

They are making a great point about reconstituting the old Whig party in the South. When they "can raise spirits from the very deep" we shall expect to see "Harry of the West" with beaver up, shake of the ceremonies of the grave, and, as in days of yore lead the Whig cohorts against their ancient foes. Until then, we prefer dealing with the real, not the ideal.

According to despatches from New Orleans, the bandit spirit is still rampant in that city. On Thursday night the carriage of Governor Packard was surrounded by a body of armed men intending to kidnap, and perhaps kill him, if he had been found. Fortunately the carriage was only occupied by an old gentleman, who had been dispossessed with a letter informing him that he would not be at home that night, and when the bandits found they had got hold of the wrong man they allowed him to go on his way.

The Washington Star, taking no account of the innumerable Ohioans who have received offices under the new administration, thus honorably speculating about the ravenous horde that have not yet been provided for. What becomes of all the innumerable caravan of Ohio candidates for office that have reached Washington since the 1st of March? As was remarked by the fox in regard to the lion's den, the tracks all lead one way. With the exception of Tom Young, and two others, not an Ohio man has returned from the Washington bourne. And yet they are not visible here. Our boarding houses and hotels know them not. Their city should be so full of them that their coat-tails should be sticking out of the windows. No mortality among Ohio men, to account for their disappearance, has been reported by our Board of Health. Nobody has seen a dead Ohio man. And yet—yet we hardly like to suggest the terrible suspicion—and yet it is an undoubted fact that every Ohio man arriving goes straight to the Treasury Department to demand an office from Secretary Sherman. For weeks there has been a steady procession of travel-stained carpet-bagged Ohioans marching with interred tread up the granite steps of the gloomy tomblike Treasury building. Has anybody ever seen an Ohio man emerge from the structure? Can it be that the Secretary, driven to desperation, has devoted the great hydraulic press of his printing bureau to the noble work of civil service reform, and is flattening out his fellow citizens, who bore him for office beyond all hope of recognition? Can it be that the three or four acres of Treasury rubbish on the White lot dumping ground is all that is left of the two or three hundred thousand Ohioans that came over the mountains dashed with hope and exulting in their manly vigor and robust capacity for graft?

As was anticipated by those who had noted the characteristics of Wade Hampton, the now recognized Governor of South Carolina, no sooner did he find himself possessed of the reins of Government, than he deliberately violated his pledges to the President, and proceeded to forcibly exclude the Republican State officials from their offices in the State House, while at the same time he gave the Democratic contestants other rooms in the building, where they proceeded to usurp the duties of office, and are recognized by him as having perfect titles. A more high-handed disregard of law was never displayed in this country. Without legal process, or a shadow of right, the duly constituted Republican officials, in the full discharge of their duties, and in custody of the public records, were summarily excluded from their rooms, and deprived of their rights, while judicial proceedings are still pending before the courts for the final determination of the title to those offices. It must be remembered that these State officials do not share the quasi disability of Governor Chamberlain in having decisions of the courts against them, for as yet no court has given the slightest countenance to the claims of the Democratic usurpers. The Republican officials have a clear title until the quo warranto case against them is decided by the Supreme Court. No question of law is better settled, and to abide this result Wade Hampton was distinctly obliged.

His action therefore is simply a gross outrage, in contempt of all forms of law, a bold and unscrupulous usurpation accomplished by brute force. Hampton is a notorious bully and liar, his entire public career proving the first characteristic, and his infamous dispatch to President Grant—which Gordon of Georgia joined in asserting that no blood had been shed in South Carolina during the last political campaign, except that shed by Republican lawlessness, fully attests the latter. It is astonishing that the President could have been induced to place the slightest reliance on his word, or in his promise, and it is unfortunate that the first fruit of his policy should be the lives of his people.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1877. MEMBERED GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES. The dismissions yesterday in the bureau of printing and engraving in the Treasury Department are a source of much commiseration on the part of the benevolent in Washington. Three hundred employees, of larger number of whom are indigent families, are in a single day, deprived of the means of living. Not only are they losing their salaries and old decrepit pensions, depending upon them for support are involved in their calamity. If the machinery purchased by the Government were put in motion up to its full capacity, it could employ in its work, transferring the work to points distant from the Capital, this wholesale discharge would not be necessary, and much suffering, which will fall to the lot of these poor people, would be avoided.

THE "DUMMIE STREET CAR" IN WASHINGTON. We are to have a trial of the "Dumie Street Car" in Washington. Its introduction on the street railroads in Philadelphia, has to some extent been a success. The experiment on the Washington and Georgetown railroad will be made in the immediate vicinity of the building used as a State House, in New Orleans, La., and known as Mechanics' Institute, a detachment of United States Infantry. Finding them in that place, I have thought proper to defer the question of their removal until I could determine whether the condition of affairs is now such as to either require or justify continued military intervention in the affairs of the State. In my opinion the Government has no Louisiana such domestic violence as is contemplated by the Constitution as the ground upon which the military power of the National Government may be invoked for the defense of the State. The dismission which exist as to the right of certain claims to the Chief Executive office of that State are to be settled and determined, not by the Executive of the United States, but by such order as the breaking up of Packard's Government, and the Commission seemed to be highly gratified at the absence or retirement on the part of the Nicholls party.

ONLY ONE OF A FAMILY. Secretary Schurz has already indicated his intention to confine the distribution of office to one member to one of a family. A day or so ago he ordered the dismissal of one of two sisters solely on the ground that he would not favor the employment by the Government of one of the same name as the other of the same domestic circle. This is a civil service reform which will receive popular approval and inquiry will satisfy the Secretary that his "pruning hook" may be used in more cases than one.

INFORMATION FROM ALL SOURCES, and from both parties, agrees in stating that, at the Cabinet meeting of Tuesday, another determined effort was made to see if some arrangement could not be effected whereby an extra session of Congress might safely and legally be adjourned. The President and his advisers are unanimous in the opinion that the extra session ought to be avoided if possible, but those who believed it possible were decidedly in the minority. Some of the Cabinet Ministers, among them Secretary Sherman, were very decided in their views that an extra session must be called, and that legislation other than the army appropriation would be required. The Baltimore Sun closes its dispatch (which has confirmation from many other quarters) as follows:

It was evident from the discussion of interchange of bills within one of the members of the Administration that the Secretary would not submit to an extra session of Congress. The Secretary together with some individual members of the Administration have agreed to meet together in extra session on the 4th of June will be issued within a few days.

THE INDIANS. CHEYENNE, WY. T., April 17.—Advices from Fort Robinson, Neb., dated the 16th, state that on the 15th last the village of Sioux previously mentioned as coming in with Spotted Tail, surrendered to General Crook. The spotted Tail Agency. The village numbered about 1,000 persons mainly Sans Ares and mixtejos, under Roman Nose and other chiefs. They asked permission to approach the agency in the afternoon, and they were entering a friendly village, which was granted them.

THE CARRYING TRADE. One of the deplorable results of our civil war was the loss of a large part of our carrying trade upon the ocean. Our merchant marine was to a large extent unemployed, for the reason that it was comparatively useless in the American trade. Our foreign competitors in this line, taking advantage of the situation, monopolized the business of ocean transportation of merchandise, and having lost it, we have only partially regained it. The carrying trade is all things equal, and the probability now is that before the end of another year, a European war will restore to American shipping its former status upon the high seas.

A BILLY PIECE OF BUSINESS. One Billy piece of this city of great character, but a noted agitator, the ex-President pending in the American prison, a few years ago Biggins haunted the White House daily to see the President. He imagined (for, of course, it was all imagination), that Miss Nellie Grant, now Mrs. Sartoris, was deeply in love with him, and he was to "sell out" to the President for the sum of \$50,000. So annoying did he finally become that he was arrested at the instance of the President whom he had supplanted and another on the 15th inst. The man was found to be insane, and was confined in the Government Lunatic Asylum. He was subsequently released and went to Europe, and of his return beyond the suit in question. He is now worth \$50,000 or \$60,000, and is simply being victimized by the lawyers.

A CITY OF STATUARY. We are soon to have two brand new statues, one an equestrian statue of Gen. George H. Thomas, and the other an allegorical statue or group to commemorate the dead of the navy who fell during the rebellion. The latter is a noble and noble work, and is justly famed for its statuary. We have now equestrian statues of Washington, Scott, Jackson and McPherson, and life-size or colossal statues of Washington, Jefferson, Rawlins, Lincoln, and several other heroes adorning our public squares. The latter are a large number of statues in Statuary Hall in the Capital building, some of which are considered excellent in point of merit. Among these is a life-size statue of Washington which formerly occupied a place in the Capitol park at Richmond, Virginia.

PACKARD AND HIS FRIENDS. Whatever opinions may be entertained by some politicians of the policy of a recognition by the administration of the so-called legally elected Governor of Louisiana, it must be admitted that, viewing the controversy from a Republican stand-

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1877. MEMBERED GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES. The dismissions yesterday in the bureau of printing and engraving in the Treasury Department are a source of much commiseration on the part of the benevolent in Washington. Three hundred employees, of larger number of whom are indigent families, are in a single day, deprived of the means of living. Not only are they losing their salaries and old decrepit pensions, depending upon them for support are involved in their calamity. If the machinery purchased by the Government were put in motion up to its full capacity, it could employ in its work, transferring the work to points distant from the Capital, this wholesale discharge would not be necessary, and much suffering, which will fall to the lot of these poor people, would be avoided.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—It was determined at the Cabinet session today that an order should be issued to withdraw all troops from the city of New Orleans to their barracks. The President this afternoon addressed the following letter to Secretary McCrary: EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 20, 1877. Sir.—Prior to my entering upon the duties of the Presidency there had been stationed, by order of my predecessor, in the immediate vicinity of the building used as a State House, in New Orleans, La., and known as Mechanics' Institute, a detachment of United States Infantry. Finding them in that place, I have thought proper to defer the question of their removal until I could determine whether the condition of affairs is now such as to either require or justify continued military intervention in the affairs of the State. In my opinion the Government has no Louisiana such domestic violence as is contemplated by the Constitution as the ground upon which the military power of the National Government may be invoked for the defense of the State. The dismission which exist as to the right of certain claims to the Chief Executive office of that State are to be settled and determined, not by the Executive of the United States, but by such order as the breaking up of Packard's Government, and the Commission seemed to be highly gratified at the absence or retirement on the part of the Nicholls party.

LONG BEFORE these arrangements were consummated a number of packard members of the Senate and House had taken their seats in Nicholls' Legislature. Subsequently a concurrent resolution was passed in the Nicholls' Legislature paying the Republican members who were not elected to return to the Nicholls' Legislature, their mileage *ad per diem*, as contestants. A notable feature of the proceedings upon the floor of Nicholls' House was the withdrawal of seven Democratic members who had been seated in the Nicholls' House, and who gracefully yielded their seats, introducing the colored Republican members who claimed the seats on the floor of the return. Before the House assembled this morning, Keenan, Senator of Plaquemine, who was seated by the arrangement admitting Republicans, called the House to order informally, whereupon Kidd, Democrat, in a feeling address, presented a handsome gold-headed cane to William Ridge, who was seated by the arrangement, and who had been admitted upon contest, but who was one of the first to relinquish his claims to a colored contestant in the interest of adjustment.

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Very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEO. W. MCCRARY, Secretary of War. General Sherman having left his office early this afternoon, did not become acquainted with the action of the Cabinet until evening. The letter of the Secretary of War was transmitted to him early in the morning. He will telegraph it to Lieut. General Sheridan, commanding the Military Division of Missouri, who will give the necessary order for the removal of the troops as above mentioned. General Augur, in command at New Orleans.

Work of the Lightning. About half past five o'clock on Thursday evening the first thunder storm of the season passed over the neighborhood of Trotman's farm, in Butler county, Pa., and in a few minutes after its commencement a flash of lightning struck a 5,000 barrel tank of oil belonging to Vandergrift and Foreman, near the United Pipe station, splitting it from top to bottom as if it were a paper box. The burning oil rushed in all directions, enveloping the Gally & Hasson tanks adjacent, each of which contained 25,000 barrels. The rapidly with which the flames spread caused a general panic. A scene of wild confusion prevailed, and the thoughts of saving anything from the adjacent buildings were buried in the thought of personal safety. In an incredible short space of time the office of the Union Pipe station No. 25, on the Star farm, was enveloped in flames and destroyed. The pump house on the station, while, strangely enough the boiler and tank house, situated right between the two former, were saved. Soon the creek became a blaze of fire for as the oil ran down the right bank after building and rig after rig fell a prey to the flames. The first tank struck completely collapsed, but the other two burned furiously until ten o'clock yesterday morning, when they burst out. Endeavors were at once made to shoot holes in the bottom of the burning tanks by means of a cannon procured from Petrolia, in order to permit the oil to run and prevent the three adjacent tanks, all of which were full, from becoming fired. The attempt proved successful, and the oil ran off in another direction. There was no loss of life, but the entire town of Trotman's was destroyed, but one or two houses being left standing. The losses or insurance cannot be estimated. The well burned was a (Hollow Hope Oil Company; two; Avery well and three tanks; Modoc well; Maud Jack; Oceano No. 1; Frank and Aggie, one; Fairmont, one; Lynch, one; Dougherty, one and Down East, two.

The total number of wells burned was fifteen. The losses will aggregate about \$225,000. The buildings destroyed were the Atlantic Hotel, White's hardware store, Robert's grocery, Thompson's livery establishment, and the McGrawey building, Fitzhugh's hardware store, and the building of the Union pumps and station No. 24.

Peace in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—A committee from the Packard Legislature waited upon the Commission to-day, and requested their friendly offices in securing from the State Government some compensation for policemen as employees who have remained faithful to Packard. The Commission assured them that they would endeavor to meet their wishes, and immediately referred an interview with the Hon. Nicholas, Lieutenant Governor, Wiliz, Speaker Bush, and a number of prominent members of Nicholls' Legislature, to whom they made known the request of the Republican Committee. The subject was favorably considered, and Gov. Nicholls with the advice and consent of his associates, promptly ordered to devote the Governor's contingent fund to this purpose. The fund amounts to thirty and forty thousand dollars, and was appropriated to the aid of Nicholls in establishing his Government. This prompt aid to Republican employes will provide for their immediate wants, and remove much of the dissatisfaction among them consequent upon the breaking up of Packard's Government, and the Commission seemed to be highly gratified at the absence or retirement on the part of the Nicholls party.

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A MANIFESTO FROM PACKARD.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19, 1876. THE BEST TRADE. A new trade has sprung up between this country and Europe which promises to be of enormous benefit to both countries. Beef in London retails at from 23 to 40 cents per pound, which puts it out of the reach of the laboring classes, except as a rarity. The steamer were running from New York to Liverpool with very light cargoes, and the passenger business had dropped off terribly in these hard times. Beef in the carcass had been transported from the West to New York in refrigerator cars, and the thought occurred to some one, "Why not to Europe in refrigerator cars?" The answer was, "Why not?" The steamer were fitted up for the transportation of fresh beef, and the business began. Cattle were brought from the far West to Chicago, Toledo, and other principal points, fed on cheap corn, and slaughtered, the carcasses packed in refrigerator cars, brought to New York, and put into the hold of the steamer; and in ten days the meat was exposed for sale in London, as fresh and sweet as it was the day it was killed. The effect was tremendous. A market for beef was sold in London for twelve and fourteen cents a pound, and the monopolists were troubled. They undertook to deny it as inferior, but a trial dispelled that notion, and now England is very much dependent upon this trade upon the country. The effect of this trade upon the country cannot be over-estimated. Already over two and a half millions of dollars' worth has been exported, and the trade is increasing with wonderful rapidity. It will be a regular demand for cattle for exportation, and America will have another source of revenue, something more to balance our demand for foreign goods. It will be a big help to our agricultural interest.

THE VAN DERBILT WILL NOT SETTLE. The Vanderbilt will not settle. It was understood that Mr. Van H. had agreed to give each of the other heirs a million, in addition to what he inherited from them by father, and that in consideration all proceedings were to be stopped. He settled with all of them but one, Mr. Cornelius Van H. He offered Mrs. L. Van H. money, but as she delayed to settle with Cornelius she refused to take it until he had settled with him. It has not been done, and so it is probable that the whole matter will be reopened. Cornelius' attorney has demanded the most gross injustice in the matter, as the will is worded, "William is not compelled to give his brother a cent of money for disposal as he chooses. They claim it makes Cornelius' attorney liable to carry out the provisions of the will and do nothing more, except as he chooses, and good lawyers believe they can break it.

THE JEWETT THEORY, AND DIRT. The entire inefficiency of the police of New York is shown in the delay in getting a man in relation to the Jewett tragedy. There were three wealthy men found on the floor of the private office of a great store, two dead and one living, with revolvers and the fragments of a hand grenade on the floor. What little is known about it is that the man who was killed, was a Jewett, and the killing. It was known that the younger of the Jewetts was on bad terms with his uncle and the other partner, and that it had been decided to buy him out, and that the meeting that morning was to conclude the arrangement. It was believed that the Jewett was on bad terms with his uncle and the other partner, and that it had been decided to buy him out, and that the meeting that morning was to conclude the arrangement. It was believed that the Jewett was on bad terms with his uncle and the other partner, and that it had been decided to buy him out, and that the meeting that morning was to conclude the arrangement.

Important Arrests of Counterfeiters. WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Secret Service Division of the Treasury received information to-day of the arrest last evening at Osgood, Indiana, of Lyle Levi, Mrs. Missouri Kintz, Mrs. L. Kintz, Mrs. L. Kintz, and Miss Alice Lee. The three first are brother and sisters, and Miss Alice Lee is a niece of the parties. The charge against them is selling and dealing in counterfeit money. They are part of the same party as the counterfeiters of the principal of whom (McCartney) was arrested by officers of the secret service in December last at Richmond, Indiana, and sent to the penitentiary for eighteen years. This gang have long been in terror to the people of Osgood and vicinity, and were a long time the subject of attention from a vigilance committee. The proof against the parties arrested yesterday is conclusive. Officers of the division also arrested yesterday, at Manassas, West Virginia, James B. Freedland, a notorious counterfeit, Gardner, at St. Louis, and two men at Toward, Pennsylvania, for the same offence. Reports to the division here show that the counterfeiting of coin is increasing rapidly. It is principally silver. A report from the Black Hills to Colonel Brooks mentioned the coinage of counterfeit five dollar pieces had been commenced there, and some parties had been arrested for that offence.

SAID THEY COME. CAME ROBINSON, NEB., April 17.—Rumors come here from Crazy Horse country, that the Indians are expected to come towards the agency with about 2,000 people, with the intention of surrendering. They may be expected here in about ten days. The surrender of this band will have the country clear of hostile Indians, and the exception of Sitting Bull's band and some few stragglers from the bands that have come into these agencies.

Discharge of Government Employees. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—A discharge of three hundred employees of the bureau of engraving and printing, in the Treasury Department, took place this afternoon. This list included plate printers, press girls, copyists and other employees of the bureau. There were some very old scenes at the close of the office, and the articles and the employees were informed of the discharge that awaited them. The indications are that before the middle of next month at least six hundred dismissions will be made of persons now in the employment of the government in this city.

A Prominent Boston Lawyer in Jail. BOSTON, April 18.—The Herald says Edward Rand, jr., a lawyer of high standing in this city, and one of the best known authors of horticultural works in America, was lodged in jail at Dedham, Mass., by his bondsmen. The Herald alleges that Rand's financial transactions have been most original, and have been brought about by extravagant living and excessive gambling. For the Democrats who would have had places if Tilden had been elected, join in cursing

OUR NEW-YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, April 19, 1876. THE BEST TRADE. A new trade has sprung up between this country and Europe which promises to be of enormous benefit to both countries. Beef in London retails at from 23 to 40 cents per pound, which puts it out of the reach of the laboring classes, except as a rarity. The steamer were running from New York to Liverpool with very light cargoes, and the passenger business had dropped off terribly in these hard times. Beef in the carcass had been transported from the West to New York in refrigerator cars, and the thought occurred to some one, "Why not to Europe in refrigerator cars?" The answer was, "Why not?" The steamer were fitted up for the transportation of fresh beef, and the business began. Cattle were brought from the far West to Chicago, Toledo, and other principal points, fed on cheap corn, and slaughtered, the carcasses packed in refrigerator cars, brought to New York, and put into the hold of the steamer; and in ten days the meat was exposed for sale in London, as fresh and sweet as it was the day it was killed. The effect was tremendous. A market for beef was sold in London for twelve and fourteen cents a pound, and the monopolists were troubled. They undertook to deny it as inferior, but a trial dispelled that notion, and now England is very much dependent upon this trade upon the country. The effect of this trade upon the country cannot be over-estimated. Already over two and a half millions of dollars' worth has been exported, and the trade is increasing with wonderful rapidity. It will be a regular demand for cattle for exportation, and America will have another source of revenue, something more to balance our demand for foreign goods. It will be a big help to our agricultural interest.

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CURRENT NOTES.

Hon. John A. Kasson was welcomed home by his friends in Des Moines, Iowa, on Friday night. He made a long speech, in the course of which he said he was not prepared to interfere unreservedly with the policy of the President. He said he would do all in his power to uphold the law, but he would not be a party to any measure that would be a detriment to the country. He said he would do all in his power to uphold the law, but he would not be a party to any measure that would be a detriment to the country.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune says that in the whole journey from Richmond, Va., to Charlottesville, Va., he did not see a single white man at work in the fields. Everywhere there was the negro who was plowing and planting. The whites were possibly drilling in rifle clubs, but they might better deny these titles of the fields every political right.

Hon. Thomas W. Conway, late Superintendent of Education in Louisiana, has written a letter in the course of the current-baggers, regarding all Northern Republicans who have gone South since the war as contemptuously spoken of. He contends that they have given education to the freedmen and elected Hayes, and that without their help the Republican party could not have made either reconstruction or emancipation effective.

If we were going to state the Republican opinion in Iowa, as we have heard and seen it expressed, one-half the members of the party in this State would be in favor of the course of the