movements are possibly not rapid, but they will follow their officers anywhere with unquestioning docility, will take good aim, and not fire without orders. Whoever encounters them will have to deal with a formidable foe. Nevertheless, there is unquestionably a falling off in the rigid bearing, in the smart performance of movements that used formerly to be a characteristic feature of Russian infantry. There is, perhaps, a little too much of the French *laissez-aller*; and as regards the drill for action in loose order, it is performed without either the precision or dash of the Prussian or Austrian armies. Respecting the cavalry, all that can be said is that the portion of the Cossacks has derived to some extent of its gallant and soldierly bearing. The regulars have learned from the Cossacks their bad habits. The teams of the artillery are excellent and the movements rapid. There is, however, a great dearth of men able to lay a gun. The distinction between divisional and corps artillery appears to be unknown.

The War in Asia.

The statement that Russia has ceased general mobilizing is significant. The weather and roads do not permit of an active advance in the Carpathian-Balkan amphitheatre, and the Czar has real to the troops in Rumania now necessary to keep the Turks south of the Danube and out of the Dobruzscha, at least as far as the Kustenji and Chernavoda railroad and Trajan's wall, a line thirty-five miles long. It is, moreover, becoming more apparent every day that the real work of the Russians is going on in Armenia, where the intention of the Grand Duke Michael is evidently to occupy Kars, Erzeroum, Trebizond and Baku, the Turkish strongholds, thus giving Russia control over nearly all Armenia, the valley of the Euphrates and the key to Asia Minor. In these military operations Russia does not fear the complications with Europe which must certainly come by her passage over the Balkan mountains, the occupation of Bulgaria and the consequent menace of Constantinople. In that case, Austria's neutrality and England's neutrality would both be hung to the breezes, and we would undoubtedly find England occupying Constantinople and Austria fighting with the Turks for her own existence. In the meantime, before the Czar undertakes such a hazardous advance in Europe, he is in a fair way of annexing Armenia. The European powers will not object to that. It does not very nearly affect the "European equilibrium" while consulting to Russia.

Capt. Burnaby at the Seat of War.

Capt. Burnaby arrived in London on April 7, after a most interesting tour in Asia Minor. The *Telegraph* has an account of his travels from Scutari to Angora and Erzingan, and thence by the Euphrates to Erzeroum, where he inspected the fortifications. He then proceeded to Bayazid, a Turkish fortress on the right of their strategic line of defense. This stronghold is distant about three hours' march from Persia and twelve hours from Erivan. At this place he found it was simply impossible to get over the mountains to Van, owing to the heavy snows, and he therefore determined to return to Persia and visit Hoy, where he stayed some days. Here he ascertained that the Persians were busily occupied in preparing a camp for 10,000 men, and they openly declared their intention to join the Persians in the event of a war between that power and Turkey. From Hoy he rode through the Koor Pass to Van, the capital of Armenia. From Van he had an exceedingly rough march over mountains covered with snow to Kars. He remained in this city, so celebrated for its stubborn defense against the Russians in the last war, several days, and visited all the forts. The Turks were actively employed in preparing for the enemy who they believed would soon appear before it. After leaving Kars he continued his march to Ardaban, another Turkish frontier fort, half way between Kars and Batoum. His next point was Liwana, and, having disposed of his horses, he went down the Techook River to Batoum.

He says that there is nothing to prevent the general commanding the Czar's forces from taking Batoum on the land side, and securing an additional port in the Black Sea. Having possession of Kars and Van, it would be easy for Russia to advance to Trebizond, and a good road exists between Erzeroum and Trebizond—it is, indeed, almost the only road in Anatolia.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

His Plan of Southern Pacification and Civil Service Reform.

(N. Y. World.)

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The President talks quite freely to those who call upon him about his "own policy." He stated to Congressman-elect Harmer, of Philadelphia, that he believed the result so far had not only pacified the whole country, but had actually strengthened the Republican party. To Mr. McClure, of the same city, he said that the postponement of the session and the settlement of the troubles in the South would give the country much needed rest, and enable Congress to come back and view the fall with a calmer and clearer view of what had been accomplished. He was very earnest in declaring his views in favor of civil service regeneration, and certainly intends to hold public officers to a rigid accountability to public duties without any regard to partisan services. The New York and Philadelphia Custom-Houses may take this as timely notice to conform to the new order of things and to look out for the threatened removals and reappointments which are to lead the way to the new reform. Mr. McClure begged pardon for asking some direct questions in this particular, but was assured in reply that the Administration meant what it said. Mr. McClure is confident that the reform in the civil offices is not of the "black-board type" which failed in Grant's time, but means appointments which will not be controlled, though condemned, by the average Congressman,

## JUBILATE.

LOUISIANA'S NATAL DAY OF FREEDOM CELEBRATED.

Dante Nature seemed to have done her choicest work yesterday, in order to show her own goodness at the emancipation of her chosen State. The temperature was delightfully pleasant, and during the whole day a refreshing breeze was blowing, fluttering the many flags displayed and toyed with the

SPRING GREEN VERDURE

of the trees. It was evident from early morning that a day of general rejoicing was at hand.

Small boys looked anxiously into shop windows at the tempting display of fire-crackers, and those a little larger brought out their Christmas single barrel pistols to give vent to their ardor. On all sides it could readily be seen that old and young were bent upon a day of festivity.

CHERRY HEARTS, BRIGHT SUNSHINE

and the glorious future ahead made everyone feel that a new era was at hand, and men met their friends with a more hearty grasp of the hand than before, and the ladies, God bless them, looked more beautiful, if that were possible.

At a very early hour the blue and gray began to gather on Canal street, and kept and shoulder straps could be seen on all sides distributed in the crowd. Our visiting friends from Mobile were out

EARLY ON PROMENADE,

and their neat and lady uniforms made them very conspicuous wherever they went.

Our own boys were also up somewhat earlier than usual, and the streets presented as brilliant an appearance as they have for many a day. It appeared as if all were striving

WITH EACH OTHER TO SHOW

how entirely they enjoyed the new regime and political change.

Lafayette Square was one of the principal points of attraction, and a large crowd of our citizens assembled there some time before ten o'clock, awaiting the appearance of our military guests. On the balconies of the

RESIDENCES SURROUNDING THE SQUARE

there were many ladies, and in the streets thousands of the sterner sex.

At 10 o'clock the Alabama regiment put in an appearance, their seven companies presenting a soldierly display. They came in the following order:

Company A—Mobile Cadets, Capt. W. J. Brainerd.

Company B—German Fusiliers, Capt. Chas. Green.

Company C—Washington Light Infantry, Capt. J. W. Whiting.

Company D—Cleburne Guards, Capt. Joseph Cahill.

Company E—Gulf City Guards, Capt. E. M. Underhill.

Company F—Mobile Rifles, Capt. Price Williams, Jr.

Alabama State Artillery, Capt. D. Finger.

Following were the Continental Guards, Capt. Pierce; Irish Rifles, Capt. Fitzpatrick; Washington Artillery, Col. Owen.

After this column had been adjusted the line of march was taken up, and the line

HEADED FOR CANAL STREET,

where, awaiting their reception, were three companies of United States infantry and the tars from the Plymouth, numbering fully two hundred men.

Arriving at Canal street, the line was reformed at shortly after 11 o'clock. The march was taken up towards town.

That the procession might be a large one was expected, but the turnout was beyond

THE MOST HANDSOME HOES

of those who participated.

Leading the column came the tars from the Plymouth, to whom were given, with the United States Infantry, the post of honor on the right. The First Alabama followed next, and our home organizations came next.

According to the published programme, the route of march was on Camp, both sides of Canal, Charities, St. Louis, Royal, St. Charles, Julia, Camp, Callope, Magazine to Coliseum Place.

Gen. Auger, from the gallery of his headquarters, reviewed

THE PASSING COLUMN,

and as they passed, the General with his staff remarked the precision of drill and accuracy of movement.

After the United States troops and sailors came the First Alabama, and behind them the Continentals, who were inspired by the music of the Sixteenth Infantry band.

FOLLOWING CAME THE IRISH RIFLES,

and next the "King's Own," and closing the procession, our gallant Washington Artillery closed the left of the line.

At Coliseum Square there was a dress parade, and the Mobile Artillery fired a salute with a precision that drew forth the encomiums of every one who was acquainted with gun practice.

The commingling of the blue and gray in this procession was the most remarkable feature of it, and if anything could show that, after the lapse of so many years, the war has at last been ended, the parade yesterday did it. It was, so to speak, a REUNION OF THOSE

who confronted one another in battle, and the bloody chasm was closed so soon as our navy and army, our own brave boys, in one line marched to the inspiring music of the band.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

THE CITY AT NIGHT.

Almost as soon as the shades of night began to envelop the city preparations were made in both the upper and lower districts to illuminate, not only public, but private buildings, and at dark on nearly every street could be seen the results of the efforts of those who

CELEBRATED THE DAY

set apart for Thanksgiving for the blessings of the Providence which gave to all once more a free government.

Canal street also came in for

ITS SHARE OF THE GLORY,

and the stores on that thoroughfare were in many instances brilliantly illuminated with hundreds of gas jets and vari-colored Chinese lanterns. The club-rooms were also their brilliant decorations, and on some of the streets in the upper and lower parts of the city not only were the residences handsomely illuminated, but the yards attached bore evidence of the taste of the proprietors in their handsome array

OF CHINESE LANTERNS

that were displayed, hanging from the limbs of the magnolia and other trees, the shrubbery in many cases being fairly ablaze with the beautiful colored lights reflected from these ingenious Oriental contrivances.

Taken altogether the night scene was one of grand splendor.

WHICH HAS NOT BEEN WITNESSED

before in years, and one which convinced the

through that visited Canal and the other prominent streets that it was in reality a

DAY OF THANKSGIVING,

and one which will long be borne fresh in the memory of a people that for ten years could not say in their hearts that they could conscientiously give thanks except for blessings from a Divine Providence.

FOR ESCORT DUTY.

The members of the Washington Artillery, who have so nobly responded to every call for duty have yet another demand upon their time, and they will doubtless answer with alacrity. They are all ordered to meet to-day at 8 p. m. at their arsenal for the purpose of escorting our guests down to the depot. It is hoped that every member will attend.

THE MORMONS FOR WAR.

Making Preparations to Resist any Arrest of Brigham Young.

(Special to N. Y. Herald.)

SALT LAKE, Utah, May 4.—The indignant feeling aroused throughout the United States by the testimony at John D. Lee's trial relative to the Mountain Meadows massacre, has led the Latter Day Saints to apprehend the arrest of Brigham Young and other heads of the church who are accused of sanctioning the commission of that horrible crime.

The Saints have determined to resist any movement against Brigham Young by the federal authority, and to this end they are secretly arming and drilling throughout the Territory of Utah. Orders have been privately issued by the military commanders of the famous Nauvo Legion requiring that dilapidated organization to be in readiness for active service on the 21st of the present month.

The following is an exact copy of an order from Col. Wm. H. Dame, one of the chief men indicted for participation in the Mountain Meadows massacre:

REGIMENTAL ORDER—NO. 1.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT, Iron Military District, Parowan, U. T., April 13, 1877.

To—, First Regiment Infantry:

In pursuance to orders, first, you are hereby directed to cause a muster, drill and inspection of arms of your company to be held on its respective parade on the 21st day of April, A. D., 1877.

REORGANIZE.

Second—As far as your company is disorganized, or in a state of disorganization, you will cause an election to be held promptly and the ranks to be filled without delay by enrolling all persons liable to military duty not now enrolled.

REPORT IMMEDIATELY.

Third—You will make out the returns of the condition of your company as soon as possible and forward them to the headquarters of the regiment.

WILLIAM H. DAME, Commander First Regiment.

For Fish, Adj. Iron Military District, Preparations for hostilities are particularly active among the Southern settlements, to which four boxes of breech-loading rifles were shipped last week from the co-operative store in Salt Lake City.

Night meetings and drills of squads of Mormons are going on in Salt Lake City itself, and it is reported some of these proceedings are conducted within an enclosure, in the immediate vicinity of Lion House, where Brigham Young resides.

Brigham Young has boldly asserted within the last few days that the Mormons, who have been driven so often and so far, will be driven no longer. It remains to be seen how far Gen. Emery, Governor of Utah, will suffer these seditious preparations to go.

A Curious Lightning Storm.

At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, a paper, giving the following curious description of a storm observed by M. Edward Blanc, on March 21, at Venice, in the Var, was read.

"The weather had been variable during the day; at 7 p. m. a hail storm, accompanied with thunder, swept over the whole northern seaboard of the Mediterranean from west to east; Trejus, Antibes, Cannes, Nice and Monaco had been visited, but the centre of the tornado was several leagues away on the sea, where the clouds had a characteristic copper tint. Venice had been but slightly touched, but had some intermittent rain mingled with hailstones and occasional squalls.

During the rest of the day the sun shone out, and at intervals a big black cloud would travel from west to east, letting fall a shower of rain lasting but a few minutes. The sun was warm, setting in a cloudless horizon. About midnight, Mr. Blanc was surprised to see numerous flashes of lightning in the east, the sky overhead being clear. There was no thunder, although the phenomenon could not be at any great distance. M. Blanc proceeded to a spot where nothing could obstruct the observer, and saw the whole eastern horizon covered by a layer of black clouds, over which a number of light and fleecy cirri were skimming in various directions; the general appearance was that of a dense mass in ebullition, on the surface of which light scoriae were dancing about. To the northeast of Venice, and at a distance of 18 kilometers or thereabouts, a large black cloud seemed to be exceedingly disturbed; it was constantly rising and falling, and above it fireballs resembling rockets issuing from a bouquet of fire-works seemed to start from an invisible centre, flew about in every direction, and after passing over a space of from six to eight degrees, would burst silently, leaving a dazzling train behind. The apparent diameter of these balls was about one degree; they moved slowly, and the phenomenon was repeated three or four times in two minutes. From time to time the cloud was torn by a flash of lightning, accompanied by a rumbling sound."

[By Telegraph.]

Southwest Pass.

SOUTHWEST PASS, May 10, 1877.

To Capt. C. W. Howell, corps of Engineers, U. S. A.:

Depth of channel at mean low tide 17 feet. Least width for that depth, 100 feet. High tide at 5 p. m. Height above mean low tide, 2 feet. Depth of channel at high tide, 19 feet. Depth of channel, if referred to the plane of average flood tide, 19 1/2 feet. Bottom hard.

Wyoming, drawing 19 feet 4 inches, passed in this morning.

C. H. ELWELL, Master McAllister.

## THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

A Plan to Annex Sonora to the United States.

(Chicago Times.)

WASHINGTON, May 7.—There is a movement on foot against Mexico. The objective point is Sonora and the purpose, from what can be gathered here, seems to be to annex this province to the domain of the Texas Pacific Railroad, and incidentally to Uncle Sam. The movement is said to have wide ramifications. The deposed President Lerdo, who is living here in seclusion, is a silent partner in it. The headquarters are naturally in Philadelphia. New Orleans is the basis of active operations. The interested parties here are trying to see how much toleration they can count on from the national government when they begin their active operations next autumn. They propose, it is understood, to colonize the State of Sonora with some thousands of Americans, and to set up an independent government there. Then they will play the role of Texas over again, and endeavor to secure admission to the union as a federal State. The Texas Pacific Railroad at one point will run along the southern border of Arizona, and almost touch the territory of Mexico. The anarchy that prevails in Mexico opens the way for this new colonization scheme. There is said to be a great deal of money available to carry out the enterprise. If a new government should be established in Sonora, Lerdo will undoubtedly be the nominal head of it. The means for establishing it will be furnished from this side of the border. The capture of Sonora would inevitably carry with it the control of Lower California, and the addition of the territory to the American Union, and will extend our territory two degrees south on the Pacific coast. It is a highly attractive scheme, Sonora is the State in which the Mexican national authority is naturally the weakest. The defenders of the scheme say that the Mexican authority is at an end, and that there can be no government there unless it is sustained from this side of the line, and that the time has come to make another huge addition to our territory on the south-west. You will be likely to hear a good deal about this matter before the summer is out.

COMPLETING PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The President Favors Employing a Large Force of Workmen on Them.

(N. Y. World.)

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The President contemplated recommending in his message to Congress, if a June session had been decided upon, a new department which he thinks would have contributed to a revival of the labor interests of the country. It is quite in contravention of the policy adopted by the last House, but owing to the fact that parties are more evenly balanced now, he has little or no doubt that it will succeed at the October session, and in this opinion he is confirmed by Republican Congressmen who have conferred with him on the subject. It is his intention first to suggest that more liberal appropriations be made for the public buildings in course of construction.

There are now some seventy in process of erection or being remodelled, for which Congress restricted the appropriations at the last session. The President holds to the opinion that it is more economical to finish the buildings in two years by employing more men than to spread the appropriation every four or five years. The government is now completing public buildings at Boston, Cincinnati, Fall River, Hartford, Chicago, Grand Rapids, Trenton, Philadelphia, Raleigh, San Francisco, St. Louis, Little Rock, Parkersburg, Evansville, Nashville, Memphis, Albany, Port Huron, Utica, Harrisburg, Washington, and building and repairing others at other places. At the last session there was a slight increase in the appropriations for those which, according to Mr. Holman, the chairman of the committee, grew out of the palatial and extravagant buildings begun years ago in most of the cities named. He maintained that there was no excuse for commencing most of the great buildings; that the estimates for the same were profligate and extravagant, their decorations meretricious and lavish, which added largely to their cost, and that in contrast with the simpler architecture of former days, they were an insult to the republican tastes of our people. "But they are," he said, "on our hands, and a reasonable economy requires their speedy completion." He added that if Congress adhered to its line of appropriations this lavish source of expenditure will soon be at an end, and no new buildings have been authorized. How far the President will recommend exceeding a reasonable economy remains to be seen, but he certainly contemplates a step beyond that settled by the last House, and it has only been delayed by delaying the session. At least he so informed Representative Hamer, of Pennsylvania, yesterday. The President took the same general view as regards the appropriations for the new navy-yards at League Island and New London, and will advocate appropriations there or in those which the Secretary of the Navy may recommend.

THE PROSPECTS OF WAR.

British Shippers Insuring Against War.

(N. Y. Times.)

LONDON, May 6.—Operations in war risks formed an important part of business in marine insurance during the week; but the tone has been calmer than that of last week, though rates cannot be said to have decreased at all. Very large amounts have been insured on British property, in British bottoms, against war risk. Only from China to the United Kingdom by ships or steamers, warranted to sail on or before the 31st of August, at 53 per cent, or 73 1/2 on or before the 31st of October. It is stated that as much as 53 per cent has been paid on English merchandise in an English steamer to Gibraltar, and 103 per cent to Constantinople. But the prevailing rates would be nearer 23 1/2 per cent, and 53 per cent respectively. As much as 10 guineas per cent has been paid against the risk only of the blockade of prohibition of export of grain from Russian Baltic ports, and much higher rates against the same risks at Russian ports in the Black Sea. The rate against war risks only by ship or ships to or from

India or Pacific ports is about 53 per cent. It does not appear from the terms of her declaration whether Turkey intends a blockade of Russian ports in the Black Sea as maintained by her fleets through their presence in the neighborhood of such ports, or whether by simply placing a squadron at the entrance of the Bosphorus she shuts off all communication between Russian ports in the Black Sea and the Mediterranean; nor has there been any expression of opinion as to the view which would be taken, regarding the latter course, by the Powers who were parties to the declaration of Paris.

A DIVISION IN VIRGINIA.

A Report that the Democratic Party of Virginia Will Split Up.

(Chicago Times.)

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Testimony to the efficacy of the Southern policy of President Hayes to divide the Democratic party in the South comes from Richmond, Va. Ex-Congressman Smith, of that city, who arrived here to-day, says that the Democratic party in that State is rapidly dividing on the question of supporting Mr. Hayes, and that it is probable this division will result in a split in the party when the Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor is held next August. Mr. Smith says the Hunker Democrats want to keep up the fight against the title of Hayes to the Presidency, while the old Whigs, who are a very considerable element in the Democratic party in Virginia, and who hold many important State offices, are in favor of breaking off from the Northern Democracy and supporting the administration. He says this wing of the Democracy will not join the Republicans, and that the Republican party in Virginia is dead beyond hope of revival. He says it would kill the new movement if the men who were in it should identify themselves with the Republican party in that State. He says that in the only Congressional district now controlled by the Republicans, the management has been such that there are only four or five white men left in the party. It is impossible to resuscitate the party. The new party must be composed of and managed by men who now belong to the Democratic party and not with it. Mr. Smith believes that the supporters of the administration will be able to elect the next Governor of Virginia, and that the Republican organization in that State will pass out of existence. He says that the rapid growth of a sentiment among the more liberal of the Democrats in favor of Hayes is very evident in and about Richmond, and he believes that the new policy will produce the happiest results. Mr. Smith, who is a native of Virginia, was the Republican predecessor of Congressman Walker.

LABOR AGAINST CAPITAL.

The Trades Unions of New York Uniting.

(Charleston Journal of Commerce.)

NEW YORK, May 3.—For some weeks past a number of the leaders of the various trade societies of this city have been busily engaged in visiting trades meetings, and endeavoring to persuade them to join a new and general organization, which shall have for its object the common good of the entire workmen of the city. They display any communitistic principles, and will not allow any of their members to have any connection with politics or political parties except as a private citizen. The main object proposed is that in case of a strike by any trade, the balance will stand by them to assist, by their influence and money. A meeting was held this evening, when it was reported that the following trades unions had been visited and had consented to join with the General Union: The Tailors' Union, two branches of the Shoemakers' Society, the Carvers' Union, the Cabinetmakers, the Gorman branch of the Typographical Union, the Fresco Painters, the Cigar-makers, and several branches of Longshoremen. The Horseshoers', Bricklayers' and the Hatters' Protective Societies have the matter under advisement. A meeting will be held in a few days, at which permanent organization will be effected, when drafts will be presented, which are to be sent to Albany, providing for factory inspection and a more strict supervision of the sanitary condition of workshops.

A RELIEF.

The Grasshoppers Discomfited.

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