

10 O'CLOCK Tuesday morning, July 24th. Dispatches just received, state that General Hancock with 100 regular troops was attacked by the strikers, between Harrisburg and Reading. The troops fired on the mob killing fifty and then retreated.

The Market Street bridge at Philadelphia has been burned by the strikers.

The President is emphatic in his determination to allow no Government employe to mix in politics, even though he may be asked by the Government to employ.

We were under the impression that slavery was abolished.

A POSTMASTER out in Wisconsin says: "If an edict is issued that office-holders shall not edit political papers, we shall cling to the office and change this to a Sunday-school journal."

The German Government has printed and distributed throughout the country, life-size portraits of the potato-bug, and has issued an order that all American vessels reaching German harbors shall be inspected to see if any of the family are on board. Despite all precautions we fear that they will soon have more American visitors of this class, than they will care to accommodate.

We hope the New York Tribune will not get excited or discouraged, but we tremble when we hear it going on at the following rate: "I am a Spiritualist," said Oliver Johnson, "but I am not a damned fool." We are civil-service reformers, but we do not expect impossibilities, and are sadly conscious that the millennium has not arrived.—Inter-Ocean.

It was John Phelan who believed who succeeded in conquering an irate and combative editor, by inserting his nose in the mouth of his foe, and thus holding him down. A similarly astute feat is being performed by the Southern Republicans who are abandoning their organizations, for the purpose of distracting and dividing the enemy. At least that is the effect predicted by the gushing scribbles who do up the politics of the country from a Washington stand point.

A LITTLE while ago very many Republican papers professed to regard the civil service policy of the administration with favor which are now retracting their steps, evidently frightened at the developments which an exposition of the new system is daily working. It is right the policy adopted should be tested in all respects. There is nothing which helps so much to secure the repeal of a defective or an odious law as its stern enforcement. We hope to see the President's policy carried out to its fullest extent. That will not only have a happy effect on all his friends, but it will also affect the President in the right manner.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

IT WORKS WELL. The South is resuming its condition "as it was" and the early impulse which gave the bowie knife its point is being fast resumed, with the addition of the poisoner's stealthy weapon to help "an enemy" out of the way. Witnesses who testify in court against parties who are "civilized" have a hard time of it. Recently three men were arrested in Huntsville, Ala., for passing counterfeit money, and the case has been hanging in the United States District Court for years. Among the witnesses for the government were J. S. Malloy, Paul Boulton, Thomas Maxwell (merchant), a man named Dill and Joseph E. Davis, Mayor of Tuscaloosa. Malloy was assassinated at Blount Springs; Boulton was killed at Tuscaloosa; Maxwell was poisoned; Dill was stabbed and killed; and a few days ago Mayor Davis was poisoned.

Speaking of guns—our Democratic

partisans, particularly those of the Southern persuasion, are rapidly divesting themselves of the fear of, or opposition from the Military arm of the Government. During the last session of Congress they howled incessantly about bayonet drills, swore they never would be civilized, no, never, until the foot of the last military tyrant was removed from the sacred soil of the south, and persistently voted against the usual appropriation for the support of the army, unless it was stipulated in the bill, that no portion of the force was to be used in the Southern States. Now their time is suddenly changed. The "sovereign State" of West Virginia finds itself, with all the resources of the much wanted "home rule," unable to protect the property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in its own citizens, and bawls lustily to the President to send Federal troops to its assistance, to prevent its being gored by its own ox.

The Baltimore American gives these howling Derivatives of modern Democracy, the following sound rap over the knuckles:

A most remarkable incident of the firm's strike in the appeal made to the United States Government for troops to restore the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in the possession of its business as a common carrier. When the Southern Governors used to call upon the President for troops to suppress the rebellion, they were berated and howled at by all the Democratic editors in the country. "Why should we send Federal troops to suppress the rebellion of these Southern States?" they would cry. "Why should we send Federal troops to suppress the rebellion of these Southern States?" they would cry.

Here is a precisely similar condition of affairs. The law is the law, and the operations of a great railroad company are suspended. The local civil authorities are unable to restore order. The aid of the state militia is invoked, but the soldiers fraternize with the law-breakers and refuse to obey the orders of their superiors. In this instance the governor turns to the United States Government and asks for troops to suppress the rebellion. This may be a very proper proceeding under the circumstances, but what becomes of "local self-government"?

The surrender of Louisiana and South Carolina to the Democratic mob was justified on the ground that a government which cannot sustain itself against its unruly citizens, without the support of the Federal Government, ought to go down. What about a State government that cannot defend itself against a few strikers, without the aid of Federal troops? Is "local self-government" played out? How Democrats, crack your cheeks! The government of West Virginia has to be propped up by Federal bayonets.

The news-gatherers about Washington, who have been writing all kinds of twaddle about the probable election of a Republican Speaker of the next House by the co-operation of a handful of Southern conservatives, are beginning to weaken visibly. The latest outgivings are that "President Hayes does not now expect the election of a Republican, while persons near him think there ought to be a sufficient appreciation of his course in regard to the South to induce Southern members to support an independent candidate against the regular Democratic caucus nominee." The "persons near the President" will catch larks when the skies fall, meanwhile they may possess their souls with patience. The falling of the skies, and the voting by the Democrats for a Republican speaker, are equal probabilities.

BEN WADE.

A Statement from the Old "War-Horse" Himself.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The National Republican recently announced, by reliable authority, that Ben Wade had been reconciled to the President's policy. This has called forth a letter from the ex-Senator to the Republican, in which he says: "While I do not permit my sentiments to be misrepresented for the sake of a few dollars, believing that it has done more to sustain the rights of man and promote the principles of a just government than any political organization of which we have an account, I can not permit my sentiments to be misrepresented. Now, I should like to know who, or what, is your 'reliable authority' for the above statement? Certainly I have authorized no one to make such a statement, or to any other. Since my letter to Mr. Payne, which was creditably published, I have written to no one upon the President's policy, and have spoken to very few persons upon the subject, and then always in defense of the sentiments of that letter, which few heretofore oppose. I regret to say that I have been assailed by rags and mud in the South, and in the North, and confirmed me in the correctness of the sentiments expressed in that letter. I will add that I greatly fear this policy, under the color of what is called 'Local Self-Government,' is but an ignominious surrender of the principles of patriotism for which our armies fought, and for which thousands upon thousands of brave men died, and without which the Government was a failure and our boasted 'Government a myth.'"

A young fellow who indulges in the use of strong drink, says at night he feels as if he owed all his money in the world, and in the morning as if he owned none, and was in arrears for his taxes on what he owned the night before.

The Great Strike at

Pittsburgh.

RIOT, MURDER AND ARSON.

The City in the Hands of an

Infuriated Mob.

Cowardly Conduct

of Pittsburgh

Soldiers,

&c.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT \$10,000,000.

About one o'clock the first section of the military train from Philadelphia arrived at the Union Depot, and about two o'clock another train arrived, bringing in a force of about six hundred men in addition to the Pittsburgh troops already quartered at the outer depot. The news of their arrival, and the intelligence that they would be used in forcing the strikers to abandon the track and property of the company, caused an intense increase of excitement. Crowds of people took their way to the scene of action, thousands with the intention of witnessing the scene from the heights above, and many doubtless with the hope of aiding and abetting in any outbreak which might result. It was the general hope, however, that the military force would prove sufficient to overcome the strikers and prevent any serious trouble.

On Saturday afternoon Judge Ewing issued a number of warrants for the arrest of some of the leading strikers, which were placed in the hands of Sheriff Hill, who swore in his force of about twenty men to enforce the writs. The military force was directed to disperse the mob and arrest the ringleaders at the outer depot.

After consultation between the railway officials and officers in command of the military, it was decided to use the Philadelphia troops in clearing the tracks of the rioters. The military force was directed to disperse the mob and arrest the ringleaders at the outer depot.

At eleven o'clock Saturday night the mob resorted to incendiarism, which in the hands of the riotous mob was a weapon of destruction. The destruction of property, has not been equalled in the United States, or perhaps in any other country. In order to dislodge the troops who had taken refuge in the "old round house," a car was switched on to the track and run up to the building, where it was set on fire. The flames shot up and the building was consumed.

The mob, encouraged by the success of their efforts, and many of them having been maddened by liquor, and others bent on pillage and plunder, were incited to other and greater acts of incendiarism. From the first car was set on fire, and the flames spread to the other cars. The mob, encouraged by the success of their efforts, and many of them having been maddened by liquor, and others bent on pillage and plunder, were incited to other and greater acts of incendiarism.

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to which they went.

The first move of the rioters was to obtain arms. With a singular and almost criminal lack of foresight, the rioters of the various city military organizations had been left unguarded with a considerable amount of guns in them. A party of men at once started up Penn Avenue to the Forty-third street armory, where about thirty muskets, belonging to Company I, Fourteenth Regiment, were secured. With these arms the party marched down the avenue to the top of a drum. Other gangs followed down town for the same purpose. The army of Knapp's battery, in the morning, was dangerously close to the Union Depot. The mob seemed to grow impatient in their desire for the destruction of this structure, and burning cars were run in to hurry on its destruction.

By three o'clock in the afternoon the rioters had gathered in large numbers close to the Union Depot. The mob seemed to grow impatient in their desire for the destruction of this structure, and burning cars were run in to hurry on its destruction. The rioters had gathered in large numbers close to the Union Depot. The mob seemed to grow impatient in their desire for the destruction of this structure, and burning cars were run in to hurry on its destruction.

By this time the lower part of the city was filled by immense gangs of rioting, yelling rioters, who seemed animated by the worst spirit, and the intelligence that they would be used in forcing the strikers to abandon the track and property of the company, caused an intense increase of excitement.

Up to this time the prosecution of vigorous measures by the authorities at the outer depot would have resulted in clearing the streets and restoring order. The rioters were organized, easily packed and ready to break into confusion and seek shelter on the most trivial cause.

From this time out desultory attacks were made upon the railway shops by firing from the streets, calling out an occasional response from the rioters. At about five o'clock a night cannon was brought up and opened fire on the lower round house, and a breach of the walls. A volley from the troops stamped the rioters and caused the desertion of the cannon, but the military did not take advantage of this success.

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A RAILROAD WAR.

Strike of Railroad Fire-

men.

ALL FREIGHT TRAF-

FIC STOPPED.

United States Troops Called

Out.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 16.—The firemen of all freight trains in the Baltimore and Ohio road, twenty-five or thirty in number, struck on Monday morning at 7 o'clock. The company put new men on their engines at once, but the strikers interfered to prevent them from starting the trains. A large mob assembled at the depot, and a riot at one time was imminent. Colonel Deplaine, with all the troops at his command, arrested the ringleaders of the strike and attempted to protect the new firemen in the discharge of their duties, but the strikers were reinforced by a large body of citizens, swelling the crowd to a large mob. With the assistance of this mob the strikers succeeded in rescuing their comrades. The new firemen are now completely intimidated, and there is no prospect at present of any freight trains being able to pass the depot. The strikers have done no damage to property, and passenger trains are permitted to pass unimpeded.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—About forty firemen and brakemen of freight trains on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, struck this morning on account of a reduction in wages, which went into effect to-day. They stopped two freight trains and beat one of the new firemen. The police dispersed the strikers and no further difficulty occurred.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 17.—8:50 A. M.—Colonel Faulkner, with seventy-five men of the Berkley Light Infantry Guards, armed with loaded muskets, took charge of one of the west bound freight trains that had been detained by the strikers here, and attempted to move it on its way west. The strikers and their friends were at the company's yards in large numbers and assuming a threatening attitude. As the train started on its way through the town in charge of an engine, one of the new firemen, who had been fired upon by the mob and one of the soldiers wounded. The military returned the fire at once and killed one of the rioters. This was followed by the wildest excitement. Some of the strikers were killed, and the train was derailed on the face of many in the crowd. A scene of confusion as now presented it is impossible to describe.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—Since the displacement of the strikers at the gas house, this morning, a riotous character has occurred at any of the stations or on the tracks of the railroad within the city limits or vicinity. The freight trains have not left Baltimore to-day and probably will not move until the blockade at Martinsburg is broken. The strikers are said to be confined to firemen and brakemen. No engineers, conductors or other employes so far have taken part in it east of the Ohio river. The road has about four hundred firemen, three times that number of brakemen and 200 of other employes. The strikers and their friends, numbering fully one thousand men, are marching about bidding defiance to the military and the authorities. Some seventy-five or eighty engines are congregated here, and none are allowed to depart, except those carrying the mail. The men have notified the engineers, that in case any engineer shall attempt to take a train out of town he will be immediately shot. At noon a cattle train bound for Baltimore attempted to start, whereupon the rioters locked on board and with drawn revolvers aimed at the heads of the engineer and fireman compelled them to run the train into the stock yards, where the cattle were unloaded. The passenger trains are not interfered with, as the strike is entirely confined to transportation men.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—A special to the Evening News from Martinsburg, West Virginia, dated 12:30 p. m. says the rioters are still firm and determined in their attitude. The strikers and the presence of the military only serves to exasperate them. The town is still in a state of excitement and the strikers and their friends, numbering fully one thousand men, are marching about bidding defiance to the military and the authorities. Some seventy-five or eighty engines are congregated here, and none are allowed to depart, except those carrying the mail. The men have notified the engineers, that in case any engineer shall attempt to take a train out of town he will be immediately shot. At noon a cattle train bound for Baltimore attempted to start, whereupon the rioters locked on board and with drawn revolvers aimed at the heads of the engineer and fireman compelled them to run the train into the stock yards, where the cattle were unloaded. The passenger trains are not interfered with, as the strike is entirely confined to transportation men.

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troops have been ordered to the

scene of the disturbance. Part of

this number will be sent from here

and part from Fort M'Henry. They

are ordered to proceed with the great

dispatch.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The troops

ordered to Martinsburg are the Second

artillery, consisting of 12 officers and

200 men from the Washington Arsenal.

Fort M'Henry and are all under the

command of General French. They

will leave immediately and

General French is ordered on his

arrival at Martinsburg to report to

Colonel Delaplaine and Governor

Mathews.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The western

train due here at 7:50 o'clock

this morning did not arrive until

near 12 o'clock. This train brought

from Wheeling Governor Matthews

and a company of militia, who were

landed at Martinsburg. It was

stated on the train that the delay

was occasioned by a mob of strikers

waiting for Governor Matthews and

the military and by the time lost in

slacking up beyond Martinsburg as

a precautionary measure to avoid

obstructions, etc. Passengers by this

train, some of whom were from

Washington, represent that affairs

were quiet this morning. Some

assert that the worst has not

occurred; that the people in West

Virginia generally sympathize with

the strikers, and the strikers, are

determined to allow no freight

trains to pass. It is also stated

that it will be impossible to put

down with any State troops and that

nothing but regular troops will be

of any service. The general sympathy

with the men, some of the Martins-

burg people, however, is not so

fact that under the usual arrange-

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