

be enforced by Europe or by Russia alone. Russia has made immense sacrifices by mobilizing, and she can not demobilize without getting something in return, were it only to satisfy public opinion.

"But," I observed, "you yourself form public opinion in Russia."

"C'est notre affaire," he replied, with great vivacity.

"Well, now, General, don't bluff me in that manner. I will know you know you bluff me."

"Russia would not accept of the city were it offered her on a golden dish," the General replied, savagely biting the end of a cigar, and looking up at his left eye which he surveyed with his right.

"Russia knows" (and here he looked very confidential) "exactly what the English fleet can do, and how far pecuniary aid can help Turkey. All this has been fully considered, and the Emperor sooner go to war than endure taunts from Turkey—this between us, you know. He has not demanded Austria's intervention, because it is not required. He declines to be responsible for the recent negotiations which he (the Emperor) says were conducted by the Russian Embassy in London. Pointing to a copy of the protocol, which was lying on the table full of erasures and corrections, he exclaimed: "That sordid document might as well be in England, would only understand that her interests are identical with ours and not with those of Turkey."

"What the General said to me is so thoroughly in opposition to what reaches me from other sources at least equally trustworthy, that I will confine myself to this brief account, which undoubtedly is its importance." General Ignatieff left in the cars for Berlin a few minutes later.

The correctness of the remarkable disclosures made in this confidential interview is established by the fact that in the House of Commons yesterday evening, just prior to adjournment, Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply to a question by the Marquis of Hartington, said the negotiations about the protocol were still pending. The conditions were unsatisfactory. He hoped to make a more satisfactory statement after the recess of Parliament.

COURT ANDRASSY TO MEDIATE. The Vienna *Neue Presse* states that Count Andrassy intends to offer mediation should the direct negotiations between England and Russia fail. Diplomatic circles here believe that the negotiations have not terminated, and that new efforts to arrive at an understanding will be made after the Easter recess if, meantime, peace is concluded between Turkey and Montenegro, this being regarded as a necessary preliminary. "But in that case," adds the *Neue Presse*, "England should not, as recently put forward the question of demobilization."

THE NEWS FROM MOSCOW. The news from Moscow is conflicting. Lord Loftus, the British Ambassador at Petersburg, who has made most strenuous efforts through the British Embassy there to induce the Porte to yield, has, it is asserted, received assurance that the Porte is on the point of doing so. But news from other sources directly contradicts this.

WHEN MIDHAT SPEAKS. The report of the speech of Midhat Pacha is gaining credence more and more since the meeting of the Turkish Parliament. No doubt his friends and adherents are taking every advantage of the opportunity presented by the meeting of Parliament to make a great effort in favor of his restoration.

WILL STICKING FOR SICILY. Despatches from Constantinople represent that the negotiations with Montenegro have not been broken and suspended. The cessation of Sicily is still the stumbling block. The Montenegrins have not yet been ordered to depart, but they are not empowered to reduce their demands. Midhat Pacha has started for Erzeroum.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS ARE THE BEST. The Commissioner General of Switzerland at the late Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, in his report to the Federal Council, states that the decline in Swiss exports to America is not due to the commercial crisis there, but to the development of native industry, and that Switzerland will never regain her old level. England also is competing more actively with Switzerland to compensate for loss in other markets. Cotton fabrics are likely to cross the Atlantic to Europe in increasing quantities, for water power is cheaper than coal.

SHORT HOURS AND HIGH WAGES. It may be foreseen, will compete with Europe, even in China and Japan. Switzerland must also be prepared for warmer rivalry in silk, waxes and machines. England being likely to try to make up on the Continent for the decline in her machine export to America. The commissioner attributes the crisis to excessive production, caused by haste to be rich and by protection duties, the mere hope of a return to protection having stimulated production in certain countries. He deprecates legislative regulation of hours of labor, stating that in America such exactness has become a dead letter, and advocates good materials and workmanship in order to recover a reputation for quality.

THE DECLINE OF M. GAMBETTA'S INFLUENCE. A significant election was held at Bordeaux on Sunday last which (although a second ballot will be necessary) will certainly be cited as a striking illustration of the decline of M. Gambetta's influence and of the fact that the radicals, who are willing to await opportunities, are being supplanted by the militant radicals. A year ago M. Gambetta procured the election of M. Sansas (moderate republican) at Bordeaux, who then polled 7,745 votes, against M. Mie (irreconcilable radical) 4,907 votes. M. Sansas having died, M. Mie now obtained 5,635 votes, against M. Steeg (moderate radical) 3,610. M. Schavany (monarchist) 2,310, and M. Sangon (moderate radical) 1,386. The defeat of the moderate radicals is evidently decisive.

THE POPE BETTER. The Pope was able to receive and reply to an English despatch yesterday.

THE ROME CORRESPONDENT OF THE *Daily News* speaks incidentally of the Pope's death as expected. He says: "The Pope's expected death throws into a more relief the disquietude which the papal curia is organizing against those in power and intends, should it prevail, to appoint Cardinals Franconi and Lavalletta and other obnoxious officials to distant sees." Several of the congregations in Rome have counseled the Pope to fulminate greater excommunication against King Victor Emmanuel should he sign the Clerical Abuse bill.

FRANCE AND THE PAPACY. A Paris despatch considerably modifies the account given by the clerical journals of the reply made by the Duke Decazes to the Catholic Senators and Deputies concerning the Papacy. It says the Catholics gave notice to the Duke that they intended to submit a formal interpellation asking what measures the government had taken for the protection of the liberty of the Pope. The Duke Decazes dissuaded them from introducing an interpellation, representing that it was necessary to maintain good relations with Italy and not to aggravate the present foreign situation. He said everything in connection with the Pope's spiritual authority was an object of solicitude to France, but the Clerical Abuse Law, to which their questions particularly referred, was purely a question of Italian internal policy.

PRICES MUST COME DOWN. A conference of the masters and men of the South Staffordshire nit, coal, rivet and railway fastenings trade was held at Birmingham on Saturday last to consider the employers' declaration that a reduction of wages was necessary. Representatives of the employers explained the necessity forced upon them by the intensity of American and Belgian competition. The workmen consented to take the revised list of prices for further consideration.

GERMANY PROTECTING HERSELF. Members of all the German political parties have introduced into the Reichstag a bill reimposing a duty of 10 per cent. on every description of iron goods. The bill will very likely become a law. A petition has also been presented in the Reichstag by artisans employed in artistic manufactures praying a reconsideration of the return to participate in the Paris Exhibition.

THE YOUNG KING OF SPAIN. The *Morning Post* publishes a despatch from its Madrid correspondent saying: "I am authorized to deny the reported engagement of marriage between King Alfonso and the Duc de Montpensier's daughter, or that ex-Queen Isabella has written the Pope announcing the betrothal."

MILITARY IDIOT AT MARENCO. The Constitutional of Paris reports that a military idiot occurred in Marenco on the birthday of the Emperor William. There was a fight between some Prussian and Hessian soldiers. Several were killed and forty wounded. Among the dead was a captain and lieutenant.

WELL FIXED AN REGARDING LIVES. Minister Depretis submitted to the Italian Chamber of Deputies yesterday the budget for 1877, showing a

surplus of about 12,000,000 lire. He also presented bills limiting the circulation of paper money, and establishing a sinking fund of 20,000,000 lire.

THE FORCES OF AFRICA. A Swedish officer has arrived at Suva, en route for Alexandria, who states that the Abyssinian army numbers 50,000 men, divided into three bodies, armed with good rifles, but badly drilled. King Kassa is near Adoma with 15,000 troops.

HERZOG OFFERS A LOOK. The Upper House of Hungary has adopted the bill of the Finance Minister which was adopted by the Lower House on Monday, authorizing a six per cent gold loan for the conversion of the floating debt.

THE KHOT PASS. The Khot Pass, Northern India, was formally opened on the 24th inst., the chiefs of the Afreeds who held it having submitted to the imperial government and accepted the proffered terms.

ROMANIA'S NEW MONEY. The Roumanian government has determined to issue 32,000,000 of paper, which is not, however, to have forced currency, but to be redeemable by realizations from the sale of State property.

NO PARLIAMENT. The House of Lords adjourned yesterday for the usual Easter recess until April 10, and the House of Commons until April 5.

KINDERBERT. There were two fresh outbreaks of rinderpest within the metropolis last week.

A PLEASANT DAY IN LONDON. The weather was fair yesterday.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA. DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 27, 1877. In the House of Commons last night Sir John A. Macdonald asked if the government were aware that the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia had decided that the old great seal of that Province was illegal and void and had been so since December, 1867, and if so the government contemplated dealing with the matter?

The Premier said he had no official knowledge of the matter. No communication had been transmitted to the government on the subject.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries said he was now in a position to state officially that Sir A. T. Galt was appointed Canadian Commissioner to the Fishery Commission under the Washington Treaty, that Hon. H. W. Kellogg had been appointed on behalf of the United States, and that M. Delport, Belgian Minister at Washington, was the third Commissioner.

AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES. In the Senate last night Hon. Mr. Hend read the following resolution: "That, in the opinion of this House, the present and future interests of the manufacturing and agricultural industries of the Dominion call for the adoption of a national policy by which either reciprocity of trade with the United States can be obtained or a reciprocity of tariffs established by Canada," which was discussed up to a late hour, when the House adjourned.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE. CHESTER, Ont., March 27, 1877. The residence of Henry Scilly was destroyed by fire last night. Three children were respectively nine, seven and five years, were burned to death.

ANOTHER YEAR'S DELAY FOR THE TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY. SAN FRANCISCO, March 27, 1877. A Victoria despatch says the government, in reply to Lord Carnarvon's last railway despatch, declines to consider the question of compensation, but concedes another year's delay in the commencement of the construction of the railway.

NOVA SCOTIA FINANCES. HALIFAX, N. S., March 27, 1877. The estimates, as brought down by the Nova Scotia Legislature to-day, exhibit considerable retrenchment in the various departments. The government estimated the revenue at \$6,315,000. The expenditures at \$6,754,100, leaving a balance to the credit of the Province of \$19,000.

DEADLY AFFRAY. TWO MEN KILLED IN A FAMILY FIGHT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] RICHMOND, Va., March 27, 1877. Particulars of a double murder at Dublin, Petaski county, have just come to hand. R. L. Scott and R. Charles Page, brothers-in-law, had a difficulty about a fence separating their lands. Page and his son ordered Scott to take his fence down, which Scott refused to do. High words then ensued, and the two Pages advanced upon Scott with knives and clubs, and the latter, having a struggle with the younger Page in the stomach. The elder, still pressing down upon Scott, was fired upon and his head almost blown from his shoulders. Scott immediately ordered himself to the authorities. While in custody a second son of Page attempted to kill him, but was prevented by a military police officer. There has been great excitement in the community, but public sentiment justifies Scott, and Page had long bullied him.

MURDERER RESPITED. MYSTERY OF THE CONDEMNED MAN'S LIFE—HE DISCOVERS THE WOMAN HE ASSERTED TO BE HIS MOTHER. CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 27, 1877. A leader special from Youngstown, Ohio, says Charles M. Stirling, who was to have been hanged tomorrow for the murder two years ago of a young German girl named Lizze Grunbacher, was yesterday respited by Governor Young until the 20th of April next. The mystery which has surrounded the accused was to-day intensified by parties who claim to be his mother and brother, from Maxwell, arriving in town and visiting him in jail. He has, since his second trial commenced, claimed that his parents reside there and gave the names of different members of his family; and to-day, when his supposed mother was taken into his presence she rushed forward to embrace him, when he coolly drew back, saying that she was not his mother, he never knew her, and never seen her; that he had never been in Maxwell; that his name was not Charles M. Stirling; that he had invented the name of Charles M. Stirling; that he was once intimate with the real Charles M. Stirling, and had assumed his name.

A PRESERVED FALSIFICATION. Mrs. Stirling is now in jail, though he left home seven years ago. The mother tried to mention incidents which would make him remember her, but he would not add to the crime of a young man was accused, and with tears and sobs, implored a look of recognition, but all to no purpose.

WIFE MURDER. LITTLETON, N. H., March 27, 1877. Guy Kimball, of Dalton, a dissipated man, sixty-five years of age, went home drunk last night, and during a quarrel with his wife beat her to death with a stick.

AN EDITOR SHOT. TOKYO, Kan., March 27, 1877. At six o'clock this evening a shooting affray occurred between a Mr. Char. Swayne, editor of the *Blade*, and John W. Wilson, formerly of the *Tokyo Times*, in which Mr. Swayne was killed. The testimony before the coroner's jury shows that Swayne drew his pistol first, but that both fired simultaneously. Scott immediately ordered himself to the authorities. While in custody a second son of Page attempted to kill him, but was prevented by a military police officer. There has been great excitement in the community, but public sentiment justifies Scott, and Page had long bullied him.

HELD FOR MURDER. SAN FRANCISCO, March 27, 1877. Chiclo despatches state that the parties arrested in connection with the recent outrages there were to-day sent to Arville, the county seat, for confinement. Five of them, Eugene Roberts, W. E. Conway, Thomas Stanbrook and John and Charles Slaughter to-day were held to answer for murder and arson. John Maloney, Slaughter, Henry C. Wright, Adam Holderman, J. T. Jones and James Terry were held for arson, having waived examination.

TRIAL FOR MURDER. BELLOW'S FALLS, Vt., March 27, 1877. The trial of Solou S. Woolley for the murder of his brother Frank, October 25, 1876, was begun here to-day.

INSANITY IN ORANGE COUNTY. Some fine ago General Sheridan submitted to the War Department an opinion in writing that the Military Division of the Missouri, commanded by General Sheridan, should be so reorganized as to restore to its original limits. He gave, as a reason for the change, his belief that the division was too large; that it was more than its commanding general could well take care of, especially as of late the active nature of operations on the frontier against the Indians required the con-

WASHINGTON.

Packard's Misinterpretation of Secretary McCrary's Order.

ALARM OF THE LOUISIANIANS. A Mistake Rectified and Quiet Restored.

THE DIFFICULTY IN SOUTH CAROLINA. Chamberlain's Ride with the President and What Came of It.

A HARD NUT FOR MOODY AND SANKEY. GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1877. THE LOUISIANA QUESTION—A MISTAKE REGARDING THE STATUS quo RECTIFIED. Great uneasiness was felt in New Orleans yesterday by reason of the misinterpretation of a despatch sent to General Augur in relation to his action. This despatch was interpreted by the Packard faction to unsettle everything that had come to pass since the order of President Grant on the 24 of March. Governor Nichols telegraphed to Messrs. Gibson and Levy expressing his alarm, and that of the people of the State, in the following words:—

Augur has sent me a copy of the despatch to him from the Secretary of War. It alarms the community and unsettles values. It comes in the hands of the people of the State, and, worse than all, shakes for the first time my confidence in the assurance given by you and others from the President and his confidential friends as to the purpose of the President. With his private guarantee contradicted by an official paper the time has come when I should have definite information about the matter. I cannot remain in the uncertain condition of mind. I fear the President does not appreciate the condition of things here. If confidence here should be shaken, the consequences may be most serious. I authorize you to see the President and communicate the substance of this despatch. I trust to know what Packard's despatch was upon which the President's despatch was based.

Accordingly Messrs. Gibson, Levy and Ellis this morning had an interview with the President which was of a nature which entirely satisfied them. They were assured that the Secretary of War's despatch yesterday had no such meaning as is imputed to it, and they were authorized to return to the Secretary of War and get from him such further information as would enable them to give definite assurances to Governor Nichols.

Secretary McCrary, after hearing them, sent the following despatch to Mr. Packard, who was the author of the misunderstanding:—

S. B. PACKARD, New Orleans:— In reply to your despatch to the President I have to say that the despatch which you refer to was not intended to interfere with the situation, but to preserve the peace and obtain information.

Secretary of War. Messrs. Gibson and Ellis also wrote a despatch in the War Department, and under the Secretary's eye, which was sent by them to Governor Nichols, and in which they assured him, on authority that the President and Cabinet had no intention to revoke or change the order of President Grant, issued on the 24 of March, and under which Governor Nichols has, according to a distinct understanding at the time, constituted a civil government there, appointed tax-payers and other parish officers, and has collected a large amount of taxes, which the people are very freely, and in advance of the proper period, paying into his treasury. The false construction put upon yesterday's despatch to General Augur led the people of Louisiana to fear that it was intended to disavow all that which has gone on for nearly a month. The following is the order of General Grant, which is still in force and has not been revoked, and which will not be revoked or changed until the troops are finally withdrawn, an event which is not far distant, as there is good reason to believe:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, March 25—12:22 P. M. To General C. G. AUGUR, Commanding Department of New Orleans, Louisiana:—

The following despatch has gone to Governor Packard, and is hereby sent you for your government and information.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 1, 1877. To Governor S. B. PACKARD, New Orleans, La.:— In answer to your despatch of the 24th date the President directs me to say that he feels it his duty to state frankly that he does not believe the military division of Louisiana to be in the maintenance of the State government in Louisiana by the use of the military, and that he most warmly desires to see the troops withdrawn as early as in the past, protect life and property from all violence when the State authorities are able to take care of themselves, and to establish or pull down other claimants for the control of the State. It is not his purpose to recognize other terms than the Government of the State.

The communications made to-day settle the Louisiana question definitely in the minds of Louisianians who are here. They are entirely satisfied with the position of affairs and with the prospect in the near future, and have telegraphed to Governor Nichols urging patience and giving assurances of proper results. There is the best reason for saying that the President is as anxious for the settlement of the Southern troubles and the return to constitutional government as anybody, and the reasons for the delay will, when they are understood by the public, redound to his credit and show his wisdom and the sincerity and patriotism of his purposes.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, March 27, 1877. THE SOUTH CAROLINA IMBROGLIO—CHAMBERLAIN AND THE PRESIDENT IN CONSULTATION. Governor Hampton, of South Carolina, will reach Washington on Thursday morning. Some of his more zealous adherents were anxious to give him a public reception and make a demonstration over his arrival here, but the proposition was forbidden by his intimate friends, who said it would be distasteful to him. Chamberlain got here to-day, and posted to the White House early in the forenoon, but the President made an appointment in the afternoon for a formal interview, and when the time came took Chamberlain into his private carriage and drove about the city for a couple of hours. In this way the President got Chamberlain into his confidence and dodged the crowd of Chamberlain's friends who have worn him with their monotonous story. Mr. Chamberlain said that during the carriage ride the President told him that he had sent for him to see if there was no way in which Governor Hampton and himself could settle their differences amicably and compromise the matter in dispute between them to the best interests of all concerned. The President did not wish to see the republican party of South Carolina shorn of a single privilege or deprived of a single right it was entitled to. He wanted, however, to secure an amicable settlement between the disputing claimants to the governorship. Mr. Chamberlain thereupon gave the version of his claim to the office so well known to the public. He stated that claim on the action of the Mackey Legislature in declaring him under the constitution the rightful Governor of the State.

The South Carolina troubles are very probably drawing to a close. The President is giving a last chance to Chamberlain to back out gracefully, and the latter will be as it takes advantage of the opportunity.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSOURI AND THE REASONS THEREFOR. Some fine ago General Sheridan submitted to the War Department an opinion in writing that the Military Division of the Missouri, commanded by General Sheridan, should be so reorganized as to restore to its original limits. He gave, as a reason for the change, his belief that the division was too large; that it was more than its commanding general could well take care of, especially as of late the active nature of operations on the frontier against the Indians required the con-

stant attention of General Sheridan. It is also said at army headquarters that the present Military Division of the Atlantic is too thinly garrisoned to make it a respectable command for an officer of the rank of General Hancock. For these several reasons it is proposed to detach the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama and the western halves of Kentucky and Tennessee from the Division of the Missouri and attach them to the Division of the Atlantic. No political significance is given the transfer, notwithstanding the inference which has been taken by some politicians here that the withdrawal of Louisiana from the jurisdiction of General Sheridan and its assignment to General Hancock's command was a step on the part of President Hayes toward the withdrawal of the troops from interference in the political affairs of that State.

MOODY AND SANKEY IN WASHINGTON. Washington is promised a grand and edifying spectacle next Sunday. On that day Messrs. Moody and Sankey are to hold open air religious exercises on the east portico of the Capitol, the spot where the President is inaugurated, and it is thought that the space in front of the building steps from which Moody will preach and Sankey will sing will be crowded with 20,000 people, as the colored portion of the Washington population will be strongly represented on the occasion. The grand chorus of 20,000 voices will be enriched with the well known solemn and melodious notes of many an old time plantation chorister.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH. WASHINGTON, March 27, 1877. THE MILITARY DIVISIONS AND THE LOCATION OF TROOPS—AN EXTENSIVE CHANGE CONTEMPLATED. During the recent session of the Cabinet a carefully prepared statement of the distribution of United States troops in the South, as well as in other parts of the country, has been examined with a view to an entire rearrangement of the geographical limits of the military divisions and departments. This statement shows the following distribution of troops in the South:—Eighty-third cavalry, at Fort Clark, Brown County, and Rio gold barracks, Texas; Tenth cavalry, at Fort Clark, Clark, Griffin, Davis, Stockton and McIntosh, Texas; three companies of the Second artillery at Raleigh, Morgantown and Fort Johnston, N. C.; Fifth artillery in Florida, Georgia and South Carolina, two companies being stationed at Charleston, S. C.; Second infantry in Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee, with the exception of company I, stationed at Jeffersonville, Ind.; Third infantry in Louisiana; Tenth infantry in Texas; Thirteenth infantry in Louisiana, with the exception of company E, stationed at Little Rock, Ark.; Sixteenth infantry in New Orleans; Eighteenth infantry at Spartanburg, Columbia, Edgefield, Abbeville, Allendale, Aiken and Greenville, S. C.; five of the companies being at Columbia, Fort Mifflin, Fort Mifflin and Twenty-fifth regiments of infantry in Texas.

The remainder of the army is distributed throughout the west, with the exception of the Engineer battalion stationed at Willet's Point, New York harbor, and the First, Second and Third regiments of artillery at various points on the Atlantic coast.

The country is now divided into three military divisions—that of the Missouri, with Lieutenant General Sheridan in command; that of the Atlantic, with Major General Hancock in command, and that of the Pacific, with Major General Irwin McDowell in command. These divisions are subdivided into departments, the Division of the Missouri being composed of the Departments of Dakota, of the Missouri, of the Plateau and of Texas; headquarters at Chicago, Ill. The Division of the Atlantic is composed of the Departments of the South, the New England States, the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana and the District of Columbia; headquarters at New York City.

The States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and parts of Kentucky and Tennessee were formerly attached to the Military Division of the Atlantic, but, about two years ago, by direction of the President, these States were transferred to the Military Division of the Missouri in order that Lieutenant General Sheridan might have command in Louisiana.

The Military Division of the Pacific is composed of the Departments of California, of the Columbia and Arizona, headquarters at San Francisco, Cal. Prior to June 25 of last year, there was a Military Division of the South, with Major General McDowell in command, but on that day an order was issued discontinuing the division and placing these States under the Military Division of the Atlantic. No order has yet been issued rearranging the geographical limits of the divisions, and it is believed it will be directed by the President as soon as the present Southern difficulties shall be settled, and that the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and other portions of the South, constituting the Department of the Gulf, and now included within the limit of the Military Division of the Missouri, will be transferred to the Military Division of the Atlantic, under command of General Hancock.

THE LETTERS OF MATTHEWS AND FOSTER. The Southern gentlemen who have the letters of Matthews and Foster decline to take any steps toward their publication unless a request with that view should be made directly to those gentlemen by the writers themselves.

ANOTHER CALL FOR THE REDEMPTION OF FIFTY-TWO BONDS. The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the forty-fourth call for the redemption of fifty-two bonds of 1865, May and November. The call is for \$100,000,000, of which \$9,500,000 are coupon and \$90,500,000 are registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 27th day of June next, and the interest will cease on that day.

The following is a description of the bonds:— Coupon bonds, \$500, Nos. 42,301 to 46,000, both inclusive. One thousand dollars, Nos. 121,001 to 132,000, both inclusive. Registered bonds, \$500, Nos. 7,494 to 7,600, both inclusive.

THE LABORS OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL AND HIS FIRST ASSISTANT. First Assistant Postmaster General Fryer is acting as Postmaster General, and has been acting as such almost constantly since Judge Key's appointment. Judge Key's time has been, and still is, fully occupied in aiding to solve the Southern question and in the transaction of other important public business. Nearly 15,000 applications for office have been received by Postmaster General Key during his brief incumbency and fled away for possible future reference.

A RAILROAD RACE. TWENTY CARS, LOADED WITH SILK, TEA AND HOPS, CROSSING THE CONTINENT AT AN UNPARALLELED SPEED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 27, 1877. Railroad men are greatly excited over a race against time now in progress. On March the 20th, twenty cars, loaded with silk, tea and hops, from Yokohama, left San Francisco for New York, in an attempt to beat the time made two months ago by the Northern Transcontinental route. The train reached Kansas City to-day, and will arrive here at six in the morning. The train in its flight runs over the Central Pacific, Union Pacific, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs, St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Ohio and Mississippi, and Baltimore and Ohio roads. It is claimed that the time by the Northern route will be beaten forty-eight hours, and the result is watched with much interest.

DIVIDENDS TO BE PAID. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] TRENTON, N. J., March 27, 1877. Chancellor Rutledge to-day made an order that Receiver Lathrop of the New Jersey Central Railroad pay dividends due on or to become due on stock of the South Branch, Newark and New York railroad, due April 1; payments to be made only on stock now held by the New Jersey Central Railroad Company.

INSURANCE COMPANIES AT WAR. WASHINGTON, March 27, 1877. The World Mutual Life Insurance Company entered suit in the Superior Court of this District to-day against the New Jersey Mutual Insurance Company, claiming \$25,122 as due on a contract. An attachment is claimed in the case, which will engage the attention of the Court in a short time, but the main suit will not be tried until next year.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S GUILT.

EVIDENCE ACCUMULATING TO FIX THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MOUNTAIN MEADOWS MASSACRE ON THE HEAD OF THE MORMON CHURCH. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] TUCSON, A. T., March 27, 1877. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:— The following appears in an extra of the Tucson *Star* of this date:—

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CAIRN. The following is a correct copy of the original order given concerning the Mountain Meadows massacre. The order, with three affidavits authenticating it, was found among the papers of the late ex-Chief Justice John Titus, of Arizona, and formerly Chief Justice of Utah:—

SPECIAL ORDER. SALT LAKE CITY, April 19, 1858. The officer in command of the escort is hereby ordered to see that every man is well prepared with ammunition, and to have it ready at the time you see these teams a hundred miles from the settlement. President Young advises that they should be all killed, to prevent their returning to Bridger to join our enemies. Every precaution should be taken, and see that not one escapes. Secretary is required. By order of General Daniel H. Wells. JAMES FRUGESON, Assistant Adjutant General.

The original order, with the affidavits, are in my possession, and I have had frequent conversations with the late Judge Titus, my former law partner, in regard to the matter, and he never doubted the genuineness of the order or the guilt of Brigham Young. L. C. HUGHES.

LOUISIANA. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NEW ORLEANS, March 27, 1877. The day has been uneventful here. The Nicholls Legislature met in caucus to-day and decided to postpone the adjournment which had been informally agreed upon for Saturday. The policy of electing a United States Senator before adjournment was also discussed and deferred for further consideration. Everything remains quiet as yet at the State House, though much uneasiness and anxiety prevail. State convocations decided to-day to adjourn.

THE STATUS quo—HOW GENERAL AUGUR'S ORDERS ARE TO BE INTERPRETED. NEW ORLEANS, March 27, 1877. Governor Nichols this morning telegraphed to the President a protest against the restoration of the old status quo, the latter's despatch of yesterday to General Augur being interpreted as having that end in view. He detailed at length the disastrous effect likely to result from any such attempt in unsettling values, destroying business and endangering the public peace, adding that he would not be responsible for the result.

Last night despatches were received from Washington in response, stating that the intention of the President had been entirely misinterpreted; that he had no idea of restoring the status quo other than that existed at the time of the late Legislature, and that he only looked to the preservation of the public peace against armed violence; that no interference would occur in the execution of any legal measures that might be taken in establishing the Nicholls government.

The effect of this has considerably raised the spirits of the Nicholls administration, who now profess to see their way clear to a happy result.

They ridicule the idea of Packard attempting any violence with the aid of three hundred regulars at the State House, who never could be induced to venture outside the building unless backed by the United States troops, also Packard's attempt to bring the negroes to New Orleans, which is simply a ruse to gain admittance to the administration, relative to the real scope and objects of the expedition to make important and speedy changes in the situation.

TENNESSEE'S DEBT. AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE TO BE CALLED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NASHVILLE, March 27, 1877. The Legislature has adjourned without making any arrangements to adjust the State debt. No action was taken on the compromise proposed by the New York arbitrators, it being understood that Governor Porter would call an extra session of the Legislature at a time when it is not decided. This whole matter will then be permanently and definitely settled. It seems to be the sentiment of the members of the Legislature and of the people generally that this embarrassing question should be settled as early as possible, and in such a manner that the question will hereafter be wholly removed from politics. As the amount of the State debt on which interest will have to be paid cannot be determined until a compromise is effected, no tax levy has been made to meet such interest. That matter also has been deferred until the extra session.

EMBARRASSED PORK PACKERS. FINANCIAL TROUBLES OF A HEAVY CINCINNATI HOUSE—THEIR CREDITORS TO HELP THEM THROUGH. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] CINCINNATI, March 27, 1877. Considerable excitement was caused in commercial circles here to-day by a report that the firm of J. L. Keck & Brother, pork packers, were financially embarrassed and compelled to go into bankruptcy. Mr. Keck, as he is familiarly called, is the son of a senator member of the house, and has been known as a heavy operator in pork for some time past, and besides that has held large quantities of pork, hoping for a rise to be caused by an European war. At the time buying, the changed pork operator he had, he was killed by him. Keck, who had hitherto been buying "long," changed his tactics and bought "short," realizing handsomely; but afterward the market changed, and he found himself embarrassed. His liabilities, which were mostly to banks here, amount to about \$250,000.

A meeting of his creditors was held at the Third National Bank to-day, when Mr. Keck was informed of his assets and liabilities, the former being largely in excess of the latter; and his creditors agreed to help him through.

RED STOCKING STILL TO PLAY. Keck, besides having large speculative interests, is also the financial backer for the Red Stocking faction, and it was thought that the whole of his business would require the draining of that fund. This conjecture, however, proved to be without foundation. The creditors of Keck were paid their salaries to-day, and at the same time informed that their summer campaign would in no case be interfered with.

WORK IN THE COAL FIELDS. SPIRITUAL RESOLUTIONS OF IDLE MINERS, FOLLOWED BY A GENERAL RESUMPTION OF MINING LABOR. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] WILKESBARRE, March 27, 1877. During the last few days the miners employed in the collieries of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company have held several meetings, all of which have been unanimously argumentative. The miners appeared to be determined not to work for Mr. Parrish, the lessee of the mines, unless some guarantee was given them that they would not be promptly paid. They decided, however, to do no work until they were paid the money due them, and the determination of the men; but this committee held both time and money, as the receivers gave them no encouragement whatever. As a consequence, a very large meeting of the idle miners was held here last evening and formal resolutions against going to work for Mr. Parrish were passed. There was a great diversity of opinion as to the policy of passing these resolutions, but the majority finally ruled, and it was supposed that unlimited idleness would be forced upon all.

MR. PARRISH FIRES. Before the meeting Mr. Parrish had been persuaded by independent committees, who tried to persuade him that his only course was to meet the demands of the miners and furnish bonds that they should be paid for their work. Mr. Parrish, however, was inflexible, demanding an instant, and informed the men that they could go to work or not, just as they chose.

ACTIONS FLAMER THAN WORDS. This morning the resolutions passed last evening were forgotten, for nearly every man repaired to the different collieries when the whistles blew and went to work without making any allusion to the matter, and with everybody at work and with no likelihood of an immediate stoppage.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS. THE REPUBLICANS OF THE LEGISLATURE WILL HOLD A CAUCUS NEXT THURSDAY EVENING TO NOMINATE A CANDIDATE FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. The caucus, the present Superintendent, will be held on Thursday evening next at the residence of Mr. G. W. Moore, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway.

LOST OVERBOARD. WILLIAM H. POLK, third officer of the ship *Adm M. Simpson*, just arrived from Philadelphia, fell overboard in the South Pacific Ocean and was drowned.

A NARROW ESCAPE.