# The Sun.

VOL. XLIV.--NO. 338. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1877. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## THE SLAUGHTER AT PLEVNA

*A RUSSIAN DIVISION CUT TO PIECES AND ALMOST ANNIHILATED.*

**Five Thousand Men Killed and Wounded—Only a Handful of Cossacks to Cover the Retreat—The Terrible Bashi-Bazouks—Alarming Position of the Russian Army.**

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The *Daily News'* correspondent sends from Poredin, near Plevna, a graphic account of Tuesday's battle, the substantial facts of which are as telegraphed to the United States yesterday. The following closing scenes give a vivid idea of the extent of the Russian disaster. It will be noticed that the correspondent is with Prince Schackoskoy's command, and does not purport to give any account of the condition or losses of Gen. Krudener's corps:

"And now all hope of success anywhere was dead; nor did a chance offer to make the best of defeat. Prince Schackoskoy had not a man left to cover the retreat. The Turks struck without stint. They had the upper hand for once, and were determined to show that they knew how to make the most of it. They advanced in swarms through the dusk on their original first position, and captured the Russian cannons before the batteries could be withdrawn. Turkish shells began once more to whistle over the ridge above Radishova and fall into the village behind, now crammed with wounded. The streams of wounded wending their painful way over the ridge were incessant. The badly wounded mostly lay where they fell. Later, in the darkness a baleful sort of *Kranzkentraeger* swarmed over the battlefield, in the shape of Bashi-Bazouks, who spared not. Lingering there on the ridge till the moon rose the staff could hear from below, on the still night air, cries of pain and entreaty for mercy, and the yells of blood thirsty fanatical triumph. It was, indeed, an hour to wring the sternest heart. We stayed there to learn, if it might be, what troops were coming out of the Valley of the Shadow of Death below, were there, indeed, any at all to come. It did not seem to be the case. The Turks had our range before dark, and we could watch the flash of flame over against us and then listen to the scream of the shell as it tore by us. The sound of rifle bullets was incessant, and the escort and retreating wounded were struck. A detachment at length began to come straggling up, but it will give an idea of the disorganization to say that when a company was told off to cover some what the wounded in Radishova it had to be made up of men of several regiments. About 9 o'clock the staff quitted the ridge, leaving it littered with groaning men, and moving gently, lest we should tread on the prostrate wounded, we lost our way as we had lost our army. We could find no rest for the soles of our feet by reason of alarms of Bashi-Bazouks swarming in among the scattered and retiring Russians. At length, at 1 o'clock in the morning, having been in the saddle since 6 o'clock on the previous morning, we turned into a stubble field, and making beds of the reaped grain, correspondent and Cossack alike rested under the stars. But we were not even then allowed to rest. Before 1 o'clock an alarm came that the Bashi-Bazouks were upon us, and we had to rouse and tramp away. The only protection of the chief of what in the morning was a fine army was now a handful of wearied Cossacks. Gen. Krudener sent word in the morning that he had lost severely and could make no headway, and had resolved to fall back on the line of the river Osma. There had been talk, his troops being fresh, of renewing the attack to-day with his coöperation, but it is a plain statement of fact that we have no troops to attack with. The most moderate estimate is that we have lost two regiments, say 5,000 men, out of our three brigades. A ghastly number, beating Eylan or Friedland. This takes no account of Gen. Krudener's losses. We, too, retire on the Osma river, about Bulgareni, and to the best of our weak strength cover the bridge at Sistova.

"One cannot, in this moment of hurried confusion, realize all the possible results of this stroke so rashly courted. Not a Russian soldier stands between Tirnova and the victorious Turkish army in Lorcea and Plevna, and only a weak division of the Eleventh Corps stands between Tirnova and the Shumla army. I look on Prince Schackoskoy's force as wrecked, as no longer for this campaign to be counted as a fighting integer. It is not ten days since the Thirtieth Division crossed the Danube in the pride of superb condition; now, what of it is left is demoralized and shattered. So on this side of the Balkans there remains but the Ninth Corps, already roughly handled, once at Nikopolis and once at Plevna. One division of the Eleventh Corps and the Rustchuk army. Now, if the Rustchuk army is marched to the west against Plevna, then the Turkish army of Rustchuk is let loose on the Russian communications to Tirnova. One cannot avoid the conclusion that the advance over the Balkans is seriously compromised. The Russian strait is so bad that the scattered detachments have been called up from out of Roumania, and the Roumanian division, commanded by Gen. Manu, which crossed a day or two ago at Nikopolis, has been called up to the line of the Osman river. An aide-de-camp of the Grand Duke Nicholas was present at the battle, and at once started for Tirnova with the evil tidings. We are just quitting this bivouac and falling back on Bulgareni with all speed, leaving the Bulgarian villages to the tender mercies of the Turks. As I close I learn that on our left Gen. Skobeloff was very severely handled, having lost 300 men out of his single infantry battalion."

The *Daily News'* correspondent with Prince Schackosky's force, telegraphing from Sinanitza under date of Aug. 1, gives an account of the retreat. He says:

"The road from Poredin to Bulgareni was cumbered with broken and retreating troops wholly destitute of order, officers without soldiers, soldiers without officers, without cohesion, and mostly without arms. At the narrow bridge near Bulgareni there was wild confusion and a complete block; tumbrils, ambulance wagons, provision wagons, officers, caleches, led horses, and carts filled with wounded, all were jammed in indescribable chaos. There had been wounded all along the road, but the bulk of the wounded began a little way beyond Bulgaria, and extended in unbroken line for seven miles along the road to Sistova. They were mostly carried in ox carts, several cases in ambulances, and large numbers of the wounded had trampled the whole way from the battlefield, and were already entering Sistova at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. They must have walked forty miles in twenty-four hours, wounded as they were. Nearly all these wounded, however, consisted of men who had somehow managed to walk out of the battle. The badly wounded were mostly left where they fell.

"The staff officer, with whose estimate I am in the main agree, thinks the whole force lost between six and seven thousand men in killed and wounded. A brigade of the Thirty-second Division has suffered the most heavily. Besides the enormous loss of life, it sacrificed the Imperial banner of one of its regiments."

The *Daily Telegraph* has a special dispatch purporting to give an account of another defeat of the Russians before Plevna on Wednesday.

A Berlin dispatch to this afternoon's *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The Russian Minister of War has issued orders forthwith to bring the army corps not yet mobilized to furnish a division each to the fighting army to be at once dispatched to the Danube. Russian journals deny that the Czar has sanctioned a decree calling the Landwehr to the colors, because there is a law providing that the Landwehr is not to be called out until the entire army is mobilized. All hitherto done consists in preparation for mobilization of the Landwehr whenever called out."

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The *Standard's* Biela despatch says: "Bashi-Bazouks have appeared near Sistova. They are thought, however, to be a mere detachment, not indicating the presence of any Turkish force. Kazanlik is to be abandoned. Gen. Gourko is to be recalled, and Gen. Mirsky to be summoned thither from Gabrova. Everything on the other side of the Balkans will in fact be relinquished, except the actual pass."

The *Standard's* St. Petersburg despatch says: "In addition to the reserves which, since the commencement of the war, have been continually sent southward, the whole Imperial Guard has been ordered to prepare to proceed to Bulgaria. The first detachment will start in a few days."

The *Standard's* Constantinople special reports that Rediff Pasha has been suddenly taken ill. His physicians think he will not live a week. The suddenness of his illness causes various rumors.

*OTHER WAR TOPICS.*

**The Advance of the Russians in Asia—The Attitude of Greece and Servia.**

ERZEROUM, Aug. 2.—The Russian centre, which has been reënforced by fourteen battalions of infantry and three field batteries, has resumed the offensive. There has been continued fighting on the advanced lines before Kars. Gen. Tergoukassoff has also been reënforced by five battalions of infantry, one battery, and a regiment of dragoons. The Russian right is marching on Penek.

ATHENS, Aug. 3.—The Greek Foreign Minister has sent a despatch to the Minister at Constantinople, instructing him to verify the alleged massacres of Kavarna, and if the victims are Greeks to demand full redress and indemnity as well as efficacious guarantees for the security of Christians.

The reports that negotiations have been opened for an alliance between Greece and Servia are untrue.

Sixteen thousand rifles have arrived from Austria.

A regiment of engineers left last night for Lamia and another point on the frontier. War is considered probable.

A royal order has been issued nominating the staff of the Greek army and commanders of the various brigades, regiments, and battalions.

BELGRADE, Aug. 3.—The Servian official gazette publishes a decree of Prince Milan directing the Minister of War to call out 3,000 militia, to act as frontier guards, and further empowering the Minister to make necessary purchases for bringing the supply of war material to its full complement.

*THE NATHAN MURDER AGAIN.*

**A Noted Confidence Man Arrested who Professes to Know All About It.**

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—James T. Huff, alias James T. Porter, a noted confidence man, who has made himself conspicuous in various parts of the country in the character of a secret service detective of the Government, was arrested in Baltimore late on Wednesday night by Detectives Gault and Hall on the specific charge of swindling J. F. Kreps of Williamsport, Washington county, Md., out of $20. It is said that Huff—which appears to be the man's real name—belonged at Williamsport and was on a visit there. He procured $20 from Mr. Kreps on a promise to get him a position in the Treasury Department. Mr. Kreps wrote to Mr. Brooks, Chief of the Secret Service Bureau at Washington about the matter, and received a reply that Huff, alias Porter, was a notorious swindler, &c., and was wanted in Washington and in numerous other places on charges of swindling.

Sheriff Mayberry of Washington county traced Huff to Westminster, and there telegraphed to Marshal Gray at Baltimore, who set the detectives at work. They watched unsuccessfully at the Post Office for their man, but at last found him on Calvert street. When his person was searched there was found a lot of letters and some slips cut from newspapers of different dates, detailing various cases, in all of which "James T. Porter, United States Secret Service Detective," took part. Under the name of L. C. Swagle he took part in the conspiracy to rob the house of Lorenzo Lewis, and is also said from a Western paper found in his pocket to be denounced as the prime mover in the conspiracy. Two men concerned with him were sentenced to the penitentiary, but he escaped.

The most remarkable document found on him was a statement prepared by him with regard to the mysterious murder of Benjamin Nathan in New York. He says that he has in his possession the meerschaum pipe, tobacco box, and watch which belonged to the murdered man. He says that Cale Gunnion, Johnny Irving, and Billy Forrester—the two former of Baltimore—were at the house of Nathan and were admitted by Kelly, the housekeeper's son. While Gunnion was breaking open the safe Nathan heard the noise and awoke. He was then killed by a blow from the "clog" in the hands of Gunnion.

It is said that Gunnion is in the Albany Penitentiary serving out a term, Forrester in Sing Sing, and Kelly is in the Auburn Prison.

*ROUGH ON THE CARRIERS.*

**Government Docking Salaries and Compelling Employees to Find Substitutes.**

Among the carriers in the service of the Post Office there were a number of absentees on militia service during the week of strikes. For every absentee a substitute was employed, and his compensation is to be taken from the monthly pay of the man whose work he performed. The facts were stated to Postmaster James yesterday, in the belief that he would afford them the relief that he so promptly gave the clerks who were similarly situated. Unfortunately, the Postmaster has nothing to say in the carriers' case. The postal law is explicit on the point, as follows:

Chapter XIII, section 208. Letter carriers are appointed by the Postmaster-General, on the nomination and recommendation of the local Postmaster.

Section 216: substitute letter carriers are appointed when Postmasters so advise, at a nominal salary of one dollar a year, and receive the pro rata pay of the carrier whose place they may be called upon to serve, without regard to the cause of the absence of the regular carrier, or his salary.

Substitutes appointed by the department are paid out of the salary of the absent carrier.

In other words, the Postmaster here can do nothing about it. If, for any cause whatever, a carrier is absent, his route is served by a regular substitute, who has the regular pay. This falls very heavily on the men who were forced to do military duty, especially as on the 1st of July their salaries were reduced five per cent. Auxiliary carriers receive $400 a year. Carriers heretofore getting $575 now have $541.25; $775 now have $736.25; and $875 now get $831.25.

Col. James says that in times like the strike merchants are more nervous and exacting about prompt delivery than in others. Sick or wounded the carrier must do his work or pay a substitute. A year or two ago the Postmaster ventured on election day to employ extra men, to meet the extra duty, but last year, when there was a Presidential election, and the duty was unprecedentedly severe, the department would not grant him any extra help at all.

*HEREDITARY CRIME.*

**A Family of Seven Hundred and Nine Criminals, Paupers, and Harlots.**

Richard L. Dugdale's paper, before the Liberal Club last evening, was on "The Jukes," the pseudonym given to a family recently made famous in the criminal annals of New York State. The history of the family, as far as known, is most remarkable. The earliest records show a predisposition to crime, and subsequent developments have amply tended to justify the showing.

The Jukes were first known in a forest-covered region in the lake district of this State, living in log huts, and in a condition of immorality almost incredible. The first Juke of whom there is any authentic record, was Max, a hunter and fisher, who flourished between 1720 and 1740. He lived a most reckless life, and became head in his old age, leaving behind him sons and daughters, all illegitimate. Of the five daughters of whom nothing is known, three had illegitimate children, and one was the mother of Margaret, known as the "Mother of the Jukes."

We have records more or less complete of seven generations of these people. According to some accounts they number 709 criminals, paupers, and prostitutes; others place the total at 1,200. Some of the children of these sisters were legitimate, and in many cases they were noted as being chaste. The illegitimate males were mainly criminals, and their sisters were for the most part prostitutes. It is a notable fact that the average of prostitutes among the Jukes was twenty-nine times that among the people at large, and that in proportion to their numbers there were thirty times as many criminals as in the general population. Throughout the history of the tribe harlotry among the women has been the analogue of crime among the men.

## THE PENNSYLVANIA STRIKE.

*MACHINISTS IN SCRANTON THREATENED WITH VIOLENCE.*

**The Funerals of the Victims of Wednesday's Riot—Attempt to Burn a Depot—Quiet in Easton—The Lehigh Valley Road Open.**

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 3.—An effort was made to-day to start the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's blast furnaces, but only three men could be found who were willing to go to work. The workmen fear that after the military leave their lives will be in danger. A number of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western machinists, who were going to work, were met this morning by a crowd, and informed that they would be safe while the troops are here, but might expect the consequences when the soldiers retired. The men did not go to work, and but few will enter the shops.

The funerals of Dunleavy and Langan, two of the victims of the affray of Wednesday, took place to-day from their homes in Carr's Patch, a mining settlement some distance from the city. Over 1,000 workmen, of every creed and nationality, formed into a procession, and escorted the remains to the Catholic Church at that place. The funeral ceremonies of Patrick Lane were held in St. Vincent's Cathedral. Father Dunn, whose name came into prominence by his efforts to save Mayor McKune from the anger of the mob, was the officiating clergyman. He deplored the mob violence and the causes that led to it, and hoped that those who were present would maintain a quiet and peaceable attitude while the difficulty lasts. After the ceremonies had concluded, 400 men escorted the remains to the Hyde Park Catholic Cemetery. No demonstration of any kind took place at any of the funerals, but the friends of the deceased men are loud in their condemnation of the action of the special company that did the shooting.

A large number of soldiers were to-day sent to Slocum Flats, a suburb of the city, where boisterous crowds of strikers are in the habit of congregating.

The United States troops are still here awaiting orders. The officials of the Lehigh Valley Railroad are determined to make an effort to break up the railroad unions, and declare that no man who belongs to them shall be in the employ of the company. Freight trains were run on the Lehigh and Susquehanna road to-day, although the road is opened from Easton to Mauch Chunk. The First, Third, and Fifth Regiments of New Jersey, and a battery, left Phillipsburg for their homes this afternoon. Before they left Gen. Sowell issued an order thanking the officers and men for their prompt response to duty and the good discipline which the command has maintained. Just before the Fifth Regiment left the barracks private Geo. of Company E was drowned while bathing in the Delaware. His body has not yet been recovered. A bugler named Gallagher of the regular troops was severely injured internally this morning by falling through a trestle.

The arrested strikers were taken before Vice-Chancellor Dodd to-day and the hearing was postponed until Tuesday of next week. Not one of the men was able to obtain bail. The Lehigh Valley Company will not give work to strikers or men who are known union men.

The Lackawanna and Bloomsburg road has been opened through, and is now so guarded by soldiery that trains run regularly and connections are open. The Lehigh Valley road will be regularly open for travel and traffic to-morrow. No news of any change in the Lehigh and Susquehanna strike. The shops of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company are still guarded by 200 armed men. Nothing occurs to disturb their serenity.

There is trouble ahead in Col. Lyle's Second Pennsylvania Regiment. The men composing the regiment are principally Philadelphians, of the 280 in the command 200 are not only veterans but men who held commissions in the late war. They are disgusted with, as they say, doing the dirty work of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. Since they have been here they have learned the condition of the miners, their good cause and for a strike and how they, independent of the iron workers, have conducted themselves. As a consequence they are opposed to further connection with the military building now in progress here. They expect to make a concerted movement to-morrow and leave for home in a body. Philadelphia, on the technical ground that the law gives the governor the right to call them out for ten days only, while they have been out fourteen days. The real reason of their objection to continue service is their sympathy with the ghastly miners with whom they are being made the tools to perpetuate here.

There is no war news to-night from Plymouth or anywhere else. The attempt to get men to work in the iron works is a failure. A few wanted to work this morning in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western car shops, but the force of public opinion was so strong against them that they backed out. There is now even a more intense and solidified interest against the resumption of labor in any branch in this department than has before existed. Even the Welsh iron workers and miners—quiet, stanch, and long-enduring men—are at length roused to action. The coal mines are gradually filling with water; the efforts of the losses to keep them clear are proving weaker and weaker. Ruin, or at least vast losses, threaten the companies that dare to maintain longer this fight—corporation against hunger.

MAUCH CHUNK, Aug. 3.—No freight trains were moved on the Lehigh Valley Railroad except on the main line from Penn Haven to Easton and the branches. Considerable coal was sent South on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, but no other trains were started. It is thought that both roads will be opened to-morrow with no serious difficulty. The military under Gen. Ayres are quartered comfortably about town, and guards are stationed in the proper places. Quiet prevails here and in the coal regions in this section.

WILKESBARRE, Aug. 3.—Rumors are rife of trouble at Plymouth. Last night the railroad was blockaded by the striking men, it is said. The telegraph wires between here and that place have been cut. Trains on the Valley Railroad have not yet been started. A freight train at Fairview, sixteen miles from here, is detained by strikers. Superintendent Mitchell has called upon the Sheriff to go to Fairview with a posse and disperse the strikers, but the Sheriff has not yet acted. The military are waiting for the civil authorities to exhaust their powers.

Gen. Heidekoper's command came into Wilkesbarre this afternoon by the Lehigh Valley road from Pittston. Four companies were sent to Fairview, and brought a freight train in which had been stopped by strikers. The mail train south, which was abandoned here on Wednesday, was taken out to-day. The engine and twelve cars were filled with soldiers.

A striker, who assisted in stopping the mail train Wednesday, was arrested to-day by the police. The Lehigh and Susquehanna road has made no effort to resume operations. Gen. Heidekoper's command is encamped at the Lehigh Valley round house. Affairs at Plymouth, where Gen. Pearson commands, are quieting down.

HAZELTON, Pa., Aug. 3.—An attempt was made last night to burn the Lehigh Valley Railroad freight depot at this place. The fire was discovered before it had made much headway, and was extinguished by the police. This act has had the effect to partly dispel the feeling of security that had been growing throughout the past twenty-four hours. The police force has been strengthened, and precautions taken to guard against the repetition of last night's incendiary attempt.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Aug. 3.—Two trains have passed each way to-day from Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Junction to New York and Philadelphia, and a few trains are also running between Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Junction and Elmira.

An empty passenger train passed here at 9 o'clock to-night, on the Central road, bound from Easton to Mauch Chunk, where the conductor will receive sealed orders, which will determine his destination. It is supposed the train will go to Scranton to start out to-morrow morning, when the road will be formally opened. It is said that the road will run all trains regularly on Monday.

*THE MINERS' RESTLESSNESS.*

**Indications of a General Strike in and about Hazelton, Pa.**

HAZELTON, Aug. 3.—There is restless feeling among all colliery employes in this section. The report that the miners had struck around Shenandoah caused much comment and no little excitement. A man named Pratt, from Mahanoy City, and one Davis, alias the Golden Miner, from Minersville, Schuylkill county, are here agitating, so it is alleged, in favor of a suspension. They are travelling from one place to another, mingling with the men, and never lose an opportunity of publicly addressing them on the all-absorbing topic. There is a bitter feeling among the lower classes against the Lehigh Valley Railroad, because the committee of eight railroaders who waited on Superintendent Clark last week have been discharged. This morning the men struck at Ebervale. Yesterday they quit work at Jeanesville and Beaver Meadow. Pardee & Co.'s collieries are all working. To-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, a mass meeting of all the workingmen in this region will be held at this place. They will discuss the advisability of a general strike. It is believed that they will conclude to strike. Mr. Cal. Pardee of the great firm of Pardee & Co. says that he does not believe the men at their collieries will strike, because he says "our men know that we will give them the benefit of the rise in coal."

*NEW JERSEY'S STRIKES ENDED.*

**A Receiver Averring that all Concerned have been Benefited.**

The President and the Treasurer of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad denied yesterday that employees of the road who served in the militia in the strike are not to be paid for their lost time. The General Superintendent of the Erie Railway also denied a similar rumor in regard to his company, as did likewise Gen. F. J. Porter, agent for the receiver of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Everything is in the most complete running order on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and coal and freight are being transported as usual. The best of good feeling prevails between the managers and the employees. Gen. Porter said: "The strike has in reality worked good to all concerned."

New Jersey militia will remain on duty at Port Morris, on the Morris and Essex Railroad a few days longer, until all fears of any disorderly conduct there are past. Superintendent Reasoner, however, reports "all quiet along the line." None of the employees of this road will be deprived of pay for time lost while serving in the militia.

The First and Fifth Regiments and the battery, comprising about one-half of the New Jersey militia at Phillipsburg, returned to their homes yesterday and were dismissed. The Fourth and Sixth Regiments and some odd companies remain there under Gen. Sowell, who has the Second Battalion also, divided between Washington and Port Morris, and a company of the Third at Somerville. More of the troops will be discharged to-day. The presence of the regulars at Easton renders the situation comparatively secure. Gov. Bedle ran down to visit his family at Long Branch last night, leaving Gen. Mott to take care of the military headquarters until Monday.

*THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO LINE.*

**Escape of a Rioter with the Collusion of the Authorities—Withdrawing Troops.**

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 3.—Raymond Patterson, a leading rioter, who was arrested by Gen. Getty in person, was permitted to escape from the Court House at Keyser yesterday afternoon. This shows a disposition on the part of some authorities, the railroad officers allege, to neutralize all efforts to put an end to the disastrous state of affairs existing. Patterson had been arrested by Gen. Getty, and taken by the General himself to Piedmont, where he was placed in charge of Col. Warner. The Colonel had him taken before Justice Harrison of Piedmont, who committed him and had him sent to Keyser in charge of a constable and a guard of United States soldiers. The warrant charged him with taking out bolt pins and uncoupling cars on Sunday last during the general riot at Keyser. The prisoner was to be arraigned for trial and yesterday at Keyser, on motion made by his counsel, the Justice, Mr. Shay, also the Mayor of Keyser, intimated to the Prosecuting Attorney that it was defective, but the State's Attorney was ready with a new affidavit, all in due form, to be sworn to by the party making the charge who was present. Mr. Shay said the Justice intimated his opinion, although he had not discharged the prisoner, one of the attorneys for the prisoner, Mr. Price, who is also Recorder of the town, told him to leave. He at once got up and ran away from the policemen in charge, and although they were called upon to stop him, they let him go. The Justice and the railroad company's counsel, they made no effort to do so, but permitted him to escape from the court room, which was crowded with sympathizing friends. The State's Attorney and Justice Shay are desirous of doing their duty. A statement of the above facts has been sent to Gov. Matthews requesting him to act to prevent such occurrences. Patterson escaped to Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—The United States troops who have for more than two weeks been kept as a guard at Cumberland, on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, under Gen. Barry, were yesterday withdrawn by orders of the Secretary of War. About mid-day Gen. Barry removed his headquarters to Fort McHenry, taking with him Col. Forney's command of marines, about 130 men, who were transported by special cars to Locust Point. Troops are also at Fort McHenry two companies of the Eleventh Infantry, under Lieuts. Sage and Ross, and the battery of artillery under Capt. Ramsay. The other troops from Camden Station left for Philadelphia under command of Gen. Ayres. From Philadelphia, it is said, they will be sent to Scranton, Pa., to assist in quelling the disturbances in the mining region.

*IN THE WEST.*

**The Lake Shore Men Resuming Work—Strikers Sentenced in Indiana.**

CLEVELAND, Aug. 3.—The Lake Shore freight housemen resumed work this morning. The only class of employees now idle are the shopmen, about half of whom have already signified their readiness to resume work to-morrow morning. Freight trains were sent out from Collinwood this morning. There was no disturbance. By to-morrow noon freights on the Lake Shore will be running regularly.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh road started freight trains at 10 o'clock last night, and are now running them on regular time.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 3.—In the United States court this afternoon Judge Drummond sentenced strikers, arrested here, in Vincennes, and in Terre Haute, for interfering with the operation of roads in possession of the court, to the Marion county jail.

Sayre, Secretary of the Firemen's Brotherhood, was discharged.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 3.—The levee negroes last night attempted to prevent the coaling of the towboat Norton, and assailed the coalers with a shower of stones. Mr. Anderson, the mate, put them to flight by a few shots from a revolver, and the coaling then proceeded without further interruption.

*DOG CATCHING.*

**What Happened to One Man who Interfered with the Officers of the Law.**

Michael Mallon and George Holsten are deputy dog catchers in that district which includes the Eighth Ward. Holsten seems to have drifted into the profession because there was nothing else to do, but Mallon is essentially a "dogey," and a devoted man as well. Being only a deputy dog catcher, he did not take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the state of New York. When he was first engaged by the dog catcher of the district, a gentleman, whose "pride of intellect" is rated by his friends, asked whether he thought he would capture all the strays by saying, "Damn it! I don't!" that was the only oath he took, and to that oath he adhered.

Yesterday Messrs. Mallon and Holsten chased an unknown dog in Sullivan street. He was a yellow dog with a shabby tail, and wears one ear, and he belongs to Patrick Hennessy, who keeps a dog look-up refuge in Hennessy's house, at 71 Sullivan street. The two officers of the law pursued the dog, but were met at the threshold by Mr. Hennessy, who slammed the door in their face. Then the deputy dog catchers got a posse of men and had Mr. Hennessy arrested and taken to the Prince street police station. Prior to their departure the deputies had captured the dog and muzzled him. In the police station the dog slipped out their clutches, and the Sergeant at the desk hurried them away as soon as possible. As the officers were passing the Prince street High Mass house, who said he was employed at the Revere House, had claim to two of the dogs they were leading, and tried to take them away. A struggle ensued, and Officer Mallon was knocked down. Prince Mass started on a double quick to interfere. Mallon saw him thus on the wing, and ran through Prince street like a deer, the officer and Mass in close pursuit. Mallon at last ran into a licensed vendor's wagon and tried to persuade the driver to put his horse to his highest speed. This being refused and the officer gaining on him, he gracefully surrendered, and was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court. Justice Wandell imposed $10 fine and committed him to Blackwell's Island for one month. Hennessy, who prosecuted the case, had simply dog-napped his own home dog, was released.

Henry Mallon, the aforesaid dog catcher of the Eighth Ward, had a black eye and a damaged nose when he entered the Prince street police station last evening with one of his six assistants, whose hand had been bitten, and on whose head there was an ugly scalp wound. Louis Apolo, of 108 Prince street, was also there, weeping. Minette, a little bundle of soft, white silky hair, was in the dog cart. Minette was Apolo's pet, and Mallon had picked it up, and had then taken it into custody by special ways to Lewis's pound. The officer