ANARCHY.

[Continued from First Page.]

the Philadelphia troops out of the round-house, and they commenced firing upon the crowd.

At 8:40 o'clock the walls of the main office fell out. Meanwhile the soldiers were driven back into the shop. They made another desperate rally to escape.

They formed in a solid column, came out through a lumber yard, and went down Twenty-fifth street to Liberty, with a Gatling gun in front, and made for Allegheny arsenal, and shortly afterwards firing was heard in the direction of Butler street. There was no opposition to their progress until they arrived at Butler street. Upon arriving at the arsenal the Philadelphia troops found United States troops at the gate and were refused admittance. They continued on out Butler street.

It is said that after leaving the arsenal the Philadelphia troops turned the Gatling gun on the crowd with great loss of life. It is reported that thirty persons were killed, mostly strikers and citizens.

The round-house, containing seventy freight engines, and the machine shops were entirely destroyed by fire. The estimated damage done to railroad property is about $2,000,000.

THINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Every Militia Company in the State Ordered Out—A Proclamation by Mayor Stokely.

By Telegraph to THE REPUBLICAN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.

Over three thousand people assembled around the Pennsylvania railroad this afternoon, where Col. Scott, Mayor Stokely and a number of railroad officials were in consultation. On the arrival of a train or the occurrence of the slightest incident which could furnish a pretense for excitement the crowd would rush across the open space in front of the depot and throng the waiting room almost to suffocation. The saloons in the neighborhood were doing a thriving business, and a number of drunken men were in the streets at 5 o'clock.

The crowd in the depot had increased to such an extent that the mayor and the chief of police were obliged to call in the reserve police, and clear the place of all idlers. The mayor also drove around the neighborhood of the depot, dispersing the crowds that were gathering on the street corners and vacant lots. Mayor Stokely denies that he sent to the Bridesburg arsenal for arms for the police. He merely sent a messenger there to ask what force the Government had for protection in case of an attempt to seize the arms. An answer was received requesting word to be sent to the navy yard to have an armed tug sent up. This request was complied with.

The mayor says he will not put a musket into the hands of the police until an actual necessity exists for so doing. At the depot this evening Col. Scott received a dispatch as follows:

Governor Hartranft is *en route* for Pennsylvania, and has telegraphed ahead, ordering out every militia company in the state. He has also telegraphed to the President of the United States calling for troops, and suggesting the propriety of calling for volunteers.

The mayor has issued the following proclamation:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1877.

To all whom it may concern: Whereas violence, tumult and riot exist in various portions of this Commonwealth, to the great injury of domestic industry and trade, and to the discredit of the fair name and fame of American institutions and her form of government, the perfection of which we last year celebrated in this the city of the Republic's birth; and whereas it is of the highest importance that the great name which Philadelphia has made for herself among the nations of the earth during the Centennial year shall be spared the horrible scenes enacted in our sister cities; Now, therefore, I, Wm. S. Stokely, in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do appeal to all citizens of every occupation and calling to render it unnecessary that in the performance of my duty I should be called upon to suppress outbreak and violence, which I assuredly will do if the occasion requires it, and hand over the offenders to condign punishment. And I make this appeal—the firm belief that the citizens of Philadelphia appreciate, as I do, the importance of maintaining peace and good-will among all classes of society; and I hereby pledge myself to give a patient hearing, and to do impartial justice as I best know how, to all persons who desire it. Let all the people resume and continue their lawful occupations, and avoid assembling and organizing together for discussion or otherwise at the present time. This is the surest and best means of preserving the honor and fair name of the City of Brotherly Love.

WM. S. STOKELY, Mayor.

The Strike at Altoona.

ALTOONA, July 22.—Last evening at 5 o'clock a train of soldiers arrived here en route to Pittsburg, when the strikers congregated on the railroad and attempted to keep it from starting, but the train got off, and while it was moving out the strikers threw stones and fired a number of shots at it. Several soldiers returned the fire, but no one was hurt. After the train left the rioters dispersed along the railroad in squads, and since then everything has been quiet.

The First Movement at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—In the Pennsylvania railroad yard at West Philadelphia this evening, while one of the shifting engines was preparing to move an oil car, the engineer was compelled, by a crowd of unknown men, to detach his engine and allow the car to remain. This is the first indication of interference with the railroad company here.

From Philadelphia—Second Dispatch—No Trains Allowed to Move.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—At 6 o'clock this evening the strike at the Pennsylvania railroad depot in this city was inaugurated by the men abandoning their places. It was with some difficulty that an engineer could be obtained to start on the 9:10 p. m. Cincinnati express. Crowds collected about the depot this evening, many of them being of the striking element. The first overt act was committed at 8 o'clock on the road above Callowhill street, where a laden oil train was on the track.

It was determined to remove it to a place of safety, but a crowd of men interfered. The police interfered, when the train men asked that the train should be allowed to stand where it was, and that no attempt should be made to move any trains during the night. This was acceded to by Col. Scott.

Eleven wounded soldiers belonging to Philadelphia regiments arrived here to-day from Pittsburg, having left there last night. The First regiment armory contains one hundred men ready to move at a moment's notice, but they will not go out to-night. There is a large but orderly crowd around the armory to-night. This afternoon the veteran corps of the First regiment, three hundred and fifty strong, tendered their services to the mayor, who promised to accept them if needed. They are all veterans, and can at once be armed and equipped.

No Trains Allowed to Pass Through Harrisburg—Meeting of Strikers.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 22.—An immense crowd has been around the Pennsylvania railroad depot all day. The day express arrived from the West several hours late, and was not allowed to proceed eastward. Several ineffectual attempts were made to start the train, but the engine was detached and run to the round-house, where a large number of strikers were doing guard duty.

A large meeting of strikers and their sympathizers was held in the open air this evening, and addressed by H. M. Torbett, a prominent labor reformer, who counseled moderation, but urged the men to stand firm.

It is rumored this evening that the Pennsylvania railroad tracks are obstructed a few miles east of this city. General Superintendent Gardner has issued a circular asking the employees to be peaceable. Mayor Patterson issued a proclamation this evening calling on the citizens to preserve order and not to gather in crowds, but to remain at their homes until the excitement subsided. He also recommended the closing of liquor saloons during the excitement. The State arsenal is guarded by the City Greys of this place.

The Fourth division, National Guard, has been ordered to report at Harrisburg immediately. Advices from Huntingdon says a part of the Fifth regiment, P. N. G., en route from Bedford to Everett for Pittsburg to-day, were compelled to return home on account of the track being obstructed at Fisher's Summit, on the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad, by running loaded coal cars off the siding and wrecking them on the main track.

A Strike Threatened on the Philadelphia and Reading Road.

POTTSVILLE, PA., July 22.—The men in the employ of the Philadelphia and Reading road at this point have been dissatisfied for some weeks on account of several months' back pay due them. Last night a committee of railroad men was appointed to notify Mr. Wheeler, the superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading road, that unless they were paid by Thursday next the full amount of their back wages due them a strike would take place. The company has announced that a portion of the pay would be made before Wednesday, as previously arranged, and the balance would be forthcoming early in August, and thereafter regularly. All quiet to-night. The men seem satisfied, and no strike is probable.

Major General Siegfried's command, comprising two companies from Pottsville and eight from the outside, left here for Harrisburg at 10:30 this evening.

Things at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 22.—The Pennsylvania railroad men struck here at 11 o'clock. There is some excitement around the depot, and it is reported that the men will hold a meeting on the commons half a mile west of the depot at 3 o'clock. Passenger trains not containing troops are permitted to pass. For some cause the Pacific express, due from the West at 12 o'clock, did not come in, but a train was made up here and left on time.

Troops for the Seat of War.

LEBANON, PA., July 22.—Col. J. P. S. Gobin, commander of the Eighth regiment, National Guards, has just received orders to report with his regiment at Harrisburg immediately. He has ordered his companies at Lebanon, Jonestown, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Harrisburg, York, Shrewsbury, Wrightsville and Girardville under arms and to be in readiness to move. A special train will bring the Pine Grove and Jonestown companies to this place to-night. The other companies will report at Harrisburg. The regiment will be in Harrisburg by morning.

SOLDIERS FOR PITTSBURG AND HORNELLSVILLE.

TOWANDA, PA., July 22.—Company K, 12th regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, under the command of Captain D. L. Sweeney, left this place for Pittsburg this evening, to aid in suppressing the railroad strike. They were accompanied by one of Gen. Beaver's staff officers. There is considerable excitement over their departure. There is no indication of any strike on the Lehigh Valley.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The 23d regiment, of Brooklyn, will leave this evening at 7 or 8 o'clock for Hornellsville. The 13th regiment is said to be also under orders for the same place, though perhaps not to leave to-night.

UNITED STATES TROOPS FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 22.—Two companies of United States troops stationed here have received orders and start to-night for the scene of the disturbance at Pittsburg and Baltimore.

The Strike at Columbia, Pa.

COLUMBIA, PA., July 22.—The Pennsylvania railroad men struck about 2 o'clock this afternoon, and the round-house has been quietly closed. No engines are allowed to leave. There is no disorder as yet.

Other Strikes Expected.

EASTON, PA., July 22.—It is now known definitely that the employees of the Belvidere Delaware railroad (a division of the Pennsylvania railroad) have decided to strike at 12 o'clock to-night, and the men of the New Jersey Central will probably strike to-morrow. It is not believed the Lehigh Valley men will strike before Tuesday, if at all. There is nothing at all from the Delaware Lackawanna and West[illegible] road, and no indication of a movement on that road. The engineers are still in session.

AT BETHLEHEM.

An Order to Quit Work Expected Momentarily—More Troops for Pittsburg.

BETHLEHEM, PA., July 22.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Easton to-day, by the employees of the Lehigh Valley, Central of New Jersey, Belvidere and Delaware, Morris and Essex, and Delaware and Lackawanna railroads. They paraded the streets with bands of music at their head, shouting and making loud demonstrations. The officers of the Lehigh Valley road are closeted in their rooms at the general office at this place, holding consultations. Employees of the Valley road say that they expect the order to strike momentarily. The North Pennsylvania hands are excited over the rumor of trouble on their road at Philadelphia. The Easton Grays, who have been camping at Stroudsburg, are now *en route* for Allentown, where they will join the Allentown Rifles Catasauqua rifles and Slatington rifles, and leave by special train for Pittsburg. Demonstrations are expected here every minute.

THE LATEST FROM BALTIMORE.

The City Reported Orderly—The Number of Troops Stationed There.

BALTIMORE, July 22, 11 o'clock, p. m.

The condition at this hour is reported orderly in all the police districts of the city, and with the exceptions of the brickbat assault on the troops from Fort Columbus, while they were marching from President-street depot to Camden depot this forenoon, when one of the soldiers was struck, but not seriously hurt, no disorder has occurred. The general opinion is that with the revenue cutter Ewing, at Locust Point, with her guns trained on approaches to the bonded general warehouses and elevators, the regular troops, with batteries stationed at various points, the Fifth and Sixth regiments M. N. G., 500 regular and 500 picked special police, the force is sufficient to suppress or speedily quell any violence of the strikers or plundering mobs.

There are probably from six to eight hundred regulars in the city. Major General Hancock, with his staff, is at Barnum's. General Barry, in command at Fort McHenry, is with his battery at Camden depot, where he has remained all day and was through last night. There are also at Camden depot three companies, M, G and D, of the Third artillery from New York, numbering 250 men, under command of Gen. Ayres, acting as infantry, and a detachment (infantry) of general service troops, 75 men, under Lieut. Sage, of Eleventh infantry. At Mount Clare station, just in the city limits, the principal oil and cattle depot of the road, three companies, E, I and L, of the Third artillery, under command of Gen. Gibson, numbering 250 men.

At the armory of the 6th regiment, corner of Fayette and Front streets, a detachment of the battalion of engineers, under command of Major Abbott. Besides these there are several hundred marines at different points in the custom-house and elsewhere on duty, under Major Haywood. These with the State troops and city police are sufficient to subdue any mob that may venture on pillage and any violence. The only apprehension of danger is the work of the incendiary.

It is stated to-night by authority that among 150 men of those arrested last night and lodged in jail there is not one railroad man.

Mark J. Bond, one of the victims shot on Friday night in the firing by the 6th regiment, died to-day. He was shot in the head, and has lingered until to-day at the Washington University hospital. He was an employee of Adams Express Company, and was shot in front of their office, on Baltimore street.

About 4 o'clock this morning, while the fire at Mt. Clare station was burning, another alarm was sounded, and the extensive planing and sash factory of Maughlin & Son, corner of East Falls avenue and Stiles street, near the Philadelphia depot, was discovered in flames and was totally destroyed. Whether this fire was incendiary or accidental is not known, but the sounding of a second alarm created great excitement and brought thousands to the streets.

The fearful outrages of the Pittsburg incendiaries has created a deep impression here, particularly among property owners and business men. The morning papers all published Sunday editions, giving full accounts of the events at Pittsburg, and the issue at a late hour this evening of a *Gazette* extra containing the Associated Press dispatches and specials estimating the destruction of property at Pittsburg at $10,000,000 caused a sensation, which immediately filled Baltimore street in the vicinity of the newspaper offices.

MINERS ON A STRIKE.

Suspension of Collieries—Thousands Out of Employment.

By Telegraph to THE REPUBLICAN.

NEW YORK, July 22.

A Bethlehem, Pa., dispatch says many individual coal operators in the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions suspended operations temporarily, and the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre and the Susquehanna companies in the Wyoming district have stopped their collieries. Several thousand miners and laborers are thus out of employment. Other companies propose to follow suit this month. The operators of the Shamokin region who recently made ten per cent. reduction of wages are having trouble. The miners and laborers at Buckridge colliery have struck, and others will probably join them.

The fifty-four engineers and fifty-five firemen of the Long Island railroad are considering whether to strike against a threatened reduction of pay. The railroad officials frankly state that they cannot replace the engineers, but they can the firemen. The road owns the men back pay.

THE COMMUNE IN NEW YORK.

A Proclamation by Gov. Robinson, of New York.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The following proclamation was issued by Governor Robinson this evening:

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 22.

In the name of the State of New York, a proclamation.

Whereas the receiver appointed by the Supreme Court of this State to take all care of the management of the Erie railway and its properties has made known to me that a conspiracy has been formed to prevent his discharging his duty as such receiver under the orders of said court, that the business of said road and the running of trains have been interrupted by violence which the civil authorities are unable to suppress; and whereas the honor and good faith of the State require that it should protect the said court and its officer in the execution of its order; Now, therefore, I, Lucius Robinson, Governor of the State of New York, by virtue of the authority imposed upon me by the constitution and the laws, command all persons engaged in such unlawful acts to desist therefrom, and I call upon all good citizens, and upon all the authorities, civil and military, to aid in suppressing the same and in preventing breaches of the peace. The law recognizes and protects the right of all men to refuse to work, except upon terms satisfactory to themselves, but it does not permit them to prevent other men from working who desire to do so. Unless the State is to be given up to anarchy and its courts and laws are to be defied with impunity its whole power must be exerted to suppress violence, maintain order and protect its citizens in their rights as work, and the business of the country from lawless interruption within our borders. It is no longer a question of wages, but of the supremacy of law, which protects alike the lives, the liberty, the property and the rights of all classes of citizens. To the maintenance of that supremacy the whole power of the State will be invoked, if necessary.

Given under my hand, in the city of Elmira, in the State of New York, this twenty-second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

L. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. ROBINSON, Private Secretary.

Passenger Cars Thrown From the Track Near Hornellsville.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., July 22.—The strike of the firemen, brakemen and switchmen continues, with the situation not much changed from yesterday. This morning an attempt was made to run No. 3 on the western division with a guard of militia upon the platforms. About a half mile from the depot the rails had been soaped, causing the wheels to slip. The strikers swarmed upon the train and cut loose its two passenger cars. After the militia and passengers had vacated them the brakes were reset, the brake-wheels broken and the cars allowed to run down the grade to the depot, where they were stopped by being run off the track.

The engine with the mail and baggage cars proceeded West. Attempts have also been made to run out several other trains, but without success. The sheriff estimates the strikers at about eight hundred. They are well organized, and make no demonstration unless a train is started. There is very little if any drunkenness.

8:30 p. m.—Five car loads of militia have just arrived from Buffalo.

The Excitement in New York.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The greatest excitement has been caused in this city by the terrible accounts from Pittsburg and other quarters. Bulletins on newspaper offices were surrounded by crowds of eager, anxious men, and extras are quickly bought up. In all the rum shops and on street corners the state of affairs is discussed, and the strikers find sturdy sympathizers in thousands of men out of employment, who almost hope the riots may spread to New York. No strike has yet occurred on the New York Central road, and the officers do not expect any. Erie officials say that the strike is not extending along their line, and no violence has taken place. They are confident of getting their trains through Hornellsville, and dispersing the strikers by to-morrow.

No Trouble on Vanderbilt's Roads.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 22.—Communications received by Wm. H. Vanderbilt from the managers of the Hudson River, New York Central and Lake Shore roads state that no trouble has occurred on these roads and no probability of any.

MATTERS IN OHIO

All Quiet in Columbus—Rumors of Strikes to Take Place This Morning.

By Telegraph to THE REPUBLICAN.

COLUMBUS, O., July 22.

The great railroad strike is still the theme of conversation on all sides. So far the city is generally quiet. There is no visible evidence of a strike here. No freight trains sent east to-day. It is said none will be sent. Pan Handle freight trains run through Newark without stopping. All side tracks east being full, it is considered useless to send on other trains, and business on the railway line is mainly at a standstill as to freight trains.

There are suppressed rumors to the effect that the train-men on the Bee line and Western division of the Pan Handle will leave the trains to-night, and the officials have given orders for no freights to be started before 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. Seven companies of the 3d regiment, O. N. G., arrived in this city at 1 o'clock to-day to await further orders. They aggregate 310 men. Other troops are expected to-morrow. A remnant of United States troops at the Columbus barracks left this afternoon by special train for Pittsburg, in accordance with orders from Washington. A train was made up in the yards of the Pan Handle, Western division, to-day, but was stopped by numbers of men, most of them strangers and not employees of the road.

EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

Scenes at the Baltimore and Ohio Depot—Waiting for the News.

The excitement in this city during the past two days has been intense, though there has been no demonstration of feeling. Every one was anxious for the latest news from the scenes of riot. Crowds stood during the whole day and half of the night around the bulletin-boards in front of the telegraph offices. Wild rumors occasionally got afloat and were rapidly passed along the line.

The Baltimore and Ohio depot was thronged during Saturday and yesterday with persons anxious for the news. Trains began running to Baltimore on Saturday evening. The report that the track had been torn up at the Relay House was found to be incorrect.

On Saturday night the crowd at the depot was large, and it was feared that some attempt would be made to inaugurate mob rule in this city. An extra force of police under Captain Brock was present and preserved order.

DEPARTURE OF THE MARINES FOR BALTIMORE.

It was expected that the marine corps would embark for Baltimore early Saturday morning, as orders had been issued for them to go, and a train was kept in readiness for them all Friday night. As more favorable news was received, the order for their departure was countermanded, so as to have an available force in this city. Later in the day Saturday telegrams were received from Baltimore showing the necessity of some prompt action, and the marines were again ordered to go. All the marines, commanded by Lieut. Col. Charles Haywood, marched to the Baltimore and Ohio depot, and embarking in three cars, left a little before 9 o'clock for Baltimore.

There were two companies, numbering together one hundred and fifty men. The first company was commanded by Captain G. W. Collier and Lieutenant Schenck. Lieuts. Aulick, Palmer and Broadhead commanded the second company. The other officers were Lieutenant B. R. Russell, adjutant, and Assistant Surgeons T. D. Myers and A. M. Owen. Twenty marines were placed on the tender of the engine to protect it from strikers. When at a short distance from the depot several of the guns on the train were prematurely discharged. The reports were heard at the depot, and created considerable excitement. One story was that torpedoes had been placed on the track by the strikers. Another wilder story was that the train had been fired upon by strikers. This rumor spread all through the city, and in some sections created intense excitement.

THE STRIKE IN WASHINGTON.

The 10 o'clock Western mail train was made up at the Baltimore and Ohio depot in this city Saturday night. There were but few passengers. When the train had started and was partly out of the car-house, a crowd of strange men surrounded the engine. One of the men cried "good-bye." Another said to the fireman: "This is the last time you will fire up." Another remarked to the engineer: "You had better come off from there." The engineer, Henry Goslin, and the fireman, alarmed by these threats, stopped the train, abandoned their engine and refused to go further. The police arrived quickly and dispersed the crowd. Lieutenant Kelly warned the crowd from interfering with the transportation of the mails. Engineer Goslin said that he believed he would be shot if he attempted to run the train. He finally consented to run the engine with a police escort. Lieutenant Kelly and Officers McHenry and Madigan took positions on the engine, and the train moved out of the city without any interference. At the Boundary the police officers left it, and were taken back to the depot in another engine.

The crowd that attempted to bully the engineer was composed of strangers, and it is not thought that they were railroad men. It is stated that they came from Baltimore over the Baltimore and Potomac road. There was great excitement around the depot when this occurred, as it was believed to be the inauguration of the strike in this city. Nearly all night long the crowd stayed around the depot, but they were rewarded with little news.

THE DEPOT YESTERDAY.

Early yesterday morning the crowd began to assemble, and there were from three to four hundred people around the building all day long. With few exceptions all of the regular trains were run up to 8 o'clock in the evening. Then word came to hold the trains, and after that hour the gates were closed and by 10 o'clock the crowd had thinned out. No trains were run last night.

It was reported at the depot that there was fresh trouble at Martinsburg. Few persons patronized the trains to Baltimore. It was looked upon as a risky business to take passage in them. A train was made up to take back a number of train hands to Baltimore yesterday morning, but it did not start.

Last evening Major Richards telegraphed to all the police precincts to hold the reserve force at the stations. It was reported that the Police Commissioners had requested the managers of the telegraph offices not to bulletin the news from the riots, in order not to excite the public mind.

BRINGING TROOPS TO WASHINGTON

The President and Secretary of War on Saturday took steps towards collecting all available troops in Washington and Baltimore. Orders were given immediately to have the war vessels Powhatan and Swatara, lying in the Hampton Roads, to proceed to this city, with between five and six hundred sailors, all of whom could be placed under arms. Orders were also given to have the forces at Fortress Monroe and Fort Foote sent to this city and Baltimore. Company B, 2d artillery, commanded by Capt. Breckinridge, and numbering fifty men, arrived at the arsenal from Fort Foote at 10 o'clock Saturday night.

Company A, Third artillery, commanded by Captain Randolph, and company C, Fifth artillery, commanded by Captain Loraine, arrived from Fortress Monroe on the steamer Jane Moseley at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. These companies, which number sixty men each, are quartered at the arsenal ready to move at a moment's notice. The two war vessels from Hampton Roads were expected early yesterday morning, but they did not come at all. The reason of this was that the order to sail to Washington was revoked, and they were directed to sail to Baltimore.

GUARDING THE TREASURY.

As a precautionary measure the watchmen at the Treasury Department were doubled last Saturday, and arms were provided for them. It seemed to be the prevailing idea in the city that if there should be any disturbance here the first point of attack would be the Treasury Department. The Adams Express agent at the Treasury has been notified not to send any treasure North by rail until further orders. A few clerks were kept on duty in the Departments yesterday in case their services were needed.

The President drove in from the Soldiers' Home yesterday, and, as usual, attended church at the Foundry, spending no time at the White House.

A conference was held at the War Department yesterday, in which Secretaries Thompson and McCrary, Adjutant General Townsend and General Benet took part.

THE PRINTERS AND THE STRIKERS.

Columbia Typographical Union, at its meet-Saturday night, adopted the following:

Whereas Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, existing as a labor organization and deeply concerned in the success and welfare of the working classes in every portion of the United States in their struggle against the encroachments of capital, views with abhorrence the efforts now being made by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and other kindred corporations to reduce to a system of starvation a worthy class of employees by cutting down to a small figure their present wages; therefore be it

Resolved, That Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, unqualifiedly condemns the manner in which this worthy class of workmen have been treated by the odious tyranny of the railroad companies.

Resolved, That as a body of workmen we hereby denounce the manner in which the so-called "Labor League" of this city lately passed resolutions condemnatory of the strikers and in favor of monopolists' power.

Resolved, That this Union extends a measure of sympathy to all workingmen affected by the strike, and that we will sustain them by all legitimate means in our power to the final end, and wish them success in their great efforts to break down the barrier now sought to be erected by capital in order that labor may be degraded and crushed.

Resolved, That we also sympathize with our fellow workingmen of the navy yards of the United States who have been notified by the Secretary of the Navy that at a future date their present rate of pay will be reduced, believing it to be an outrage upon skilled labor, and a proceeding unworthy this great Government.

JUST IN TIME.

The Baltimore and Potomac road has not only escaped all inconveniences caused by strikers, but it is making money off the misfortunes of the rival road. The travel is all directed to the Baltimore and Potomac road, and the trains are filled. A reduction was ordered on the Baltimore and Potomac road at the same time as that on the Baltimore and Ohio. It is stated that a strike was agreed upon by the employees of the road, to be inaugurated last Friday. The order for reduction was countermanded just in time to prevent trouble, and so far the road has suffered no inconvenience.

Later Dispatch—Midnight.

BALTIMORE, MD., July 22, midnight.—At this hour the city is quieter than it has been since the beginning of the strike here, and the authorities apprehend no trouble to-night. During the day three trains have left Camden station for Washington, and at 4:30 p. m. the regular through train for the West departed. The Western trains will run as usual to-morrow, and communication between here and Washington will be kept open.

The Rioters Gaining in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 22.—The rioters now number over fifteen hundred, and are hourly gaining. Numbers have taken possession of the East Buffalo New York Central depot, put out all switch lights, turned switches, &c. Superintendent Tillinghast has ordered all trains going out of this city to be abandoned. Trains coming in cannot get farther than East Buffalo. There is no disposition on the part of the New York Central employees to join the strikers as yet.

The Situation at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The situation at this point is unchanged. All passenger trains will start as usual. Trouble is feared on all the roads, but so systematic and non-committal have the railroad men been in this movement that their intentions cannot be divined. At meetings this afternoon and evening threats of violence were indulged in and sympathy for the strikers expressed, but no overt act has been committed, and many have advised a prudent and peaceable course.

Strike on the Lehigh Valley Road.

EASTON, PA., July 22.—It is [illegible] reported and believed that the Lehigh valley men will strike [illegible] to-morrow (Monday) morning.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

CONVERSATION WITH HIS EXCELLENCY LAST EVENING.

He Regards the Situation as Serious—Prompt and Vigorous Measures To be Adopted—His Trip to the South Abandoned—He Will Remain at the Capital to Direct Operations in Person.

In order to ascertain what truth, if any, there might be in the thousand wild rumors which prevailed yesterday in regard to the events of the day, and the action of the General Government in regard thereto, a representative of THE REPUBLICAN called on the President at the Soldiers' Home last night. He found the President quietly enjoying the Sabbath evening with the members of his family. He had been in the city in the morning at the Foundry church as usual, and after church consulted with Secretary Sherman and others in regard to the situation, but nothing had then transpired which called for any action upon the part of the President, and he therefore returned to the Home with his family.

Our representative found the President last evening very fully advised as to all the particulars of the events which have transpired in disturbed regions. In response to an inquiry he said he did not regard the present disorders as any evidence of the prevalence of a spirit of communism, since their attacks had not been primarily directed against property in general, but merely against that of the railroads with which the strikers had had difficulties. The President very frankly expressed the opinion that the most rigorous measures should be used in putting down the troubles, and thought it was greatly to be regretted that a larger force had not been thrown into Pittsburg. He expressed a very high opinion of Gov. Hartranft's executive ability, and regretted that the Governor was absent from home, because he had a good deal of experience in dealing with the riots among the miners, which would have been of great service in the present emergency.

In response to an inquiry the President said that no proposition had been considered to call Congress together at an earlier date than that already fixed, and that, as the matter now stood, he did not think that any further action would be taken by the National Government than to respond to any calls which might be made by States, as had been done in the cases of West Virginia and Maryland.

A telegraph wire has been extended to the Soldiers' Home, so that any important occurrence can be immediately communicated to the President.

As our representative was about leaving the Home Secretary Sherman and ex-Gov. Noyes called. The situation was discussed by these gentlemen with the President, and all concurred in regarding it as of a very serious character. Secretary Sherman expressed the opinion that the citizens of Pittsburg would likely, in self-defense, render material assistance in putting down the troubles there.

Upon consultation with Secretary Sherman, the President decided to postpone his visit to Virginia for the present, as he does not deem it expedient to leave the Capital in the present disturbed condition of the country. Telegrams to this effect will be sent to Richmond and other points in the South this morning.

The Cabinet on the Crisis.

INFORMAL MEETINGS OF THE CABINET YESTERDAY—THE SECRETARY OF WAR AT HIS POST ALL DAY—HOPEFUL DISPATCHES FROM GEN. HANCOCK, COL. FRENCH AND OTHER OFFICERS AT THE FRONT—TROOPS TO BE SENT TO PHILADELPHIA—EXTRA GUARDS AT THE TREASURY.

Official affairs in this city since Saturday have not, outside of daily routine, referred to any matters of interest beyond the serious reports of strife and bloodshed that have been received over the wires every hour. Yesterday was observed by the members of the Cabinet more as a day of labor than as one of rest. The Secretary of War was at his Department yesterday morning, and nearly all the clerks were also present, engaged in the performance of work rendered necessary by the military activity of the past three days.

During yesterday an informal Cabinet session was held at the State Department, which was attended by all the members of the Cabinet excepting Messrs. Schurz and Devens. Generals Townsend and Vincent were present at the meeting. Members of the Cabinet were very reticent with regard to what the proceedings of the meeting were, but there are indications that the conference had particular reference to the powers of the Government to protect its interests everywhere, and there is no doubt that this can be effectually done. At the Treasury Department there was a double guard of the regular watchmen on duty last night and Saturday night. Assistant Secretary McCormick took a hasty view of the situation, and was by no means impressed with the idea of trouble. In fact no man was sufficiently impressed with the terrible stories, and still more alarming rumors that followed in their wake as to believe than there was any actual danger to the Government property here. Treasurer Gilfillan put in an appearance, and saw by the glare of the watchmen's eyes that all was safe in their hands. Consequently he left without calling for any additional security. At the War Department advices were received yesterday morning that two batteries from Fortress Monroe had arrived at the arsenal, together with a number of troops from Fort Foote, and from one or two other points contiguous to Washington.

Telegraphic advices were received in quick succession by the Secretary of War from the military commanders operating against the rioters. The news contained therein was of a more cheerful character than appeared yesterday morning. Telegrams from General Hancock and from points along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad represent the presence of United States troops as having a salutary effect. In addition to the Cabinet meeting of yesterday morning there was another conference of the members of the Cabinet at the residence of Secretary Evarts last evening. It was determined to send troops to Philadelphia to protect the Government interests there. They will be under the command of General Hancock. Mayor Stokely was telexraphed to this effect, and also that if the proper call is made a proclamation will be issued regarding affairs in Pennsylvania as was done in the case of Maryland and West Virginia.

THE STRIKE OUT WEST.

No Trains Allowed to Move from Vincennes, Indiana.

By Telegraph to THE REPUBLICAN.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 22.

The *Globe-Democrat's* special from Vincennes say at 10:45 an attempt was made to get engine 41 hitched to a freight train just back of the shops. In less than two minutes the strikers, about one hundred in number, swarmed out of a caboose like bees, and were at the engine. "You will not pull this train a mile until we get one dollar and a half a day," was the threat made to the yard master, but he held his engine until the master mechanic got there, who thought it better to return the engine to the yards. Further efforts to move freight trains were abandoned.

There are upwards of 200 freight cars, mostly loaded, lying on the side tracks around this city. Their contents consist of merchandise and imperishable goods, and several cars of perishable goods have been transferred to other roads from here, and will reach their destination all right. The Indianapolis and Vincennes bridge at Worthington, forty miles from here, has been repaired, and trains resumed running yesterday.

Open threats are made that the machine-shop hands cannot go to work to-morrow, but the master mechanic says he is determined not to be interfered with in his department.

In this city railroad matters have been quiet. To-day no action has been taken by the employees of any road this side of the river, but there is a good deal of talk and discussion of probabilities. The men of the Missouri Pacific are the most likely to be the first involved, and some of them say if a strike occurs across the river and the Union depot and Transit Company employees strike they will join them. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, and the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern roads have not reduced wages, and the employees of these lines so far have manifested no disposition to take part in the strike. The officers of these companies, while they regard the general situation as exceedingly serious, do not think their roads will become involved; at least they have strong hopes that they will not be.

In East St. Louis the afternoon has been unusually lively. There was to have been an adjourned meeting held at 4 o'clock to receive a report from a committee appointed last night. Instead of this, however, there was a secret meeting of some sort of three hundred railroad men, but nothing was done except speech making. The general tenor of speeches was that unless the late reduction was withdrawn and the old rates restored, with guarantees that the companies will make no further reductions, that the men should strike. Conversations with the men revealed the fact that touching the guarantee above mentioned they will demand that it must be made general throughout the country, else the strike will go on.

After the adjournment of the secret meeting another was organized outdoors, during which about two hundred members of French, German, Bohemian and English sections of the workingmen's party of the United States from St. Louis joined it. Their coming was greeted with cheers and much enthusiasm. Several speeches were made by the leaders of this section, in which they offered sympathy for the strikers, and pledged themselves to stand by them in their struggle.

It was stated from the stand there would be another meeting to-night strictly of railroad men, at which a declaration of their purpose and what action they propose to take would be made. The section of the workingmen's party above referred to held a meeting at Turner hall this afternoon, and after several speeches on the labor question in general and the present situation in particular they unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas the workingmen of different railroads in this country are rising *en masse* to demand their just rights, and whereas the United States Government has allied itself on the side of capital and against labor, therefore

Resolved, That we, the workingmen's party of the United States, heartily sympathize with employees of all railroads in this country who are attempting to secure a just and equitable reward for their labor.

Resolved, That we will stand by them in this most righteous struggle of labor against robbery and oppression, through good and evil report, to the end of the struggle there.

The resolutions were read to the meeting in East St. Louis this evening, and were received with hearty cheers.

THUG RULE IN BALTIMORE.

Description of the Riot Saturday Night—The Mob Cowed by a Plucky Marshal and His Police—Martial Law Declared under Gen. Hancock.

[Special Correspondence National Republican.]

BALTIMORE, July 22.

At twilight the crowd in the vicinity of Camden station was very great, increasing constantly, and with its enlargement grew more noisy and demonstrative. The militia and police had been reinforced, and deployed to the right and left, so as to cover any advances made upon the company's works and property, but the mob did not attack them and contented themselves by cheering for the strikers, hissing and blackguarding the police and soldiers and groaning at the railroad company. By 9 o'clock the throng filled and blocked up Hanover and Eutaw streets, and was growing both restive and turbulent. Shortly after bricks and stones went rattling into Camden street, to the danger of the heads and bodies of the guards there doing duty.

A WILD SCENE.

This was followed by the firing of pistols, and soon the crowd was swaying to and fro, and lashed into the wildest excitement. At this moment an alarm of fire was sounded, and a bright light illuminated the heavens. At this sight, which some regarded as a preconcerted signal for an attack, the mass of men let go a demoniac yell, made a rush forward, broke through the cordon of guards, and soon came thronging into the square from both sides. The police showed resistance, but were outnumbered and pressed back. In retreating they kept well together, and their alignment was good. Before the centre of Camden street was reached they were joined by Deputy Marshal Frey, with a reserve force, and although some of their companions had been wounded, still they faced the music nobly, and stood the attack like veterans.

The deputy marshal encouraged them to keep cool and steady, and by his bearing gave them courage to do the work before them. Pistols were drawn and the order "forward" given. It was obeyed promptly, but the mob, failing to give way and exhibiting a dogged determination to fight it out, then followed the order to "fire."

The police answered with a blinding charge from their pistols. Then ensued a scattering, the crowd wavered and soon was hurrying pell-mell to escape the leaden messengers that pursued them. The firmness of the deputy marshal and his police turned the tide and broke the power of the mob for that time.

About the street, by the prostrate forms of wounded men, which indicated the results of a skirmish battle, those that could get away without assistance made haste to do so, while companions helped off many unable otherwise to leave. Some thirteen were picked up, and it is believed that twenty more were removed from the scene of action by friends. It is impossible to obtain all the names of the injured parties, but among the number are Michael Carlin, sixteen years old; John Brown, colored; —— Brooks, Policemen J. Hoyle, Francis Ogle, Ramsey Colehouse, a policeman, name unknown, Mr. Ault, Lieut. Wm. Judd, James Robinson, Policemen Delanty, Farnam, Blackistone, French, Buck, Dull, Fairbanks and Strickfuss

ARRESTING RIOTERS.

After the first attack of the police Marshal Frey determined to take a decided course with the rioters, and one that if it had been pursued previously would doubtless have operated for the public good. When next the crowd surged