



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN. THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1877.

The negroes have good cause of complaint against the powers that be in Washington. Mr. Clapp, the public printer, has denied a negro printer 'the rights and privileges tendered white printers,' and Marshal Fred. Douglas is not allowed to be master of ceremonies at the White House, as his white predecessor was. By 'the laws of the land' the negro is the equal of the white man, and if hotel keepers are fined heavily for refusing to let negroes occupy their rooms, and railroad officials imprisoned for ejecting disorderly negro women from the ladies' apartments in the depot buildings, we do not see why Mr. Clapp and the President should not be made to suffer the penalty they have incurred for denying to the aforesaid negro printer and Marshal the rights and privileges heretofore accorded the white men occupying their positions. The equal duty of the radicals is, whenever put to the test, so easily detected, that, simple minded and glib as the negro is, we are really surprised at the facility with which he is deceived and bamboozled by it year after year, as regularly as the elections come. In this State, not long since a radical candidate for Congress, after delivering a speech in which he advocated the doctrine of the equality of the races, was made the butt of the whole village by pretending to be sick and sitting up the entire night in preference to sharing a room with the negro to whom it had been intentionally assigned by the experimental tavern keeper. The radicals say the negro is the equal of the white man, but they mean the Southern white man. The Southern white man not only says but knows that the negro is the equal, if not the superior, of the radical, and it is wonderful that with all his experience the negro wittily persists in shutting his eyes to the glaringly apparent difference.

We have received the catalogue of the University of Virginia for the year 1876-'7, its fifty-third. The matriculates number three hundred and thirty seven, an increase on last year. Among the donations to the institution mentioned are those made by the late Samuel Miller, of Lynchburg—\$100,000 for the establishment of a department of scientific and practical agriculture; \$50,000 for the partial endowment of two professorships by W. W. Corcoran, esq., of Washington city; \$70,000 by a gentleman of Rochester, N. Y., to be expended in the purchase of a cabinet of zoology, geology and mineralogy, and to procure a suitable building for the same; the presentation of the full equipment of a gymnasium by Mr. E. H. Squibb, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; \$5,000 by Mr. W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, for the library and numerous valuable books presented by the national and foreign governments, and public institutions. The University, like the whole South, suffered immensely by the war, but it is rapidly recovering from the disastrous effects of that disastrous conflict, and present indications lead us to believe that in a short time it will have regained all its former prosperity.

Telegraphic Summary. A negro woman named Martin, living at Blossom Hill, Princess Anne county, Va., has been arrested on the charge of murdering her husband, Harry Martin, some days ago. Her son relates that he saw the same days.

Patrick McKenna and John Malloy, convicted of complicity in the murder of Morgan Powell, were this morning, at Mauch Chunk, sentenced to nine and five years' imprisonment, respectively.

H. Kennedy & Co., the northwest pool brokers, have made an offer to their creditors to pay 53 1/2 per cent. in cash, and to give their notes for the balance of their indebtedness.

Rotschild Heyman & Co., dry goods importers, of New York, have failed. Liabilities \$100,000.

A. B. Foster, Canada's railway king, has failed. His liabilities are stated at \$2,390,000.

News of the Day. The investigation of the Southern Hotel fire at St. Louis was continued yesterday. No further bodies have been found in the ruins. The safes have been recovered with contents uninjured. Several of the walls fell yesterday. A saloon keeper adjoining, who had been ordered to quit his house and refused, was arrested and his premises closed. Fifteen minutes later a wall of the burned hotel fell on his house and demolished it.

The Masons and citizens generally of Cleveland, Ohio, are making extensive preparations for the reception and entertainment of the Knights Templars of the United States and Canada, who are expected to assemble in that city in August next to attend the convocation of the National Grand Encampment. It is anticipated that it will be the largest gathering of the kind ever held in this country.

The Shannondah Herald says:—The case of Abraham Stickleby vs. B. & O. R. R. was tried last week, in the Circuit Court of this county. Mr. Stickleby brought suit to recover damages for fencing, grass, &c. burned by the company's engines during the years 1873 and 1874. The case was decided in favor of the defendant.

Ayres P. Morrill, United States Minister Resident at Brussels, Belgium, has been prostrated by a paralytic stroke. It was not thought that the stroke will prove fatal, though serious enough to warrant announcement per cable.

Newspaper Suit. April 19.—The proprietors of the Boston Herald have commenced suit against the proprietors of the Philadelphia Enquirer to recover the expense of a special of 3000 words sent from Washington to the Herald by the correspondent of the Enquirer near the close of the last session of Congress, as a practical joke on the Herald correspondent. The forgery was discovered just before the paper went to press. The author refuses to pay the costs; hence the suit.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday a passenger on the Baltimore and Potomac railroad, named Thos. Lawler, while attempting to jump on the train as it was in motion at Potomac City, fell, and the wheels of the cars passed over one of his feet, crushing it to atoms. He was sent to Providence hospital in Washington.

Louisiana. Both Houses of the Packard Legislature met in joint session yesterday. There were eighty-three members present, including Washington and Brooks, the two colored members recently acting with the Nicholls House. Gen. McMillan, on the part of the executive committee, laid before the caucus an official copy of the resolutions passed by the Nicholls Legislature Tuesday, which were received by him from the commission. He called attention to the long struggle the members had undergone in their efforts to establish and maintain the legal State government, and said he deplored the necessity for admitting that their efforts had failed. He regretted that repeated appeals to the President for aid had been silently ignored. The assurances of members of the commission, authoritatively if not officially given, that the President would not recognize either Governor and would certainly withdraw the troops, brought them face to face with the inevitable. Without the support of the General Government their cause was hopeless. Under these circumstances, what did sound policy demand? Clearly to look the inevitable in the face and make the most they could out of the situation for those whose representatives they were, and in the interest of those who had sacrificed much to aid in maintaining the struggle.

In reply to a question, Gen. McMillan said the document had no endorsement from the commission favorable or otherwise, but it had been handed to him by the commission, and at their suggestion he had subsequently invited numbers of the members of the Legislature to meet the commission and discuss the matter. In reply to a question, Gen. McMillan said the document had no endorsement from the commission favorable or otherwise, but it had been handed to him by the commission, and at their suggestion he had subsequently invited numbers of the members of the Legislature to meet the commission and discuss the matter. Mr. W. H. Dingrave, of Madison, said he was one of the members sent for by the commission, and he would refer as accurately as he could remember to what took place at that interview. The commission stated that they had been here now two weeks as agents of the President, trying to see if some plan of adjustment could not be adopted. As Republicans, the commission said they deeply sympathized with us in our struggle and sacrifices, but, after two weeks' labor, we have come to the conclusion (one of the commission here interposed the words "not as a commission, but as individuals,") that the terms offered in the proposition which has been handed by one of us to the chairman of your committee are the best we can get for you, and, for the sake of the republican party, and for the sake of the peace of the State, it is best we should accept them.

This was endorsed by all the members present except Mr. McVeigh. Gov. Brown was not present. I for one was surprised and indignant at the proposition made to us to thus sacrifice the duty, principle, honor and everything. I said to Gen. Harlan, "Do you speak as a commissioner?" He said, "I do not." Then I said, "I deny your right as a citizen of Kentucky to come here and dictate to me, a member of the Legislature of Louisiana, what I shall do." I asked one of the members of the commission if he was a member of the Legislature, as I was, and believed Gov. Packard honestly elected, whether he would accept these terms, and after some hesitation he replied, "No." This, in my opinion, is not a question of compromise.

It is a question of law—a question of right, and I trust every member of this caucus will agree with me to stand firm and not let President Hayes slip through the loop-hole which this commission is trying to prepare for him. I believe the time has come when we can say to President Hayes: "You were elected by the votes of the republicans of Louisiana, sealed by the blood of hundreds of faithful men, and you, forgetful of that, and forgetful even of the obligation of your high office, you are trying to carry out a bargain made by your advisers, who come here with nothing but honeyed words on their lips and nothing but praises of our matchless fidelity while the returning board were canvassing votes; you are trying to carry out that bargain by saying whilst you had the matter under consideration the republicans of Louisiana gave up the fight. You shall not whip the devil round the stump in that manner."

An exciting discussion followed, in the course of which it was stated that one member of the commission had asserted that if the propositions were not adopted the troops would be removed in less than a fortnight, and another commissioner said within a week. Governor Warmouth made a long speech, urging, in defense of President Hayes, that when he came into office he found Governor Packard's dispatch across the back with a telegraphic message from the outgoing President that the troops were not to be used for the support of his government. He emphasized the patient endurance and determination exhibited by Gov. Packard in defense of his rights.

He concluded as follows:—"If members of this body have manhood and personal and party integrity enough to stand together, never to leave their places and go over to the enemy—one of them—the right thing, high-toned thing, honorable thing to do is to send back this document to the commissioners indorsed: 'The within propositions submitted by the commissioners are respectfully declined.' But if there are a lot of scurvy men in this body who, after the majority has made the determination to stand by Gov. Packard to the end of this contest, will, for a paltry sum, take their hats and sneak by the doors into Mr. Nicholls' Legislature, why, in God's name, not let us know it beforehand?"

"If you have determined that you will not compromise at all, let us say so in plain terms and stand together till the issue comes. French man will sign his name and pledge his word of honor to stand by this government until he is honorably discharged; we will have no difficulty in waiting the final determination of this issue, and then whatever happens we shall, at least, have so acted as to save ourselves respect, even if we do not have seats in anybody's Legislature. The following resolutions, offered by Gov. Warmouth, were then adopted, and the caucus adjourned:—

Resolved, That we have received the proposition of adjustment forwarded to us by the honorable gentlemen of the President's commission, and having considered it carefully feel obliged to decline to accept its terms. If our Legislature, organized with a quorum in both Houses of members returned elected by the Returning Board, as required by law, be illegal, as is assumed by this proposition, and if it be true that the Legislature should be constituted of persons prima facie elected by the returns of the commissioners of election, we still fail to see by what right an exception is made in this proposal in favor of three persons from the Seventh ward of New Orleans, who by their prima facie statements were returned elected.

Resolved, That we disavow any purpose to trade questions at issue between the two State governments, and will consent to no trade whatever. If we are to have a Legislature organized on the principle that persons elected at the ballot box should constitute each House prima facie, we know nothing which gives our democratic brethren the right to make an exception to that principle, although it may change the power of respective parties, and give the democratic party a majority which they would not otherwise have.

Resolved, That these resolutions be forwarded to the honorable members of the President's commission.

Mr. Gies, colored, holding over Senator, heretofore acting with the Packard Senate, and Henry Roby, returning board member of the Packard House, were to-day seated in the Nicholls Legislature.

House, saying he only went down there to see the boys; that he did not answer to the roll-call or take any part in the proceedings. By request, Cain Sartain made a similar explanation for George Washington, saying Washington would be in his seat to-day.

A New Orleans special, dated last night, to the Baltimore Sun says: The rejection of the Nicholls proposition to-day has had the effect to complicate the situation, as the Nicholls side now say that they will make no further offer of compromise. The failure of the proposed compromise has brought down State bonds, and the prospect is that they will tumble still lower. Warmouth and his ring, who have been investing heavily in the bonds, unloaded yesterday before the decline commenced and realized largely.

Warmouth, who has heretofore been lukewarm in Packard's cause, and who has only remained in Packard's Legislature in the hope of being elected Senator, has now, it is said, given in his full adhesion, and has promised to contribute \$100,000 to sustain Packard. It is ascribed that Warmouth and McMillan are responsible for the rejection of the Nicholls proposition by the Packard Legislature, as Packard's influence alone would not have been sufficient.

Warmouth and McMillan want to bargain that the one shall be Senator and the other collector of the port. The conservatives positively refuse to make any such arrangement with Warmouth, but they consider it no concern of theirs if the President chooses to appoint McMillan. Warmouth came into the rotunda of the St. Charles to-night and jeeringly asked whether the troops had been removed.

The commission are again brought to a stand still. To-night they sent another long cipher dispatch to the President acquainting him with the facts and asking for further advice. Gov. Brown said to-night that the commission had gone to the extreme verge of their authority in the endeavor to secure a compromise, but they could take no part in urging an adjustment of the Legislature by which a Senator was to be bargained for in advance. This disposes entirely of the widely circulated statement that one object of the commission was to secure a republican Senator. The main hope now of the Packard people is to delay a settlement until the meeting of Congress, when they expect great things from the Blaines, the Mortons, &c.

The position is now advanced that even should Packard's Legislature dissolve it will not affect his rights, or the other State officers of his government, and they will maintain the contest to the last.

At midnight there are well authenticated rumors that despite Packard's and Warmouth's efforts there will be a big break to-morrow among the colored members of Packard's Legislature to get over to Nicholls.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—The commission have received the resolutions of the Packard caucus declining the proposals of the Nicholls' House for recognizing the Legislature. They will report to the President the failure, so far, of the adjustment, and will remain and make further efforts to effect a settlement though the present plan would seem to have failed. It may be fairly stated that the commission and prominent leaders on both sides still entertain a hope that terms alike honorable to all parties may yet be agreed upon.

South Carolina. Private Secretary Manning, under instructions from Governor Hampton, yesterday morning, sealed the office doors of all the State officials in the State House at Columbia. Four constables are on duty there, and no demand as yet has been made by the republican officials for the occupancy of their offices. They seem willing to wait the decision of the Supreme Court. Perfect quiet prevails.

The reception of Gov. Hampton, who visited Charleston yesterday, for the first time since November, was a grand ovation, in which the whole community, irrespective of political and class distinction, united. Hampton rode at the head of the column through the streets, which were gaily decorated with bunting and thronged with thousands, who cheered him wildly as he passed. During a public reception held by the Governor in the forenoon, representatives of the regiment of the colored militia presented him with a memorial, asking to leave their organization intact, and to commission field officers of their own selection. The Governor replied, assuring them that the colored regiment should in all respects stand upon precisely the same footing as the white regiments. The colored people are much pleased at the tone of the Governor's remarks.

A special dispatch to the Baltimore Sun says:—The popular outpouring yesterday to welcome Governor Hampton was a wonderful demonstration. It was plain that the heart of the people was full with a sense of their deliverance from a dread of oppression and misrule, and which they had grown almost hopeless, and they hailed their liberator with an enthusiasm far surpassing any ever before shown for any man in South Carolina.

The feeling swept away for the moment all class or party lines; even the republican city officials seemed to have caught the infection and joined with the rest of the community in honoring the chieftain they had striven to defeat. The chimes of the churches mingled their welcome with that of the artillery, and as the Governor, bareheaded, rode through the densely crowded streets on a superb thoroughbred mare, the imposing escort attracted little attention in comparison, the ladies and children literally strewing his path with flowers and green garlands.

A most interesting feature of the day's work was the reception by Gov. Hampton of a committee representing the first militia regiment, composed exclusively of colored men, whose line and field officers had been commissioned by Governors Moses and Chamberlain, by whom also they had been supplied with arms bought by the State. It was feared that as under republican rule the militia had been practically confined to republican organizations, so under Hampton none but democrats would enjoy militia privileges, and the the committee, composed of colored men, presented a written paper, in which they said:—

"Kumor has it that you propose disbanding and calling in the arms of the regiment. While we attach no importance to the report, believing, as we do, that our rights will be respected, at the same time we desire to know if our status as a branch of the National Guards is to be preserved. We are peaceful and law-abiding citizens, and will cheerfully render every assistance to make the State prosperous, and will join hand in hand to forever remove the ill-feeling engendered during the excitement of the campaign.

We are South Carolinians, interested in the welfare of our common mother. Her advancement brings towards our prosperity, her success will bring happiness and comfort to our hearthstones. Our regiment is not a political body, but organized in the interest of and for the protection of the State, and will always yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to the commander-in-chief of the army and naval forces of the State of South Carolina when called upon. We are unable to purchase arms, and most respectfully but earnestly beg that your excellency allow us to retain those in our possession, and that the regiment may be permitted to continue in its original form.

"Should your excellency grant our petition we would ask that you appoint a new set of field officers for the regiment, and at the same time request with due deference that we be allowed to suggest the names of suitable persons for the offices of colonel, lieutenant colonel and major. We must express to your excellency our high appreciation of the generous and patriotic sentiments contained in the address delivered by you on your return to Columbia from Washington, the recollection of which will linger long and pleasantly in memory."

The Washington Republican of this morning says:—If yesterday had been the day of final judgment, upon which hung an eternity of suffering or joy, there could not possibly have existed any greater anxiety and painful suspense than there was among the employees of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, as they awaited the announcement of the three hundred victims who were to be dropped from the official rolls. Many a poor girl and weary mother rose from their beds yesterday morning after a sleepless night and wended their way with heavy hearts to the scenes of their daily bread. All day long there was scarce a smile on the countenance of a single employee. They all felt forebodings of the misfortune that was about to break upon them, and each and all, while they hoped to escape, still experienced irresistible fears of being among the doomed. There never was such a dismal day in that bureau before. One out of every two knew that he or she must go, and so they regarded each other in silent agony, wondering which would be the victim. Finally, about 4 p. m., the signal was given, and the employees of the bureau were ordered to assemble among their charges, and in a solemn voice read the names of those who were requested to remain, sign the roll, get their pay to date, and go home to return no more. The first name may have been that of an aged woman with helpless children at home, or perhaps of a young girl, whose daily earnings kept alive some decrepit parent. In a few minutes the dreadful suspense was over. Those who had escaped were all smiles and joy, while the unfortunate ones were downcast and miserable. There was scarce a single one but who anticipated the worst, and yet those who realized their fate became almost irreconcilable. Groans and sighs came from all quarters, and many of them indulged in the most agonizing hysterical sobbing. The joy of the escaping ones soon vanished as they strove by kindness to lighten the burthens of their more unfortunate associates. The staunchest heart became touched, and Mr. Jewell, though directing the execution of the Secretary's orders, exhibited unmistakable signs of regret at being compelled to act in so unpleasant a duty.

There were some dismissals of male employees, printers, engravers, &c., but the sympathy of all seemed directed towards the female unfortunates. What these girls and women lose is very little, yet if denied them it is enough to bring upon many of them want and misery. Of all the different branches of the bureau service, the female employees of this bureau work the hardest and get the least pay. They report for duty at 7 a. m. and work until 4:25 to 4:50 p. m. Their pay is but from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day, and upon this small pittance of a salary many of them support large families. One old widow lady has a family of six children entirely dependent upon her, and out of her salary of \$36 a month she pays house rent and buys food and clothing—how and to what extent, heaven only knows. Another feeble old lady, who lives in Uicentown, was compelled to daily walk to and from the department in order to save the expense of car fare, until she became so run down from sheer exhaustion that she was compelled to get a sick leave without pay, and but for some charitable institution that rendered her assistance starvation and want might have ended her earthly career, and that of her dependent children. One poor and beautiful looking young girl sobbed most bitterly over her affliction. She was the only support of a mother who was quite ill, and there was not a dollar saved. When the little pay she drew yesterday is gone it is for a beneficent Providence to guide her honest efforts toward obtaining means whereby to keep alive her poor mother, now almost in the throes of death. Besides these depressed with grief there were some defiant and bold. Of course every complainant had a special equity and good reason for retention. But alas! they must all fare alike under the axe of civil service reform.

The work in this bureau is not of that light nature as to allow fastidious girls to leisurely while away the monotony of spare moments with some elegant talk. Hence, as a rule, none but those absolutely compelled to work are usually found there. Of course the duties of the counting and clerical force are no harder there than elsewhere in the department, but aside from this, there is another and more repulsive class of work. For instance there are two plate printers' rooms. In each room there are over one hundred presses, and each press has attached a kerosene oil stove. There is a printer to each press and a girl to each printer. When these presses are all in operation, the air becomes heated, and the general bustle at its height, it is impossible to conceive of a filthier, more unwholesome, or meaner place to work in, unless it be the cesspools of a coal mine. And yet these girls, for \$1.25 a day, work there nine hours a day. The work in New England factories is nothing compared to this particular branch of the service here, and probably nowhere else in the country would girls regard dismissal from such duties a misfortune or families to grief. There are many private families here who would gladly employ good, honest girls and give them pleasant homes. But, unlike New England and Ireland, however poor, seems to regard the duties of this kind as degrading to the instincts of her nature. Those of them who can afford to discriminate as to the kind of work they will do are well off. One thing is certain, however; they must look elsewhere for employment than to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The reduction has been made without regard to political indorsements or personal consideration. The basis was that of competency alone, and the matter was decided by a commission appointed for the purpose. Mr. Jewell declined to interfere in any case whatever, leaving the entire question of dismissals to the commission and the Secretary, so that he cannot now be accused of any partiality. There will be a further reduction of two hundred on the 20th inst., and therefore, the suspense of the bureau is not yet over. The reason of this is owing to the fact that the reduction of five hundred at one time might have had a detrimental effect upon the work of the bureau. This partial reduction will give the officials time to organize the new system of work for the reduced force, and the additional dismissals can then be more easily made.

THE OFFICIAL AXC. The Washington Republican of this morning says:—

Washington, April 19, 1877. In the opinion of some of the Treasury officials the effect of a war in Europe would be to enhance the value of greenbacks and put them on a par with gold. The large export and decreased import trade will, it is thought, make a balance of trade in favor of this country.

President Hayes will be in another "fix." His commission plan, by which he expected to shift the responsibility of a quasi recognition of Nicholls, having miscarried, he will have "to face the music," and his position is anything but an enviable one. Prerogation is his base.

The dismissals from the departments are said to include principally friends of Blaine & Co. All suggestions and surmises to the contrary, there will be an extra session of Congress in June.

Notwithstanding the dismissals from office the number of applicants for places does not decrease, and the most positive refusals do not deter the seekers.

A spasmodic effort is making to revive the old white party. It won't succeed under existing circumstances, nor can the disaffected republicans get the chestnuts pulled out of the fire that way.

Hayes's republican enemies hope to make trouble in South Carolina, but it won't "pan out" that way.

It seems to be conceded that the democrats will have a small majority in the Senate in 1879. Gov. Walker, who is in the city, will leave this evening for California. He will be absent about one month.

There are not more than thirteen members of Congress in the city now—a smaller number than usual during a recess.

WASHINGTON, April 19. The new departure of the Nicholls Legislature betokens the belief on the part of its members that they are the masters of the situation. And whatever may be the wish of the commission, it is known here that they have come to the conclusion that the Nicholls government is now the only possible civil government of Louisiana, and that the alternative is either that government or a military victory.

The arrangement is simply a ruse, and of this the commission has become fully satisfied. It cannot be many days before the president set by the President in the South Carolina case will be followed by him in the case of Louisiana.

AT THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE. The members of the Cabinet were all at the President's House this morning, and the Louisiana dispatches engaged their attention. Some Maryland appointments were considered and those who profess to be informed say that after the Maryland cases are disposed of, those from Virginia will be taken up.

THE SCIENTIFIC ACADEMY. The National Academy of Sciences held its closing session at the Smithsonian Institution to-day.

THE OFFICE SEEKING THE MAN. The Postmaster General has directed the discontinuance of the postoffice at Gun Spring, Louisiana county, Va., there being no office seeker in that section of the State who wants that postoffice and can give the bond.

VIRGINIA NOTES. A number of applicants for smaller Virginia offices are now in the city, but the chances of their getting any present attention at the departments is very slight indeed.

It is not unlikely that an effort will be made during the next Congress to secure a small grant of public land in aid of the Washington free school at Alexandria, founded by Geo. Washington.

Jorgenson, the Petersburg contestant, is in the city.

TERRIBLE DISTRESS. The removals required by law in the Treasury Bureau of Printing and Engraving have occasioned much real distress, and have caused the officials of the Treasury very great pain. It seems that those who are discharged cannot be made to believe that their restoration is impossible, and many ladies are constantly besieging the officials with the most touching statements of want and destitution, which, pitiable as they are, cannot alter the stern fact, that as there is now appropriation, they cannot be employed.

MISCELLANEOUS. L. Cass Carpenter, Collector of Internal Revenue at Charleston, S. C., has tendered his resignation to the President, giving as his reason for so doing that he would not be able to live in the State under a democratic government and perform the duties of his office. The President accepted the resignation reluctantly, after urging Mr. Carpenter to reconsider his determination.

The Secretary of the Treasury is reported to have said that, in view of the present condition of affairs, if Congress does not interfere with him by new legislation on the currency question, he will be able to resume specie payments and fund the balance of the Government six per cent. bonds in four per cents by January 1, 1879. The Secretary has determined to oppose any change of the existing laws on these subjects, except so far as may be necessary to facilitate funding operations.

The withdrawal of the troops from the State House of Louisiana has been determined upon, and the order will, it is said, be issued Saturday, to take effect on the following Wednesday.

Josh Hart announces that he has sued Anna Dickinson for damages.

Warlike movements continue in the East, but decisive announcements are not yet made. The Montenegrin delegates are expected at Kiseheny to have an interview with the Czar, Midhat Pasha, the Turkish ex premier, is at Barcelona, Spain. Hualako and Stanford's boats were winners at Newmarket yesterday. The United States Mediterranean squadron will proceed to the Bosphorus. A dispatch from Japan Tuesday announces the defeat and retreat of the insurgents.

ORSOVA, April 19.—Rumanian troops concentrating in Little Wallachia, the extreme portion being dispatched to Kalafat.

ROME, April 19.—Signor Depretis, President of the Council and Minister of Finance, has the financial committee of the Chamber of Deputies that the ministry foresaw the present phase of the Eastern question when the treaty was submitted to Parliament. He hoped the war would be localized. It would only be the event of the Russian army marching upon Constantinople that the situation might threaten to assume a graver character and necessitate extended complications. The government therefore did not propose to modify its financial plans. Signor Depretis recommended the committee, however, to examine the budget with the greatest care in order that in all contingencies there might be the means of meeting unforeseen expenses or a diminution of troops.

BUCHAREST, April 19.—Prince Charles is not expected to go to Kiseheny to meet the complimentary visit to the Czar, usually made when the Czar is near the Rumanian frontier, but will send an aide-de-camp and the Minister of Foreign Affairs to represent him.

PARIS, April 19.—The military attaché of the Russian Embassy and all the Russian consuls belonging to the Imperial army, returned yesterday to join their respective commands.

A majority of the republican Deputies has resolved immediately after the recess of the Chamber to question the Minister of Foreign Affairs relative to the policy for France to follow in the present crisis. The object is to afford the government an opportunity of declaring formally the firm determination of France to observe the most scrupulous neutrality on the Eastern question.

The Rappet states that the government is desirous of making such a declaration, and at the same time assure the Chamber of good relations existing between France and Italy.

My friend Observer, while he commends the merit of being truthful in my remarks, published in your issue of the 25th of March, severely dubs me the "Sage of Catharpin." "The erry Giant," &c. As he refers to the truth of my charges against our fraudulent Chief Magistrate, and that he has no policy in it, to benefit the South, I will not complain of sarcasm. His long delay in replying reminds me of an anecdote of Chandler, when he was stamping Virginia in the interests of "Happy Wells." At King George Court House he was advocating negro social equality, when he was interrupted by an old farmer of the Blue Ridge, with pardon me Mr. Chandler, you a married man? Yes, sir, said Chandler, have you any daughters? Yes, sir. How would you like for one of them to marry an educated negro? Chandler closed upon the old farmer, looked around, waited awhile, looking something would turn up, evidently, but everything was waiting. Finally, he grasped a pitcher of water, drank largely, set it down, and said:—I would not like it, sir. I wouldn't get an answer, said our friend. It would be a take a good deal of time and measure to get it through. I am not particularly fond of an answer from my friend, but it seems to be waiting for the incubation of Rutherford's policy, and the answer comes stamped with talk, R. B.'s order to move the State troops from the State House in Charleston, I hope Observer does not consider the question it is simply the inevitable.

Mr. Hayes has been credited with a few days, however, with one stroke of policy. He sends a Commission to Louisiana, but the policy which governs him in this case is, to let the 8 by 7 Commission, the central point of his instructions is, "Don't get fooling around. J. Madison Wells and the turning Board, and at all events don't get hind' it." Evidently the policy is to let the which will throw any more doubt upon his utterly false assumption of the Presidency, but the inevitable has to be faced in the Louisiana case as well as in the Rutherford case. The occupation of the State House in both States by Federal troops is without warrant of law. This is one of the all the radical leaders and papers of the day. Hardly an educated man of that party has gauzily this except poor, crazy, Wallachia lips. All the credit then which Mr. Hayes is entitled to in these two cases is that he has not acted of that party. If he had, his presence and order to pack to their barracks that part of the army who while performing the duty of come duty assigned to them blushed to think that they were bound to discharge it, and a musket and bayonet toward the result of pressed will of the people of a republic State as fully and fairly expressed the will of the people of Georgia when it elected Rutherford B. Hayes as the Governor of that State, it is this what in Observer's mind constitutes Hayes's generous and enlightened policy. His friend has fallen into a perplexed and confused genius even will hardly be my native land, reconcile its inequities. In his previous communication as well as on former occasions, he has betrayed a sincere admiration of his policy toward the South. As usual, himself Hayes now exhibits a policy toward that unfortunate section of our country which is "generous and enlightened" is then, as a matter of course, an endorsement of the policy of Grant. How then can Observer plain and reconcile his unprincipled attitude toward the policy of both men? In our opinion, Virginia born radicals, in following the endorsement their Northern friends, they are making so many crooked paths, that they get things mixed up and inextricably tangled, and not having fastened a thread of truth upon the labyrinth, rarely ever find their way to a safe position again. If true, however, that our friend being evidently an intelligent man, he gives an exception to the general rule, and comes out of the chaotic condition of a Virginia radical all right.

The whole thing of Virginia being so divided, becoming ridiculous is so unaccounted for, that I venture to offer Observer one suggestion, which, if it is this: Examine into R. B. Hayes's title to the Presidency. You see that a candid man not to come to the conclusion that it is utterly fraudulent; you will find that the Sage of Catharpin does, only so late as 1880 to the south; then if we are any thing will be found slender to slender, and such a democratic majority as will not select returning boards to stand firm, and the Sage of Catharpin now how to get on, and retires with the remark that he is not, and does not endorse Republicanism, and to be by Observer, and very little that he says in the Tribune meets with the approval of CATHARPIN, Va., April 12, 1877.

FOR THE PENITENTIARY.—The sheriff of Loudoun county brought down, on the W. & O. train this morning, a white man named Charles W. Poole, who has been sentenced to two years' confinement in the penitentiary, for passing counterfeit money.

JUST RECEIVED.—A beautiful lot of TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, all widths; PARASOLS, latest styles; TOICHOON LACES, &c. Call on line of DRESS GOODS in newest styles, and see them at

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