

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY DEMOCRAT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA AND OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

VOL. II--NO. 237.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1877.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

WAR NOTES.

THE BULGARIAN MASSACRES.

Over Fifteen Thousand Christians Murdered.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Daily News Bulgarian correspondent telegraphs: I have written the following as I received it, and from the terrible accounts which fugitives continually bring over the Balkans, fear it must be only too true: On July 31, the day of the Russian evacuation of Eski Saghra, the Turks ordered that all Christians, men, women and children, should be shot as they left their houses. Those who remained within were burnt alive. The order was given to burn down and destroy every particle of Christian property in the place. Many leading Turkish merchants took part in the affair. One dispatched a large number of Bushi hazouks all over the district. This district is one of the richest in that part of Turkey. It contains a large proportion of Christian inhabitants, and over 300 churches, 300 schools and colleges, all of which have been burnt. The destruction extended to the villages of Boghdan, Mahales, Rant, and many others, in all about six, containing from 150 to 200 families each. Scarcely fifty persons have escaped alive. Bulgarian fugitives (Gaboriavo and Saki) estimate that from 12,000 to 15,000 Christians have been massacred in Eski Saghra and Tahirpan. The Times' military correspondent at Bucharest gives particulars of the Eski Saghra massacres, similar to those telegraphed by the Daily News' correspondent.

Russian Reinforcements.

LONDON, August 14.—The News' Vienna dispatch says: The passage of the Danube by the main body of the Roumanian army has been postponed until large Russian reinforcements arrive. A portion of the Imperial Guards have already reached Kischineff. The army will be employed partly to strengthen the troops in the Dobruzsch.

Gen. Gourko Ordered Back.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Times' Bucharest correspondent telegraphs: The decision to withdraw all provisions of occupying the other side of the Balkans this campaign caused an order to be issued for the retirement of Gen. Gourko's force behind the mountains. The cavalry could be of little use among the woods and precipices of the Balkans, and are required on this side, where forage is more easily obtainable.

The Egyptian Contingent.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The News' Vienna dispatch reports that the Egyptian contingent under Prince Hassan commenced on Saturday an offensive movement from Varna towards Trajan's Wall. An attack on Kustegui was made by the Turks after the arrival of Hobart's fleet, which has embarked the troops at Soukroum-Gale.

Gortschakoff's Resignation.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Standard's Vienna correspondent telegraphs: Although denied in official quarters it is an undoubted fact that Prince Gortschakoff, at the close of July, tendered his resignation. It will not be decided whether it will be accepted until the Czar arrives at Batroun, near Bucharest. The reason for the resignation is that Gortschakoff promised the other powers that their interests should have full weight in the settlement of the Eastern question, but finds his influence is declining before the extreme party. He also opposes Roumanian and Servian co-operation.

Greece Preparing for War.

(Special to the Democrat.)
ATHENS, Aug. 14.—Eight thousand reserves have joined the army; also a thousand volunteers and many Greeks from abroad.

The Roumanians Will Not Cross the Danube.
(Special to the Democrat.)
VIENNA, Aug. 14.—The main body of the Roumanian army will not cross the Danube until the arrival of large Russian reinforcements.

Austria Will Not Occupy Herzegovina.
LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Standard's Pesth correspondent says: The Austrian government has made a declaration, through its agents in Pesth, that in the present condition of affairs in the East, the project of occupying Bosnia and Herzegovina is abandoned. This is attributed to the numerous meetings in Hungary in favor of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

A Russian Conspiracy in Asia.
(Special to the Democrat.)
LONDON, Aug. 14.—Advice from Simla state that a Russian conspiracy has been discovered against the Amer. of Cabool, in the province of Kandahar. Four officials were executed for complicity in the conspiracy.

Heavy Fighting Expected in Asia.
(Special to the Democrat.)
LONDON, Aug. 14.—No movement of the Russians is visible in the neighborhood of Sukum Kialeh.

At Batoum, on Monday, there was an artillery duel. Heavy fighting is expected.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Germany and China.

(Special to the Democrat.)
BERLIN, Aug. 14.—The Chinese ambassador has arrived to settle the affair of the Chinese pirates who murdered the captain and mate of the German schooner Anna last spring. It is his intention also to establish a permanent legation here.

Parliament Prorogued.

(Special to the Democrat.)
LONDON, Aug. 14.—Parliament was prorogued this afternoon until October 31.

A Riot in Londonderry.

(Special to the Democrat.)
LONDON, Aug. 14.—Rioting took place at Londonderry yesterday, on the occasion of the opening of the Prentice Boers' Memorial Hall. A number of persons were injured and one fatally stabbed. The military were called out.

The Fenian Prisoners.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Fenian, Michael Davitt, will be released immediately, and other cases will have early consideration.

The Kalaf Explosion.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Intelligence has reached here that Kalafar has been destroyed by an accidental explosion of the powder magazine.

The Indian Famine.

(Special to the Democrat.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.—At a public meeting held at Madras on the 9th to consider the steps necessary for securing help from England for the famine sufferers, it was stated that the necessity for supplies is steadily increasing.

There are already 1,500,000 people being fed, and over-half a million have died. A resolu-

tion was adopted asking assistance from the principal cities of England, Scotland, Ireland and India. The mover of the resolution said that more people were found dead in a single morning in Madras than had died in the whole of Bengal from famine.

A State of Siege.

(Special to the Democrat.)
PARIS, Aug. 14.—The Moniteur says that the question of state of siege has never been discussed or raised in the Cabinet; that members are in perfect accord, and that neither the German or any other government has over made any representation on the presence of Duke De Broglie at the head of the Cabinet.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Indians in Utah.

(Special to the Democrat.)
SALT LAKE, Aug. 14.—Advice from Lovell's station report that yesterday the Indians burned the ranch of the Piers brothers on Horse Prairie, twenty miles from Lovell's. Firing was heard in the vicinity.

Michigan Forest Fires.

(Special to the Democrat.)
CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Specials from Rosecon, Michigan, report large fires raging in that region, destroying thousands of dollars worth of pine and threatening houses and villages.

The Capital of West Virginia.

(Special to the Democrat.)
WHEELING, W. V., Aug. 14.—The total returns indicate that Charleston has been chosen the permanent seat of government. The capital remains at Wheeling until May 18, 1885.

An Injunction Against the Iron Mountain Railroad.
(Special to the Democrat.)
MEMPHIS, Aug. 14.—A special to the Aetna-herald says that Chancellor Eakin rendered a decision restraining the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad from interfering in any manner with the depot and bridge privileges of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

An Indian Inroad.

(Special to the Democrat.)
HELENA, Montana, Aug. 14.—The following has just been received from Bannock: A party of Indians crossed at the head of Horse Prairie to Lemhi, and striking Stephenson's this morning, killing the Piers brothers and others on the route there. They are evidently making their way to Snake river valley.

Ammunition For Turkey.

(Special to the Democrat.)
BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The English steamship Bramall sailed from New Haven some time Saturday night with a valuable cargo of ammunition for Turkey. No report of her sailing was made, to keep the Russian authorities in ignorance.

The Maine Democratic Convention.

(Special to the Democrat.)
PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 14.—The Democratic State Convention assembled at 11:15 this morning, and was called to order by Hon. E. F. Pillsbury, Chairman of the State Committee. Hon. Wm. L. Putnam, of Portland, was made temporary chairman, and John B. Rowman, of Ellsworth, Secretary. On motion the temporary organization was made permanent. Ten vice presidents were chosen and committees appointed, and the convention adjourned till 2 p. m.

The Knights of Pythias.

(Special to the Democrat.)
CLEVELAND, Aug. 14.—The Supreme Council of the World and Grand Lodge of Ohio of the Order of the Knights of Pythias were in session in this city to-day.

The Saratoga Races.

(Special to the Democrat.)
SARATOGA, Aug. 14.—The first race to-day for the maiden two-year olds, three-quarter mile, was won by Clifton, in 1:17 1/2.
The second race, the Kemer Stake, for three-year olds, two miles, was won by Brazil, in 3:38 1/2.
The third race, mile and a half dash, was won easily by Parole in 2:36 1/2.
The last race of the day, one and one-eighth of a mile, the winner to be sold at auction, was won by Cardinal Woolsey in 1:57 1/2. The winner sold for \$75 in a pool of \$83.

The Rio Grande Troubles.

(Special to the Democrat.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Cabinet to-day considered the Rio Grande troubles. It was announced that the Governor of Texas would demand of the Mexican authorities the culprits who crossed from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande on the 12th, and broke open safes and committed other depredations. The Cabinet approves the Governor's action under the extradition treaty.

H. F. Campbell Reinstated.

(Special to the Democrat.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—R. F. Campbell's application to be reinstated Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Texas, in place of M. N. Brewster, the present incumbent, was granted.

A Swimming Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—The swimming match between Thomas Coyte, of Chester, Pa., and George H. Wade, of Brooklyn, to-day, from Red Bank to Gloucester, a distance of four miles, resulted in an easy victory for Wade by two and a half minutes. Coyte appeared much exhausted. Five thousand persons witnessed the race at Gloucester.

Death of a Philanthropist.

TERRE HAUTE, Aug. 14.—Chauncey Rose died to-day, aged 83. He was the originator and first president of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railway, and the prime mover in the Evansville and Crawfordsville, the Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago, and the Vandallia.

Money and Stocks.

(Special to the Democrat.)
LONDON, Aug. 14.—Consols for money

94 15-16; U. S. 5-20's, 1865, 100 1/2; do 1867, 100; 10-40's, 110 1/2; new 5's 1877, 110 1/2; Erie 9 1/2; New York, Aug. 14.—Gold 105 1/2; U. S. 6's of 1881, 111 1/2; do coupons 112 1/2; 5-20's of 1864, coupons, 108 1/2; do 1865, new issue, 107 1/2; do 1867, 109 1/2; do 1868, coupons, 111 1/2; 4-8's, 108 1/2; 10-40's, 108 1/2; do coupons 112 1/2; currency 4 1/2, 125 1/2; new 5's 109 1/2.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

(Special to the Democrat.)
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—Flour extremely dull. Wheat lower; No. 2 red \$1 25 1/2 bid; cash; No. 3 \$1 16 1/2 cash; \$1 10 1/2 @ 1 12; August; \$1 09 1/2 @ 1 08 1/2; September. Corn \$1 08; 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2; September. Cotton \$1 08; 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2; September. Oats steady; 25 cash and September. Whisky steady. Pork lower; \$13 1/2 @ 13 1/2; 100 September. Dry salt meat, boxed, quiet; nominally unchanged; shoulders \$10 1/2; short ribs 6 1/2; short clear 7; long clear and short clear 6 1/2; long clear 6 1/2.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Wheat \$1 02 1/2 @ 1 02 1/2; August; 90 1/2; September; 100 1/2; No. 2. Corn \$1 02 1/2 @ 1 02 1/2; August; 90 1/2; September; 100 1/2; No. 2. Pork \$12 1/2 @ 12 1/2; 100 September. Lard \$12 1/2 @ 12 1/2; 100 September or October. Dry salt meat, boxed, quiet; nominally unchanged; shoulders \$10 1/2; short ribs 6 1/2; short clear 7; long clear and short clear 6 1/2; long clear 6 1/2.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following is the "temperature" at the various points named, as reported by the Signal Service telegrams furnished by Sergeant Brown, of the Signal Bureau, and indicating the state of the temperature at the points named, at 3 p. m. yesterday:

Cairo 78 degrees, Cincinnati 76, Galveston 88, Keokuk 72, LaCrosse 79, Leavenworth 79, Louisville 76, Memphis 80, Nashville 82, Omaha 77, Pittsburg 81, Shreveport 87, St. Louis 78, St. Paul 80, Vicksburg 87, Yankeetown 79, Augusta (Ga.) 77, Cordonia (Tex.) 83, Mobile 85, Montgomery 80, Savannah 78, New Orleans 87, and Key West 88.

The following were the variations of temperature, according to the thermometer (Fahrenheit) at Duhamel's store, on Canal street, yesterday:

6 a. m., 79; 12 noon, 94; 3 p. m., 92; 6 p. m., 89.

ANOTHER MURDERER ABROAD.

Whose Fault is It That Justice Did Not Obtain Its Due?
Close upon the heels of the Delaney-McEvoy case, where the murderer is now roaming at large and defying the sword of justice, comes the development of another affair, equally serious, in which human blood was shed and the life of a man sacrificed without condign punishment reaching the red-handed criminal. Was it the fault of the police or of the court, and can the thing be remedied now? A brief history of the case will enable our readers to judge.

On the twenty-fifth of December, 1871, Martin Bush was brutally murdered opposite house No. 92 Rampart street by one Joel E. Cannon. Cannon was arrested and a true bill found against him for manslaughter, whereupon he was released on bonds on the 8th of May, 1872. The bonds were signed by his brother-in-law, one Henry C. Bull, now a fugitive from justice, having jumped his bonds on three charges for perjury and larceny, and one Jones. On the twentieth of August, 1873, the bonds were renewed by said Bull and one Horanua, who are not worth a dollar.

Cannon, after his release, occupied the position of supervisor of registration at Warrenton, 1873, and was employed under Mr. Brewster as pond keeper of the First District, who, we must say, immediately dismissed him when he heard of his having committed the murder.

The trial was put off until 1875, when Cannon, deemed sane, he went to New York, where he went to work with his fugitive brother-in-law, Bull, who was president of some wild out-revolutionary company.

Nothing was heard of him until 1876, when Bull met a red-tail laborer in Brook-land, and abetted by Cannon. They were, however, both acquitted by the grand jury of King's county.

The District Attorney of that county was furnished with a copy of the charges against Bull and Cannon by District Attorney Fines. They are at present in New York city, where they can be arrested and returned here, provided the necessary requisition is sent on by Gov. Nichols.

JULIA WANTED TO DIE.

But for the Second Time was Prevented.
At the dilapidated house, No. 67 1/2 Union street, in a dilapidated room, on a dilapidated chair, sat the emaciated form of a negro named Julia Reynolds.

Julia had attempted to commit suicide, and the instrument she had used for the purpose of producing death was a vial of laudanum.

According to her own statement, she this morning concluded that as her lover had fled to the boom of another that the only thing left for her to do was to destroy herself, and having impressed with this belief she resorted to the drug store corner of Gravier and Rampart streets, and asked the druggist for five cents' worth of laudanum.

The druggist filled a small vial with the poison and gave it to his customer.

As soon as Julia had gotten possession of the laudanum she asked the druggist if there was enough in there to kill oneself with. He informed her that she had better try it and see.

Julia replied, "Well, that's just what I am going to do," and the man of physic told her to go ahead; that she would find enough in there to do all of the killing that she required. The would-be self-destroyer returned to her den and swallowed the drug.

She was however discovered and saved from death.

This is Julia's second attempt at self destruction; her first attempt was about four years ago.

A Pleasant Excursion.

The steamship Alabama, which Col. Soria has placed in the Pensacola trade, is a handsome and fast sailing craft. She has every accommodation for travelers, and the recent schedule of excursion prices will no doubt induce many to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of taking a short sea voyage across the Gulf. A fifteen dollar ticket entitles you to a round trip. She is commanded by that experienced officer, Capt. M. J. Fauris, and in the office we find the cheerful face of our general and courteous friend J. F. Boyle, who has been so long and favorably known in this community as a steamship clerk.

The Alabama touches at Warrington, Pensacola and Milton, Florida, and on her return at Mobile, Alabama. A number of excursionists are booked for the round trip, and she will leave this evening from Jackson Square at 5 p. m.

New Rice.

We have received from Messrs. Kip & Rach, of the Perseverance Rice Mills, a sample of new rice just cleaned at their mills. It is from a lot of sixty sacks received by them from H. F. Hughes, of Wood Park plantation, in the parish of Plaquemines, and is the first shipment from the lower coast. The lot was sold yesterday at 7 1/2 c per pound and is the first sale of the new crop. The sample we have before our eyes can compare favorably with the best of quality and as to the manner of cleaning, with any rice that we have ever seen.

A CHAPTER OF LOUISIANA HISTORY.

GRANT'S ORDER FOR THE REMOVAL OF TROOPS FROM THE PACKARD STATE-HOUSE.

Kellogg's Devilish Scheme and Don Cameron's Treacherous Suppression of the President's Orders.

(Special Correspondence of the N. O. Democrat.)
NEW YORK, August 8, 1877.

The New York Times of to-day copies from the Natchitoches Vindicator an interesting chapter of history, from the lips of my distinguished and most valued friend, Col. Wm. M. Levy. But that gallant gentleman seems to have felt restrained from a complete recital of the facts. At all events, he has omitted the most interesting single fact of the whole occurrence. My knowledge of the character of Col. Levy leads me to suppose that he was impelled to suppress this particular fact by considerations of delicate personal courtesy to Gen. Grant; and the nature of this courtesy will be readily apparent when the nature of the fact is known. In order to preserve this occurrence in complete form for the uses of history, it will be requisite to review briefly the preceding events.

For some time prior to the 1st and 2d of March

COL. JAS. F. CASEY

had been operating upon the mind of Gen. Grant favorably to the cause of the people of Louisiana and against the pretensions of the waning dynasty of the carpet-baggers; and Col. Casey's operations were duly exploited in the DEMOCRAT's current Washington correspondence of the period. I am confident that I shall not place too much stress upon what has now become a comparatively unimportant fact if I say that the frame of mind which made Gen. Grant so accessible to and so kindly toward the real representatives of the people of Louisiana, Col. Levy, Gen. Gibson, Mr. Ellis, my friend Burke and others—during the latter days of his administration, was almost entirely due to the labors of Col. Casey. Be this as it may, it is a fact that Gen. Grant had fully determined to sustain the carpet-baggers no longer, and he prepared

THE ORDER FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE TROOPS, the fate of which is so entertainingly told by Col. Levy. Immediately prior to the issuance of this order an interview occurred between Gen. Grant on the one hand, and Gibson, Burke, and perhaps one or two other Louisiana gentlemen on the other hand, at which Grant's views, as he expressed them, were reduced to writing by Burke in form of

A MEMORANDUM, and Burke requested permission to use them for certain purposes which it is not now necessary to state. Whereupon Gen. Grant made a few verbal corrections with his own hand, then remarked:

"The paper is now substantially correct; in fact, it is absolutely correct, for I have revised it. You may use it as you request."

You are, of course, aware that the situation in Washington at that time was lively, and that Louisiana was the focus of attention. Kellogg was struggling to avert his fate as I have never seen any other man struggle, and was using appliances that I presume no other individual this side of hell could have devised. He certainly knew that Grant intended to issue the order, and he had ascertained by a bitter experience in a recent interview that it would be futile to ask him to withdraw it. Accordingly he formed the desperate plan of intercepting it *in transitu*. I presume this is the only instance in the history of our government where any civilian has successfully conspired with a Cabinet officer, to not merely disregard, but actually to suppress by violent interposition a military order of the President, acting in his capacity of commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces of the United States! However, such are the facts in this case. Cameron's action in violently intercepting and practically nullifying the order of the President for the removal of the troops was due to the

FRANTIC LABORS OF KELLOGG.

And Kellogg was moved to such frantic exertions by his own knowledge of the fact to which I alluded at the outset of this letter; the fact which Col. Levy, out of delicate scruples respecting his personal intercourse with the President, seems to have felt bound to omit from his recital. It was this:

The President had become fully satisfied of the impossibility of further successful

INTERVENTION BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT in the affairs of Louisiana. But he did not like to back down from the position he had so long maintained, quite so squarely as would have been involved in a formal recognition of Nichols.

And he was likewise desirous to have the Louisiana imbroglio settled before the close of his term, or at least before his successor should assume the reins of power. How to accomplish the latter object without undergoing the humiliation of a square back down was agudatory with Gen. Grant, from which he was relieved by the active mind of the resourceful Burke.

"The fourth of March comes on Sunday," suggested Burke, "making a species of interregnum. Remove the troops on Friday or Saturday, so that the coast shall be clear Sunday. Then, when Monday morning dawns, we will guarantee you that the Nichols Government shall be in peaceful possession of the State, including the State-House (St. Louis Hotel) and all the archives. There will be no violence, for

PACKARD'S FORCES WILL NOT RESIST WHEN THE TROOPS ARE WITHDRAWN."

The idea struck Gen. Grant at once. If the troops were withdrawn on Saturday Nichols would take the State House Sunday, during the interregnum, and thus to all intents and purposes both his own outgoing and the incoming administration of Hayes would be free from complication in the premises. He could practically go out of office Saturday night, leaving the Packard government "in statu quo." Hayes could come in Monday morning and find the Nichols government! This idea met the instant approbation of Gen. Grant, and he timed his order in accordance with it.

The memorandum which he revised for Burke was designed to acquaint Nichols with

the fact that Gen. Grant expected him to take the State House on Sunday, the 7th of March.

This state of facts was made known to Kellogg by an individual who was in the confidence of the President, but as I am unable to say whether the act of this person was one of deliberate treachery or of indiscreet tale-bearing, I will neither mention his name nor characterize his motive. It was this knowledge which moved Kellogg to such desperate exertion. And, but for this knowledge, Don Cameron never would have ventured upon a step so extraordinary as

THE SUPPRESSION OF AN ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

Now, then, a word about Cameron. I asserted that he suppressed the President's order because he knew that the President designed to wink at a *coup d'etat* by Nichols. Col. Levy courteously gives Cameron the benefit of his own justification on a point of official etiquette. But I search Col. Levy's reported conversation in vain for any intimation that he indorses Cameron's version of his own motives in the premises. I venture to assert that Col. Levy, like myself, does not believe a word of Cameron's declaration that he was moved to that extraordinary step by considerations of official etiquette. From first to last Cameron played a game of

THE MOST WITTED DUPPLICITY

with the Louisiana people. He was hand in glove with Kellogg and at the same time he was most artfully deceiving and misleading his old college classmate, Randall Gibson, with professions of earnest desire to see the Louisiana case equitably adjusted. Gibson believed Cameron, for the reason that his social education and his breeding render him incapable of comprehending the miserable duplicity and the rank dishonor of which Don Cameron is capable not only, but in which he revels with a delight known only to such human scum as he is.

Indeed, so implicit was Gibson's faith in the smooth pretensions of his old classmate, and so incapable was he of comprehending that any man could be guilty of deliberately violating the sanctity of such a friendship, that, on one occasion, when I ventured to caution him and impugn Cameron's sincerity with some harshness of epithet and luxuriance of expletive, he checked me with warmth and declined to listen to further admonition. I then sought Burke at Willard's, and asked him to warn Gibson, and, in fact, the entire Louisiana delegation, of

CAMERON'S TREACHERY.

Burke laughed, and said that Cameron's duplicity would be rendered nugatory by a higher power in case my apprehensions concerning him should turn out well founded. That they had foundation is a matter of history. And that Cameron's duplicity availed to render nugatory the edicts of Burke's "higher power" is equally so.

These are the facts in full. They have an historical value in this, that when the historian of Grantism reaches the close of his volume he will have to record that the very last considerable act of Grant's political career was an endeavor to dodge a stern responsibility; that, in the very act of loosening from his shoulders the robes of office that he had worn for eight weary years, he attempted to avail himself of a peculiar accident of dates as

A MISERABLE SUBTERFUGE

by which to hide the deepest, darkest stain he had brought upon them; and that even in this last subterfuge of expiring tyranny, he was thwarted by one of his own creatures, who showed a contempt for his chief which would have been criminal had it not been just.

However, we can readily appreciate the loftiness of the considerations which impelled Col. Levy to withhold this sickening paragraph from his recital. Nor need the fact that Burke was the author of the suggestion be taken as a reflection upon that gentleman. Burke's business was to do what he could to save Louisiana; and the desperation of the exigency warranted him in taking advantage of any capability of her foes. Whatever disgrace there was in the attempt must rebound entirely to the discredit of the President, who was willing to jump at such a suggestion; whose moral calibre was such as to blind him to all aspects of the suggestion except its ingenuity and the fact that it afforded him a hole for a dastardly retreat; and of whose character the circumstances demonstrated that Burke was a shrewd judge. A. C. B.

Police Board.

The Police Board met at half-past 7 o'clock last night at their rooms in the Central Police Station, Mayor Pillsbury in the chair, and a quorum of the commissioners present.

The first order that read the mark was Patrolman J. Wilson, of the Third Precinct. This officer was charged with sitting down on his beat. A citizen testified that the officer sat down to fix his sock, but as no officer is allowed to wear socks that require him to sit down on his beat to fix the board fixed him five days' pay.

Patrolman Richard Kerwin, Fourth Precinct, for leaving his beat and going into a brewery to see how they made beer, was reprimanded. Officer Danoo, of the same precinct, and for the same offense, was fined five days' pay.

Patrolman J. L. Gill, Third Precinct, did not do anything but get drunk, go to sleep on his beat and carelessly lose his club. After hearing the evidence, the board let no time in coming to the conclusion that Gill's services as a policeman could be dispensed with, and hence he was dismissed the force.

Officer Tule, charged with clubbing Jan. Baptiste, was discharged by the board, as the witnesses for the defense gave their testimony, and those for the prosecution were not heard.

Mr. Blasen, the prosecuting witness, when interviewed by a Democrat reporter, stated that when he struck the prisoner over the head, that Officers Walsh and Nixon had him secured. This statement is also corroborated by Dary Cochran, the "rummy" who, at the time that Baptiste was struck, was searching him for a razor.

Count Herbert Bismarck, the elder son of the statesman, has entered the diplomatic career, and is at present attached by the Foreign Office to the staff of his father. The younger son, Count Wilhelm, the more popular and the more beer-loving of the two, is a co-referendar at the District Court, and is now preparing to pass his examination as an "assessor." Both sons, Lieutenants *a la suite* of the First Regiment of Dragoons, fought in the late war with great distinction, and were decorated with the Iron Cross. Countess Marie, Bismarck's only daughter, is her father's favorite and his almost constant companion.

THE LATE STRIKE PRESENTATION.

The Original Plan of the Railroad Employees.

(N. Y. Times.)
BALTIMORE, Aug. 8.—In the course of conversations with the most intelligent representatives I could discover in the different branches of labor, a tone of alien discontent was the most observable feature. Naturally, my first inquiries were among the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad employees who had either refused to return to work or whom the company had refused to take back. I found a knot of them at a favorite rendezvous—a tavern close by the water side in South Baltimore—and listened for a half-hour to their complaints and their threats of what might be done in the future to cripple the railroad. There was not much to be gained from them, but I learned of an engineer who had quit the road, and who was spoken of as the man to see on the subject. I found him, and his views of the whole labor question were interesting enough to warrant reproduction. He is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, keen and quick in his talk, and has a way about