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NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1877.

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WAR NOTES.

The Russians Will Give Up the Passes of the Balkan Mountains.

(Special to the Democrat.)
LONDON, Aug. 13.—A news correspondent states that Gen. Dragomiroff is in Tirnova and not before Lovatza.
Prince Minsky is entrenched before Solvi.
After the abandonment of Kazoulik it seems doubtful whether the Balkan passes will continue to be held by the Russians.

Terrible Condition of Affairs at Eski Saghra.

(Special to the Democrat.)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13.—Advices from Syria say that a civil war of extermination is being carried on at Eski Saghra. All male Christians of the native population have been sentenced to death by the Turkish General.
Karabuner is crowded with fugitives. There is only one well in the place and there are sixteen thousand troops there. The wounded, sick and fugitives are perishing from thirst.

Reinforcements For Mehmet Ali.

(Special to the Democrat.)
LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Turkish troops from the Caucasus have reinforced Mehmet Ali and Suleiman Pasha. The latter's army will be increased to seventy thousand men. The Russians are retreating from Kalafor and Kalora.

The Turks Burn a Hospital.

(Special to the Democrat.)
PARIS, Aug. 13.—A telegram from Gabrova says reports have been received there that the Turks burned the hospital at Eski Saghra, containing 800 sick.

Turkey and England.

(Special to the Democrat.)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13.—It is stated on good authority that the Turkish ambassador at London recently wrote to the Porte that he had reason to believe that the British government would shortly ask permission for their fleet to enter the Bosphorus on certain contingencies for protection of the Christians, and it is said the Porte replied that the fleet could only come as the avowed ally of Turkey; also, that this reply was withdrawn on the remonstrance of Layard, the British representative at Constantinople.

The Atrocities Committed by Bashi Bazuks and Bulgarians.

(Special to the Democrat.)
LONDON, Aug. 13.—A correspondent at Karabunar writes that appalling accounts are received daily of the sufferings of fugitives from the districts devastated by the Bashi Bazuks and Bulgarians. Thousands of women and children are homeless and perishing for want of shelter and food. The Bulgarians are behaving much in the same manner as the Bashi Bazuks, and it will be impossible for the Christians and Mohammedans to live together again in the disturbed districts.

The English officers write that the stories of Russian atrocities in Armenia are untrue. The Turkish regulars behaved well, but the irregulars were guilty of atrocities past belief.

Cholera in the Russian Camp.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard says it is rumored that cholera has appeared in the Russian camp.
The weather to-day has broken. There are heavy and continuous rains. The natives say wet weather may be expected for a fortnight at this season, which must greatly conduce to the spread of sickness in the army.

No Fighting for Three Weeks.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Standard's Bucharest correspondent telegraphs: An eminent personage here had an interview with the Grand Duke Nicholas Thursday. The latter admitted that the troops were somewhat demoralized, and said there was no probability of a resumption of operations for three weeks, when he would have received a reinforcement of 100,000 men.

Greece is for War.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The News' Vienna correspondent telegraphs: Advices from Athens state that the departure of troops to the frontier continues amid much enthusiasm. The King will hold a review near the frontier at Larina. Two Prussian generals have been invited to command, but they declined.

Servia's Non-Intervention.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Times' occasional correspondent at Vienna speaks very positively relative to Servia's non-intervention in the immediate future.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Indian Troubles.

(Special to the Democrat.)
HELENA, Mont., Aug. 13.—A courier has just arrived from Gibbons' camp with dates to the 11th. He says that Gibbons' supply train and camp were not captured.
Howard had arrived and would pursue the Indians as soon as his command arrived. The Indians had disappeared, in which direction it is not yet known.

The Big Hole Battle.

(Special to the Democrat.)
CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Gen. Gibbons reports from Big Hole Pass, August 11, as follows: My loss in the battle of 9th was seven officers and fifty-three men killed and wounded. I am satisfied that the Indians suffered much more, for the surprise was complete, and many were killed in the Tepees or running out. Forty dead Indians were counted on about half the battle-field.

Gen. Howard has just arrived, and I believe he can catch them again. As soon as his command arrives, and I can get the services of a doctor, I propose to move to Deer Lodge and take most of our wounded. I fear Lieut. English is mortally hurt.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 11.—Gen. Sheridan, Chicago: A dispatch just received from Gen. Gibbons, dated Big Hole Pass, August 9, which says:
We surprised the Nez Percés camp here this morning, and got possession of it after a hard fight, in which both sides lost heavily. Capt. Logan and Lieut. Bradley are killed; myself, Capt. Williams and Lieuts. Coolidge, Woodruff and English wounded; the last seriously.

A. H. TERRY,
Brigadier General Commanding.

The Maine Administration Republicans.

(Special to the Democrat.)
PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 13.—A mass meeting of Administration Republicans, to indorse

Gov. Conner, has been suggested, and letters are coming in from various parts of the State recommending it, but it is said that if a convention is held there will be a strong movement by the leading opponents of Blaine to nominate a candidate to draw off votes from Gov. Conner.

A Big Mortgage.
(Special to the Democrat.)
NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—It is announced on authority that the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company has executed a mortgage for a hundred millions of dollars upon their property in Pennsylvania.

The Joyce Habras Corpus Case.

(Special to the Democrat.)
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—The habras corpus case of Col. John A. Joyce, formerly United States Revenue Agent of this District, under Gen. John McDonald, was decided to-day at Jefferson City by Judge Keekus, of the District Court. A discharge was granted Joyce on condition that he and his surety should enter into a recognizance of a thousand dollars to appear and answer any order of court which may be issued in this or the Appellate Court. The assistant prosecuting attorney immediately filed papers on appeal to the United States Circuit Court.

Blaine's Views on the Southern and Labor Questions.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—A special to the Baltimore Sun says: Mr. Blaine, in a letter to a friend in Washington, expresses his approval of the Southern policy of President Hayes will be lost sight of in the agitation of labor troubles. It conveys the impression that while he will endeavor to keep on top in the agitation of the labor question, he will take care not to abandon his line of action on the Southern question.

Stopping the Mines.

SCRANTON, Aug. 13.—Two hundred and fifty men stopped the pump men in several mines in and about Carbondale, put out the fires, and the mines are again flooded.

Crooked Whisky Suits.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—Four more suits against distillers' bonds have been entered in the United States Circuit Court by the government; one each against Richard B. Jones and Pat C. Murray, government store-keepers, for \$10,000, and two against R. W. Ulrich, one for \$10,000 and the other for \$50,000. All these whisky cases will come up at the September term.

Loss of a Yacht.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The yacht Pimlico capsized in a squall. Four persons were drowned.

CAPITAL NEWS.

An Editor Cowhided.

(Special to the Democrat.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—William J. Murtagh, proprietor of the National Republican, was cowhided this morning in front of his office by James R. Wheatley, of Harrodsburg, Ky., on account of articles which appeared in that paper reflecting upon his private character.

A Mexican Decision.

(Special to the Democrat.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Supreme Court of Mexico has decided that the legislative, executive and judicial powers are independent, and that the functions of one cannot be delegated or exercised by the other.

Butler to Lead the Labor Movement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Butler's intentions are to make the Southern question secondary to the workingmen's, whose champion he proposes to be.

Pay Your Washerwoman.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Treasury Department has issued a circular that its employees must pay their washerwoman, etc.

Commissioners to Sitting Bull.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The War Department designates Gen. Crook, and the Interior invites John A. Welsh, of Philadelphia, to act as commissioner to Sitting Bull.

The President Will Pay His Fare.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—President Hayes has determined that he will pay the fare of his party on their way except when the party are in charge of a committee.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

(Special to the Democrat.)
LONDON, Aug. 13.—Consols for money 95 3/4-16; U. S. 5-20's, 106 1/2; do 1867, 106 1/2; 10-40's, 110 1/2; new 5's 107 1/2; Erie 9 1/4.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Gold 105 1/2; U. S. 6's of 1861, 111 1/2; do coupons 112 1/2; 5-20's of 1864, coupons, 106 1/2; do 1865, new issue, 108 1/2; do 1867, 108 1/2; do 1868, coupons, 111 1/2; 10-40's, 109 1/2; do coupons 112 1/2; currency 6's, 124 1/2; new 5's 106 1/2 @ 106 1/2.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

(Special to the Democrat.)
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—Flour dull. Wheat unchanged. Wheat lower; No. 2 red \$1 25 1/2 bid each; No. 3 do \$1 19 1/2; cash, \$1 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2; August, 10 1/2 @ 11 September. Corn is lower; 40 1/2 @ 41 1/2; October. Oats lower; 25 bid cash; sales at 15 1/2 @ 24 1/2. Whisky quiet. Pork lower; 136 1/2 bid cash; sales at 13 1/2 @ 14 1/2; September. Dry salt meat lower; clear ribs 6 1/2; clear 7; the latter delivered. Bacon lower; 5 1/2 @ 7 1/2. Lard nominal.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13.—Flour quiet. Wheat in moderate demand; white at \$1 25 1/2 @ 35. Corn quiet, 17 1/2 @ 18. Oats dull, 22 1/2 @ 30. Whisky, \$1 08. Pork nominal, \$13 75. Lard quiet; steam, 8 1/2. Bulk meats dull, 56 1/2 @ 67 1/2. Bacon quiet, 5 1/2 @ 6 1/2.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Pork quiet, \$12 92 1/2 @ 12 95 for September; \$12 82 1/2 @ 12 85 for October. Lard quiet, 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2 for September. Corn quiet, 43 1/2 @ 43 1/2; August, 42 1/2; September, 43 1/2; cash, 42 1/2 @ 43 1/2; weak, \$1 04 1/2; August, 97 1/2; September, 96 1/2.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13.—Uplands, Low Mid-midling clause, September and October delivery, 6 3/4-32d, November and December 6 1/4-1d, new crop, shipped November and December, by rail, 6 1/2.

Sales American 8000; Middling Uplands, Low Mid-midling clause, September delivery, 6 1/4-16d.

RIVER NEWS.

(Special to the Democrat.)
MEMPHIS, Aug. 13.—Departed—Golden City for New Orleans; Lotus No. 3, for Madison, Indiana.

Buy your buggies and carriages from L. T. Maddux, 35 Carondelet street, near corner Gravier.

A bull fight on St. Shon's day in Orizaba broke up with a collision between the military and police forces.

PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE.

PROGRAMME MAPPED OUT FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

(Special Correspondence of the N. O. Democrat.)
NEW YORK, August 9, 1877.

All Under Pretext of the Maintenance of Social Order.
In a recent letter, which the maw-worms of journalism will undoubtedly denounce as "sensational," I declared that a tremendous effort would next winter be made by the combined capitalist forces and influences of the country to secure an immediate increase of the regular army, "for the better maintenance of social order and the more perfect security of person and property," as the affrighted

BANKERS AND BONDHOLDERS phrase it. This increase is to be considerable enough to practically revolutionize our military system. If the design was merely to augment to say "a war footing" the force already organized; involving perhaps the enlistment of 8000 new men and thereby an augmentation of the army to say 33,000 men, we might look upon the movement as temporary, the net result of a scare or something of that sort, and there would be nothing starting in the premises.

But the programme now under advisement and which will be developed very soon after Congress is organized, contemplates no such HALF-WAY MEASURES. I am enabled by a curious freak of journalistic fortune, to give you what you will ultimately discover to be an accurate outline of the plan of re-organization which has been resolved upon.

You know our regular army at present consists of ten regiments of cavalry, five of artillery and twenty-five of infantry, besides engineers and the various staff corps. There is no intention of augmenting these last named arms of the service, for that they are already "cadreized" on a basis adequate to an army embracing two complete corps, or 75,000 men, in round numbers.

The same is true of the general staff, the general field and the non-combatant departments. The increase, therefore, is to be wrought upon the strict

LINE OF THE SERVICE. As at present organized, each regiment of cavalry consists of twelve troops or six squadrons which are, by an arrangement peculiar to our service arranged in three battalions of four troops each, commanded by a major. The normal "peace footing" of our cavalry is sixty men to the troop, 240 to the "battalion" and 720 to the regiment; while the maximum is 183 to the troop, 412 to the "battalion" and 1236 to the regiment. The proposed plan of reorganization does not contemplate the formation of any new regiments, so that the number of full colonelcies will remain, as at present, ten. But the battalions are to be given a

DISTINCTIVE ORGANIZATION. As in the British army, raised to eight troops each instead of four, and commanded by a lieutenant colonel instead of a major. The present plan of designating the troops of the regiment by the letters of the alphabet from A to L is to be abandoned and the troop designations are to be by battalion from A to H. Thus, instead of saying, as at present, "Troop A, B, etc., Sixth Cavalry," the new designation will be, "Troop A, B, etc., First, Second or Third Battalion, Sixth Regiment."

Each of these new battalions of eight troops will be a unit of service, and the regimental organization will, in consequence, lapse into a unit of administration. Full colonelcies will become, as in the British army, honorary commissions to be held by general officers, and the lieutenant colonelcies of the battalions will become the executive rank of the commands.

THE NUMBER OF MAJORS. Will probably be left as it is now, the increase of officers being that each regiment will have three lieutenant colonels as against one in the existing system; twenty-four captains as against twelve, and forty-eight lieutenants as against twenty-four. The increase of rank and file will be, of course, just double the present force, numerically speaking, but the substantial result will be to substitute thirty units of service having all the practical properties of regiments for the ten which now exist. The experience of the British service is that for all the uses of a peace establishment; that is to say, police duty at home, in India and the Colonies, eight troops form the most available and every way the "handiest" unit of service. That the same rules would apply to our service cannot be questioned, for the business of our thirty battalions under the new regime would be almost exclusively a repressive or

POLICE DUTY, not at all dissimilar to that performed by the British cavalry in India. The regiment of twelve troops is too large for a unit of service and too small for subdivision. So far as I know ours is the only civilized army in which the cavalry unit of service contains more than eight captains.

The reorganization of the artillery is to be in a substantially similar direction, though it is possible that, in view of our extended line of coast defense, two new regiments may be organized, to be mustered specifically as "GARRISON ARTILLERY."

The five regiments already in the service will retain their present organization of twelve batteries each, but the complement of each battery will be increased, and its armament raised from the six-gun to the eight-gun formation, the additional guns to be Gatlings. This is one plan. Another plan is to reorganize the artillery completely, by making two of the existing regiments horse or flying artillery, arming them with Gatlings and mounting the cannoners; retaining the other three regiments in their present form of field artillery, and then recruiting two or more new regimental organizations for "garrison" purposes.

THE INFANTRY REORGANIZATION will be effected, like that of the cavalry, on the basis of the existing regimental formations. At present each regiment of infantry has ten companies, of a normal peace strength of seventy-seven men and a war maximum of one hundred—though I believe there is precedent for the recruitment of companies to one hundred and twenty. The actual strength of our infantry regiments has been for some

time considerably below the normal peace footing; indeed, many of the regiments have been maintained at the minimum of rank and file ever since 1869. The field and line officers of an infantry regiment are: one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, ten captains and twenty lieutenants, and the regiment is the unit of both administration and service. The number of colonelcies will not be increased. But

THE BATTALION SYSTEM of the British army will be adopted, modified only in minor particulars. It is proposed to establish "Brigade depots," which will serve for stations of instruction for three regiments each, and where "depot battalions" are to be maintained, where recruits may be mustered and drilled, and from which men may be drafted into the regular battalions, as the exigencies of the service may require. Each regiment is to have two service battalions of ten companies each; or in other words, each of the old regiments is to be divested of its character as a

UNIT OF EXECUTION, transformed into a unit of tradition and administration, embracing two executive units or battalions of the same strength of the regiment as now established. At the same time provision is to be made for the addition of one or two new battalions to each regiment, as the exigencies of the service may require, so that under the new regime the infantry regiment will consist of two full battalions of ten companies, each commanded by a lieutenant colonel, and complete in all its appointments as a service unit; or, it may consist of four battalions.

This is as brief space as I can put the new programme into and give you a clear understanding of its scope. You observe that, in a word, it contemplates the abandonment of our present system—which is, in fact, obsolete—and the adoption of the new European system of execution, retaining the old formations only in name, for the sake of their traditions and for purposes of military administration only. The resulting effect will be to very nearly

DOUBLE THE PRESENT FORCE, numerically, and to much more than double its effective capacity for the uses that the future may develop.

I presume this programme will meet with some resistance, but I am confident that it will go through. It will be supported almost unanimously by the Republicans in both branches, and the bondholding Democrats from the North, of the Hewitt school, are very likely to manage in some way to

"LET THE BILL PASS," even if they do not actively promote it by voice and vote.

It will be a strange commentary upon the mutability of human affairs if the first considerable act of the Congress elected in our Centennial year should be to establish a standing army on the very model of that army against the oppression of whose hayne the fathers revolted a hundred years ago.

The rallying cry will be "the maintenance of social order." Ah, well, that has been the slogan of three separate

COUPS D'ETATS in France within the last eighty years. It is a good phrase; but it has been prostituted to the basest ends of ambition, tyranny and cruelty oftener and more successfully than any other phrase in language. We are very likely to see it so prostituted again. In the meantime let labor give up its loins and count the cost. Capital does not propose to be caught napping again with nothing between its helpless money bags and the fury of the mob

EXCEPT HARTMAN'S MILITIA. A year from this time a mob of strikers will find themselves confronted with a different adversary from the one they encountered two weeks ago. J. Gould's newspaper in New York not long ago remarked that in an appeal to brute force between classes in this country the fortunes of the day would be with the class who had money to hire soldiers! I shouldn't wonder if that remark was pretty near true. If it is true, why, then, the sooner the masses of the people are reduced to the slavery for which alone they are fit, the better it will be for all parties concerned; and the sooner we shall see that "maintenance of social order" which has been so often translated into such synonyms as "usurpation," "despotism" and "oppression." A. C. B.

THE PITTSBURG COMMUNISTS ORGANIZING.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)
The Pittsburg Communists met Thursday night and organized for the autumn political campaign, after singing their favorite air, "We'll hang Gen. Pearson on a sour apple tree." One of the speakers thought they should demand of Congress \$10,000,000 to enable them to travel about and "buy fertile lands" upon which to settle. The speakers declared that "the politics of the world are to be convulsed, and a new political party is to lift the workingman from despair." It will be observed in this connection that the Pittsburg people have earnestly requested the general government to make Pittsburg a permanent military post.

Among the many changes to take place soon on the grand boulevard none will be more striking and more indicative of the good time to come than the swaying to the breeze the banners of the grand "Palais Royal." Our enterprising friend Levy, who has for so many years been the popular proprietor of the dollar store, No. 137 Canal street, seems to have had his faith shaken in republican institutions and ideas, and is determined, with one fell swoop, to obliterate the name of dollar store forever. He is making preparations for the opening of this elegant and gorgeous establishment, and nothing will be spared in making it the most attractive place in the Southern country. Levy's dollar store is known throughout the whole South, and as it has been known for its promptness in filling orders and the polite attention of the clerks, and the place to get everything, so will the Palais Royal grow into popular favor, for we will see in the large and gilded signs that are to adorn the building evidences of a new era, a prosperity which we have longed for but never expected until the present time.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

Resolutions Adopted by the Virginia Conservative Convention.

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)
RICHMOND, Aug. 11.—Whereas, the good people of the State of Virginia, represented by the Conservative party, have been greatly concerned and agitated by representations and misrepresentations as to what would be the probable action of this convention upon the subject of the State debt, and it has become vitally important to the preservation of the integrity and harmony of the people that an authoritative expression of opinion should be promulgated upon that question; and

Whereas, the future welfare, power and prosperity of this commonwealth depends upon the continued existence and cohesion of the Conservative party of Virginia in convention assembled;

1. While the Conservative party, true to the past glorious history of Virginia, and proud of her good name and fame among the nations of the earth, would scorn to repudiate her just obligations, and are resolved to preserve inviolate the public faith and credit, yet we cannot but view with concern and anxiety the accumulation of our financial difficulties and the increasing weight of our public debt; we therefore earnestly urge upon the legislative and executive branches of the government the importance of using all just and honorable means of bringing about an adjustment of the obligations of the commonwealth which will bring the payment of interest upon our indebtedness within the resources of the State derived from the present rates of taxation and do equal justice to all classes of our creditors.

2. That every effort should be used by the legislative department of the State to reduce the expenditures of the government and return to the methods of frugality, economy and moderation practised by our forefathers, and approved by former generations of Virginians, even in the palmy days of our prosperity.

3. That in the approaching election of members of the Legislature it is earnestly recommended by the convention that the people shall elect their representatives with a view to their wisdom and integrity, and their ability to deal with the difficulties represented by the financial situation of the commonwealth.

4. That past experiences demonstrate the great benefit resulting to the people of Virginia from an active, thorough and efficient conservative organization, representing the views and wishes of all classes and conditions. That in order to continue to enjoy such benefits and preserve that organization, and, by mutual concessions, to settle all differences of opinion justly and fairly inside of the party—

5. That we hereby ratify and reaffirm the vital principle of conservatism, as embodied in the platforms of our party heretofore promulgated, and hereby declare our uncompromising opposition to radicalism in any and all of its forms and features.

CONKING AGAINST SHERMAN.

The New York Senator Already Preparing for the Next Presidential Campaign.

(New York Correspondence: Philadelphia Ledger.)
NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Senator Conkling is expected back from his brief European trip towards the close of this week. Rarely has any political leader more anxiously looked for by his friends and friends. It is Napoleon coming back from Elba. Since he went away the President's policy, it is well known, has made havoc with the "Conkling men" in the Custom-House, and he returns, therefore, to find his power and influence seriously threatened. It must not be lost sight of that Mr. Conkling expects to be the next Republican candidate for the Presidency, and in order to go into the national convention with a strong hand, he and his friends feel it is absolutely indispensable that he should continue to have his own State on his side. To this end he will leave no stone unturned to control the convention. He has already transmitted to his most confidential friends particular instructions with reference to the primary elections for delegates, and the importance of securing the right men. None of the minor details have been overlooked. Mr. Conkling is too astute a politician to openly break with the President, or even with the President's policy, at this time, and they who anticipate a condemnation of either in the State Convention, therefore, will be disappointed. The utmost that will be done will be to emphasize, in a shadowy way, the importance of maintaining Republican principles and "adhering to the patriotic policy that safely brought us through the perils of a civil war, and which has re-established peace and prosperity, etc."

In looking forward to the future, it may be added that Mr. Conkling has no apprehensions of rivalry from Mr. Hayes, pledged as he is to the one-term policy. His real antagonist is Secretary Sherman, or, what is all the same, Gen. Sherman. His friends openly charge that most of the recent removals from the Custom-House were inspired by the Secretary of the Treasury, and not by the President, with the express purpose of curtailing the Conkling influence in New York politics. This charge may or may not be true; but it is certain it is the keynote to much of the "anti-Sherman talk" one is now accustomed to hear among the Custom-House politicians almost every day, and which is likely to increase by the time the State Convention assembles.

THE OCCUPATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Relations Existing Between England, Austria and Russia.
The Berlin Post has an article, believed to be inspired, discussing the probability of England sending a fleet to Constantinople, and the likely consequences thereof. The Post says: "Should England dispatch her fleet to Constantinople on account of Russia's advancing toward the Turkish capital, the peace of Russia would not be endangered by the measure, but the sole advantage of it would be taken by Russia. The conquest of Constantinople will always be a hazardous and doubtful undertaking for Russia, even if the

city is solely defended by Turks. It will, however, be more probable that the Porte will not wait for the siege of the capital, but will conclude peace at Adrianople. To prevent this peace England may, perhaps, send her fleet to Constantinople, seeing no other expedient to exercise her necessary influence in the making of a treaty of peace. Russia will, however, take care not to encounter England at Constantinople. The Russian government must abstain from making conquests in European Turkey, but with regard to England, but to the rest of Europe. It will, nevertheless, at the beginning of the English occupation at Constantinople proclaim the independence of the Christian populations of the Balkan peninsula, the Porte's rule having ceased, in Prussia's eyes, at the very moment when the centre of the empire is occupied by a foreign power. Russia is perfectly aware that an Anglo-Turkish army would not be at all able to assume the offensive against them in the Balkans if the Turkish army now standing within the quadrilateral is surrounded or compelled to surrender. Russia can, therefore, organize a new order of states in the Balkan peninsula, and then expect the power which might attempt to overthrow that order of things. The task of inducing England to leave Constantinople should leave to the powers which it concerns. Thus England could indeed maintain Constantinople, but would by it solely expedite the expulsion of the Turks from the Balkan peninsula. If there exist English politicians who think the dispatch of the fleet to the Bosphorus the best way to induce Austria to take action in favor of Turkey, they may be mistaken; for, though Count Andrassy is said to have declared that Austria would never suffer the creation of new Slavonian principalities, he has not stated that the best way to prevent such creations would be by the continuation of Turkey. He may at the proper time remember that if Austria should undertake the protectorship of the northern Balkans, Russia would not oppose such a step if she were permitted to take her indemnification in Asia Minor, which Austria could not refuse. This will be the course of events, according to the Post, if the English fleet appears at Constantinople. The future destiny of that capital will subsequently be fixed by a European Congress, for Europe cannot agree to the position that England or Russia is enabled to dispose of Constantinople at their discretion.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following is the "temperature" at the various points named, as reported by the Signal Service telegrams furnished by Sergeant Brown, of the Signal Bureau, and indicating the state of the temperature at the points named, at 3 p. m. yesterday:
Calro 84 degrees, Cincinnati 71, Galveston 91, Keokuk 77, LaCrosse 70, Leavenworth 77, Louisville 82, Memphis 85, Nashville 81, Omaha 73, Pittsburg 79, Shreveport 92, St. Louis 80, St. Paul 78, Vinton 80, Yankton (D. T.) 74, Augusta (Ga.) 92, Corsicana (Tex.) 88, Mobile 92, Montgomery 82, Savannah 91, New Orleans 91, and Key West 88.

The following were the variations of temperature, according to the thermometer (Fahrenheit) at Duhamel's store, on Canal street, yesterday:
6 a. m., 76; 12 noon, 92; 3 p. m., 96; 6 p. m., 90 and in the sun at 3 p. m., 140.

A BATCH OF POLITICAL RUMORS.

A Great Deal of Fiction, Probably Seasoned with a Few Grains of Truth.
[National Republican.]
A tourist among the "boys" on the "Row"—not "Rum Row," but "Newspaper Row"—ascertained last evening that the following political rumors had been set afloat by some mysterious somebody whom no "fella" could find out, and had been telegraphed all over the country:
1. That Gen. John Cochrane is slated for the collectorship of the New York custom house in place of Gen. Arthur.
2. That Senator Conkling, who returns home this week, intends to declare war against the administration if his modest ultimatum, which consists of nothing more than the retirement of Messrs. Everts and Schurz from the Cabinet, is not complied with. It is said that the author of this report, enjoyed a pleasant interview with the Senator yesterday in latitude 48 deg. 12 min. and longitude 30 deg. 7 min., and communicated it to his friend on the "Row" by means of a carrier pigeon.
3. That George William Curtis is to be a candidate for the United States Senatorship from New York.
4. That Everts has been snubbed on the Mexican question, and the indication of the order to Gen. Ord was done to give him to understand that the army is under the control of Gen. Sherman, and not of Secretary Everts, or President Hayes, who is no longer Commander-in-Chief.
5. That the next President of the United States will be either Gen. Sherman or Secretary John Sherman.
6. That President Hayes is not a candidate for a second term, and is sorry that his first term is not nearer its close than it is.
7. That there will be an exciting session of Congress.
8. That the resumption act will be repealed by Congress, but vetoed by the President.
9. That the Texas Pacific will be successful in obtaining the subsidies asked for.
10. That the revelations of ex-Chief Special Agent Moore will cause a rattling among old bones of the treasury.
11. That many leading men of both parties