THE CHRONICLE

D. F. WRIGHT, M. D., Editor.

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THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Number II.

The subject of the Eastern question, in its special developments since the down fall of Napoleon to the Crimean war,, will be the subject of the present article.

It will be impossible to give an intelligible account of them without some general conceptions of the Turkish rule in Europe. It is already been stated that this rule was based on conquest, it may be added that though it has now lasted for nearer six than five centuries, it has never changed its original character of a military occupation. Subjection and tribute are the sole purposes of all that purports to be government in European Turkey. We are informed that an American gentleman who has recently returned from that country, finds only one word to describe the Ottoman race in Europe. He calls them "carpet-baggers;" the term is likely, at least, to be more intelligible to our readers than any other, for we are acquainted with the species. A ruling caste imposed upon the people without their own consent, having no interest in the country or its prosperity beyond the acquisition of plunder, sustained in that pursuit by military force alone, without sympathy with the people—this description serves equally well to portray the carpet-bagger in our Southern States and the Osmanli in the territory of the Greek empire. The differences between the predominant and subject races are as sharp, their mutual hatred as intense as they were at the commencement of the fourteenth century. In such a state of society it is evident that violent collisions must be of very frequent occurrence, and that, if for any purpose what we call an "*outrage mill*" should be found expedient, ample material will always be found to furnish grist for it. Such a mill was in full blast all last summer, Messrs. Gortchakoff and Ignatieff furnishing the material, and certain English journals with the London Telegraph at their head working it up into public opinion.

Another thing is evident under this condition, and that is that, whereas the suffering parties in these collisions are generally the Christians (not always so however by any means) intense sympathy will at intervals be excited throughout Christian Europe with the subject race.

These collisions and the mode in which the sympathy of the European powers is elicited by them furnish the material for all the diplomacy, the revolts, the wars and the treaties which have formed the tangled tissue of the Eastern question for fifty years. Both Russia and the other powers profess to be acting in sympathy with the Turkish Christians, but neither party with entire singleness; Russia gladly avails herself of these outrages as an excuse for intervention in Turkish affairs; the other powers express their sympathy also, but are more anxious to check Russian intervention by substituting a joint action of all the powers than to supply an efficient remedy to the evil complained of. The Turkish government sullenly submits to all this interference, hating the intervening powers, but always ready to appeal to their protection against the still more dreaded Russia.

These relative positions once understood, the successive phases of the Eastern question presented by the Greek rebellion, the Egyptian rebellion and the Brimean war will appear as simply the results of the above motives acting in different combinations.

The first trouble is the Greek revolt of 1828. It was on the one hand provoked by the unprincipled outrages upon Christian Greeks on the part of Mahommedan officials, on the other it was unquestionably fomented (as all disturbances in the Turkish empire for the last fifty years have been fomented) by the intrigues of Greek emissaries. The influence of the British government was in this affair exerted in favor of the revolting provinces, and therefore tended of course to the weakening of the Turkish government; but even in this the English were rather driven to this position than deliberately occupied it; they dreaded that if they held off, Russia would by herself bring about the independence of Greece, and so have the sole management of the final treaty of peace, and for fear of that, England and France allied themselves with Russia on the condition that peace whenever agreed upon should be upon terms consented to by all three of the powers, who were meantime to co-operate in bringing about the desired result.

The battle of Navarino in which the Turkish fleets was destroyed by the united fleets of Russia, France and England contributed effectively to this result. It was fought during an armistice between Greece and Turkey, one of the conditions of this armistice being that the Turkish fleet should not leave the harbor during its pendency for the purpose of co-operating with the Turkish army in the Morea (Peloponesus) the Turkish fleet nevertheless; weighed anchor for that purpose and was destroyed as related. Though this was a victory in which the British navy participated, it was one which gave no sense of triumph to English statesmen as an instinctive feeling told them that it weakened Turkey and thereby secured an advantage to Russia which was a disadvantage to England. A very eminent English statesman had the audacity in the face of all sorts of pæans of victory to shake his head and call the whole "an untoward event."

England, however carried her purpose of being admitted as a party to the treaty of Adrianople, at which the independence of Greece was declared and a new agreement made and ratified, that all disputes between the Christians of the Turkish empire, should be settled by agreement of the four contracting powers, no one of the four to act apart from the rest.

But we have already seen that such treaties as this, however often and however solemnly ratified, have an irrepressible tendency not to stay ratified, and this one was more short-lived than any—even before the the treaty of Adrianople, the emperor of Russia, had declared war against Turkey, "on account of matters affecting the internal affairs of the Russian empire," and he claimed that the treaty of Adrianople, only affected the arrangements for the independence of Greece and did not terminate the war in which he was engaged with Turkey on the banks of the Pruth, with which the other contracting powers had no concern. That war continued for a year longer and at its termination the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi was signed between Russia and Turkey, by which those two powers agreed in future to discuss and settle all matters of policy confidentially without the intervention of any other power. This of course render the treaty of Adrianople of no more value than waste paper.

It was about this time that Lord Palmerston began to attain a preponderating influence in English affairs, at least in the Foreign Department, and it was the leading purpose of his diplomacy for many years to set aside the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi.

Many things had to transpire before this could be done and among others a further weakening of the Turkish empire by the successful revolt of the Pacha of Egypt.

The Pacha, Mehemet Ali, was by far the most powerful satrap of the Ottoman empire in the year 1833, which was that of the signing of the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi. His pachalik included not only Egypt but Syria—a region of indefinite extent including Palestine, Damascus, Aleppo a large portion of Arabia and a back country, as we should call it, extending eastward to Mesopotania. Outside of European Turkey he ruled over largely more than one half the Sultan's possessions. He was not satisfied with this, but announced his intention of declaring himself independent; and so little power had the Sultan unaided to resist this revolt, that instead of his being able to attack Alexandria, the Pacha was in 1837 threatening Constantinople and it began to be doubtful which was to be held sovereign of the Ottoman empire, the Sultan Mahmond or the rebellious Pacha.

By this time almost all the powers of Europe had come to look upon any further weakening of Turkey as a dangerous advantage to Russia, and when the victorious Pacha had not only overrun Syria with his troops, but was threatening Constantinople itself, even Nicholas of Russia took the alarm, foreseeing a partition of Turkey in Europe under which Constantinople might after all not fall to his share. Lord Palmerston's diplomacy was now the nucleus around which all negotiations relating to the independence and integrity of the Turkish empire centred, and in a letter, written to the Earl of Granville at Paris in 1838, he expresses great anxiety that the rebellious Mehemet Ali should be curbed and the general alarm throughout Europe inspired him with the hope of enlisting France in a convention with England to protect the Ottoman government in case of attack either from Mehemet Ali or from Russia.

His efforts in this direction were in every way thwarted, and especially by the double dealing of France, his proposed ally, which power he soon discovered to be in secret correspondence with Mehemet Ali himself, tempted by that wily potentate with the promise of a restoration of that French influence in Egypt, which had been so unwillingly relinquished in the early days of Napoleon.

We cannot follow out the tangled web of diplomacy which followed; suffice it to say that, in the end, not only was Palmerston well satisfied to let the rebellious Pacha become independent without carrying Syria as well as Egypt, but justly prided himself on the diplomatic ability which again placed the protectorate of the Turkish Christians in the hands of the five powers with the express provision that no one of them should act without the concurrence of the others; thus setting aside the hated treaty of Unkiar Skelessi.

It has yet to be shown how all this work had to be all done over again at the cost of the sanguinary Crimean war, and how finally uncontrolable circumstances have at this day probably undone it forever.

But all this must be reserved for a future paper.

HAMPTON AND THE COLORED VOTERS.

At a reception lately given by the mayor of Charleston, Gov. Hampton was specially called upon by the collored people for a speech; he spoke so much to the purpose that we give the following extract from his address:

"We don't want the vote of the colored man taken away or curtailed, for, aside from the friendship we bear this race, their right to vote gives us thirty more votes in Congress, and when peace comes we are satisfied that the best men in both parties, parties will vote together for the commonwealth. We don't want to take that right away. [Great applause.] I stand precisely in the position that I took twelve years ago. I want to see the colored people educated, and I renew here the pledge that I have heretofore made, that we will give the colored people better facilities for education than they have hitherto enjoyed. [Applause.] I shall use all my influence to see to it that the means of education are placed within the reach of every citizen of South Carolina; and when I say every I do not limit or qualify the expression. I call every man a Carolinian, whether he is white or black, whether he is born here, at the north, or in Europe, who is a good citizen, and has the interests of the State at heart, and he is entitled to all the protection that the laws of the State and of the United States can give him. I am pledged to fulfill every promise made in the last canvass. I can only do that if the people of South Carolina will help me. I can do nothing of myself. I may indicate to the legislature what I consider a proper course for them to pursue, but it is for them to make the laws. My duty is to execute them, and your duty is to send the best men to the legislature, irrespective of race or party."

We desire to call the serious attention of our readers to these remarks, for they broach a most important topic, the necessary connection between negro voting and negro education. To appreciate this subject in its true light we must first face the stubborn fact that we have the negro voter among us and can't get rid of him if we would; moreover Gov. Hampton gives unanswerable reasons why we should not if we could. If the negro were deprived of his vote our representation in Congress would be apportioned according to our white population alone and, as the Governor says, we should thus lose thirty votes.

Now since the carpet-bagger has lost his hold on the negro voter, and the latter has begun to get his eyes open to the fact that the carpet-bagger has been living in the South for the sole purpose of plundering both black and white there, a great change has come over some of the more clear headed of the Northern Radicals. They gave votes to the negroes because they believed that they would always vote Radical; that expectation seems likely to be realized no longer, and, instead of the negro helping the Northern politician to rule the South in the interest of the North, he is beginning to find that his prosperity is identified with that of the South, and, at every election, a larger colored vote is given against the Republican party. This gives serious alarm to the Northern Radical, who begins to see that the South is going to be ruled in its own interests and no longer as a subject province. It is well known that Gen. Grant before the termination of his official life expressed the opinion that the negro vote would have to be abolished, and Gov. Hampton informs us, in the very speech from which we have made the above extract that, when he was in Washington lately, some prominent Republicans in high position actually consulted him as to how the vote of the colored man could be best restricted.

Our people must learn to see that if it is anybody's interest that the negro shall be deprived of his vote, it is that of the North and not of the South—and then follows irresistibly the inference

HE MUST BE EDUCATED.

We know that we are running directly counter to prejudices still inveterate among us, but those prejudices must give way. *Ignorant voters are dangerous* in all comunities, and it is only by making negroes intelligent enough to know their own interest, and that of the Southern country, that we can prevent them from being driven in droves to vote in the interest of the North.

No false economy must be allowed to diminish the number or efficiency of our public schools, and the interest of the colored population in them must be jealously guarded; they are our only security that the colored population shall become interested in Southern independence rather than in Southern subjection.

WAR AT LAST.

The actual news we have to report this week is so important and occupies so much of our space, that our comment upon it has to be scanty in the extreme. The Russian Cazar has declared war. The following is his manifesto:

"Our faithful and beloved subjects know the strong interests we have constantly felt in the destinies of the oppressed Christian population of Turkey. Our desire to ameliorate and assure their lives has been shared by the whole Russian nation, which now shows itself ready to bear fresh sacrifices to alleviate the position of the Christians in the Balkan peninsula. The blood and property of our faithful subjects have always been dear to us, and our whole reign attests our constant solicitude to preserve to Russia the benefit of peace. This solicitude has never failed to actuate us. During the deplorable events which occurred in Herzegovina, Bosnia and Bulgaria, our object before all was to effect an amelioration in the position of the Christians in the East by means of pacific negotiations; and in concert with the great European powers, our allies and friends, for years we have made incessant efforts to induce the Porte to effect such reforms as would protect Christians in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria from the abitrary measures of the local authorities. The accomplishment of these reforms was absolutely stipulated by anterior engagements contracted by the Porte toward the whole of Europe. Our efforts, supported by diplomatic representations made in common with other Governments, have not, however, attained this object. The Porte has renewed mistakes in its formal refusal of an effective guarantee for the security of its Christian subjects, and has resisted the conclusions of the Constantinople conference. Wishing to essay possible means of conciliation in order to pursuade the Porte, we proposed to the other Cabinets to draw up a special protocol, comprising the most essential conditions of the Constantinople conference, and to invite the Turkish Government to adhere to this international act, which states the extreme limits of our peaceful demands; but our expectation was not fulfilled. The Porte did not defer to this unanimous wish of Christian Europe, and did not adhere to the conclusions of the protocol.

"Having exhausted pacific efforts, we are compelled by the haughty obstinacy of the Porte to proceed to more decisive acts, feeling that our equity and our own dignity require it. By her refusal, Turkey places us under the necessity of having recourse to arms. Profoundly convinced by the justice of our cause, and humbly committing ourselves to the grace and help of the Most High, we make known to our faithful subjects that the moment foreseen, when we pronounced the words to which all Russia responded with complete unanimity, has now arrived. We expressed the intention to act independently, when we deemed it necessary, and when Russia's honor should demand it. In now invoking the blessing of God upon our valiant armies, we give them the order to cross the Turkish frontier.

"ALEXANDER.

"Given at Kischeneff this 12th day of April, old style, in the year of grace 1877, and in the twenty third year of our reign."

In addition to this Prince Gorchakoff has forwarded the following circular to the courts of Europe:

"The Imperial Cabinet has since the commencement of the Eastern crisis exhausted all means in its power in order to bring about the co-operation of the great powers, the lasting pacification of Turkey. All the proposals made to the Porte in consequence of the understanding between the powers have, however, met with insurmountable resistance. The London protocol was the expression of the united will of Europe. The Imperial Cabinet had, in signing it, offered its hand as a last attempt at conciliation. By its declaration accompanying the protocol, it had marked out the conditions which, if loyally accepted and carried out by the Porte, were calculated to bring about the re-establishment and strengthening of peace. The Porte has answered by a fresh refusal. The eventuality was not provided for in the protocol. Europe had confined itself to stipulating that the great powers, if they were disappointed in their hopes of seeing the Porte carry out reforms energetically, reserved the right to point out in common the means which they should think proper to secure the welfare of the populations and the interest of the general peace. Thus the European Cabinets had forseen the contingency that the Porte would not fulfill its promises, but not that it would reject the demands of Europe. At the same time Lord Derby's declaration had established that, since her Britanic Majesty's Government only consented to give its signature to a protocol in the interests of general peace, it was to be understood from the outset that in the event of this object, namely, the pacification of armenia and peace between Russia and Turkey, not being obtained, the protocol should be regarded as null and void. The Porte's rejection of the protocol, and the motives upon which it is based, leave no hope that the Porte will accede to the wishes and counsels of Europe. They exclude every guarantee for the execution of reforms, and render peace with Montenegro and the execution of the conditions by which disarment and pacification could be brought about impossible. Under these circumstances, the success of any attempt at compromise is excluded, and there remains the only alternative, to allow that state of things to continue with the declared incompatible with their interests and those of Europe, or to try by coercive measures to obtain that which the unanimous efforts of the powers failed to obtain by means of an understanding. My exalted master has resolved to undertake that which he had invited the great power to do in common with him. His majesty has ordered the armies to cross the frontier of Turkey. You will bring this resolution to the cognizance of the government to which you are accredited. In fulfilling the duty which is imposed upon him by the interests of Russia, whose peaceable development is impeded by the constant troubles in the East, his majesty is convinced that in he at the same time responds to the views of Europe. GORTSCHAKOFF."

The immediate advance of the Russian army is to be through Roumania into Bulgaria. The Turkish government has addressed an official paper to the ruling Prince of Roumania. The Sultan calling upon him to resist the passage of the Russian troops. No official notification having been made to him by the Russian government, his troops are retreating before the Russian army the Prince protesting that that he simply yields to force.

This position of the Roumanian government needs some explanation. In the treaty of Paris, made at the close of the Crimean war, the two Northeast provinces of the Turkish empire in Europe, viz. Wallachia and Moldavia were united in a single government under the name of Roumania. Their ruling prince was declared a subject of the Porte, but the government of the State was to be entirely independent, his allegiance being only represented in the form of a fixed annual tribute payable in Constantinople. The neutrality of the territory was guaranteed by the signatories of that treaty, (England France and Austria) in case of a war between Russia and Turkey.

There is no doubt of the sympathy of the Roumians with Russia, though the prince's professions that he yields to force secure his privileges as a non-combatant.

PEACE AT LAST.

Our announcement of peace in Louisiana, is much briefer than that of war in Europe, though, in this country at least it is productive of much profounder emotions. The news is best given in the following dispatch from Gen. Augur to Gen. Sheridan:

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT the GULF, NEW ORLEANS, April 24, 1215 P. M.—*To Col. R. C. Drum, Assistant Adjutant General, Chicago, Ill:* The troops quartered at the Orleans Hotel, in this city, vacated at 12 o'clock meridian to-day, and proceeded to Jackson Barracks. This hotel is the only building in the immediate vicinity of the State-house that has been occupied by troops during the past year, and not once during that time have the troops occupied the State-house or any part of it.

C. C. AUGUR,
"Brigadier General Commanding."

Judge H. M. Spofford, the nominee of the Democractic caucus in the Louisiana legislature has been elected United States Senator.

The following letter has been forwarded to the President signed by a number of leading Republicians in that State:

"NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 24, 1877.—*To His Excellency, R. B. Hayes, President*—Honored Sir: The undersigned, Republicans of Louisiana, deem it their duty to assure you that, although they had hoped and expected that a different result would have been arrived at in the settlement of the Louisiana question, yet they are satisfied you acted for what in your judgement was promotive of the best interest of the whole country. We are consequently ready to carry out in good faith the settlement, and accord to the Nicholls government our recognition and support, relying on it to carry out in good faith its pledges to the people of this State. We do not understand that in the slightest degree in this matter you abandon republican principles and your desire to promote the interests of the Republican party, the legitimate offspring of the old Whig party, through which we cherish the expectation that you will advocate our great internal improvement interests in Government aid for the levees, Southern Pacific railroads, outlet to the Mississippi river, and for such other public works as are necessary to assist in developing the resources of our State and of the whole country. Relying on your aid in these and all other matters tending to produce peace, concord and prosperity in the State, we will give to your Administration our cordial support. We remain most respectfully yours, etc.,

JOHN RAY,	R. M. SEARCY,
ELBERT GAULT,	LOUIS DESMARAIS,
R. T. POSEY,	T. A. BOUTON,
F. A. WOELFLEY,	JAMES FORSYTHE,
EDW. FULTON,	CHAS. S. MERRILL.
E. H. RIDDELL,	W. A. Q. BAKER,
O. H. BREWSTER,	HENRY C. MEYERS,
PEARCY BAKER,	

No words of ours could add anything to the joyful satisfaction with which these tidings will be received throughout the nation, and we leave the simple announcements to speak for themselves.

FROM MISSOURI.

A Visit to the Ruins of the Southern Hotel, St. Louis.

EDITORS CHRONICLE—On last Friday, April 13th, in company with a friend, I visited St. Louis to see the ruins of the Southern Hotel, which had but a night or so before been consumed by fire. It with but little exception covered one full block. It being finely built, advantageously located and conducted in good style, it is no wonder that so many of the traveling public sought shelter under her roof and food at her tables. From near and from far, old and young, all classes, tarried and secured the rest and nourishment demanded by nature. English, American and German were among the guests on that fatal night, if from no other part of the world. From the second to the fifth story had citations been made in answer to the inquiry: "Where will I room to-night?" Supper over, strolls taken through the city, unfinished business attended to; some had, perhaps, attended church to hear the word of God preached or prayers offered; some, it may be, had gone to the halls of frivolity, and now all had returned and had quietly retired to rest, forgetting the past day and to fondly dream of the morrow, to lock themselves up in their rooms and to be locked in by sleep for the night, not for once in all their contemplations of probabilities and possibilities that that was their last night on earth, that before the sun of to-morrow should rise the building in which they were then seeking shelter, the beds upon which their bodies rested, would with some of them be destroyed by fire and their souls sent to give account to God. Sad to say, with many it was too true.

The town clock had announced twelve o'clock, and no harm yet. One o'clock came, two o'clock came, and what a scene? The alarm is given and the engines are soon on the ground; but too late, too late. The alarm is now given at the door of every available chamber in the building, and the cry is heard: "The hotel is on fire, the hotel is on fire!" But as with the engines, so with many of them—too late, too late. Some did succeed in getting down, while some were killed in trying to save themselves by leaping from the windows. From one room comes a gentleman leading his wife by the hand, and on knees and hands they crawl through the stifling smoke that filled the halls and save themselves. From another room comes a merchant, with wife and adopted daugher, and reach the ground in safety, but his mother-in-law is left behind and he goes to her rescue. He is too late; the flames shut the two in and hedge all way of escape; she perishes in the flames, and he leaps from a window and is killed. The wife stands and looks at the husband dead at her feet, and perhaps hears the cries within of her mother dying in the flames. With but narrow escape Miss Kate Claxton reaches the ground, and the second time is rescued from the flames. We saw hanging from the windows bed clothing that had been fastened there by the victims in the hope that they might escape the maddening flames in that way. As I looked at the ruined walls, I thought to myself, what would I have done had I been in the fourth or fifth story, the flames behind burning my flesh, and certain death if I jump to the street below. Surely volition has but little to say in such uncommon cases. The walls were still standing, and the engines were throwing water upon the debris. God alone can tell the extent of the sorrow caused by that fatal night.

G. S. N.

THE Blaine organs which have been predicting a "general massacre of negroes" in Louisiana, under the leadership of Nicholls, should print, for the information of their readers, the following extract from Governor Nicholls' speech, delivered after his nomination at Baton Rouge last year:

"There is one thing about which I wish to make mention. I refer to our colored citizens. I believe, gentlemen, you have selected as your standard-bearer to-day a man who has always felt kindly—in fact, I don't know a man who has kinder feelings towards the colored people than I have. My record on that point does not date from to-day, or from the war, but it goes back to the earlier period of my childhood, and it is well known among the colored people of Assumption; and I want them to know, and I want you to know, that I will unflinchingly protect them in all their rights. I feel satisfied that none of you are disposed to interfere or deprive any man of his rights; and if you are disposed you will find me opposed to you.

"There is one point in regard to the conduct of the campaign, and that is, that I am thoroughly, utterly, and completely opposed to fraud, whether it comes from our side or comes from the other side. I want this election to be fair, square and peaceable. I want every man who is entitled to vote permitted to do so. I want the ballot-boxes placed where everybody can see them. I want the votes counted in the presence of everybody. We have a right to ask that, and we shall insist that it shall be done. Nobody can complain of that—it is a right which is due to us, and we must exact it. It is a right which is due to the other side, and it must be confirmed."

Letter From Hon. Charles Francis Adams to Mr. Tilden.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The following letter is now made public for the first time. As will be seen it was written on the day of the inauguration of President Hayes:

Boston, March 5, 1877.—*Hon. S. J. Tilden:* My Dear Sir,—On this day, when you ought to have been President of the United States, I seize the opportunity to bear my testimony to the calm and dignified manner in which you have passed through the great trial. It is many years since I ceased to be a party man. Hence I have endeavored to judge of public affairs and men by their merits than by the name they take.

It is a source of gratification to me to think that I made the right choice in the late election. I could never have been reconciled to elevation by the smallest aid of mine of a person however respectable in private life who must forever carry upon his brow the stamp of fraud first triumphant in American history. No subsequent action, however meritorious, can wash away letters of that record.

Very respectfully yours,
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

ISRAEL THOMASSON.

His Death Sentence Commuted to Imprisonment For Life.

Gov. Porter, after a careful examination of the record in the case of Israel Thomasson, charged with the murder of R. C. Jackson at Mount Pleasant, in Maury county, rendered a decision to-day, commuting Thomason's sentence to imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor, during and for the term of his natural life. Earnest appeals were made in Thomasson's behalf, and a recommendation signed by the judges of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General of the State, was written at Jackson, and forwarded to Gov. Porter, and in consideration of this recommendation, he commuted the sentence of death passed by the Supreme Court. Instructions have been forwarded to the Sheriff of Maury county to convey Thomasson to the penitentiary without delay, and he will probably arrive here to-morrow.—*Nashville Banner, April 25.*

Precaution Against Fire.

The St. Louis hotel disaster has prompted the introduction of the following bill in the Illinois Legislature:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the owners and proprietors of hotels of two stories in height and upward, in this State, shall keep rope ladders, made of good material, in their houses above the ground floors, of sufficient length, when one end is securely fastened to the floor or wall, to reach the ground when the other end is thrown out of the window, and of sufficient strength to allow all occupants of such room to safely escape upon it and reach the ground in case of fire in such hotel.

SEC. 2. Any hotel, boarding or lodging house proprietor or owner who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this act shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding $50 for each and every room unprovided with such rope ladder, and in case of loss of life on account of such neglect or refusal to provide such ladder or fire escape, then such owner and proprietor shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and be punished as now provided for such offense by law.

The Charleston Journal of Commerce, alluding to the President's action in the removing of troops from the Capitol of South Carolina, says:

It is true that we sit amid the wreck of former wealth and material prosperity. Yet we have the same delightful climate. Nature is unchanged in all her prodigality of gifts and resources for those who can use them; and with the character, intelligence and energy of our people unbroken, opportunities must arise for fresh labors and new developments in the world of business. Our people have not been reckless and extravagant; they have not been speculative. What is left them of property is solid. They are less in debt than probably any other people in the South. When credit revives they will be entitled to it, will receive it and will benefit by it. We, therefore, think that the hopes here are better than in most portions of the South.

Execution of a Man Who Murdered His Son.

SPRINGFIELD, GA., April 25.—George Williams was hanged yesterday for the murder of his son. His neck was broken at 1.17 o'clock. The execution was on the same gallows on which were hung the Effingham county outlaws last May. This is the second execution in Effingham county in twenty-six years.

Professor Bell is to give a telephone entertainment at New York and Brooklyn simultaneously May 7, the sound to be transmitted from Boston.

A Democratic Organization.

We are gratified to see it stated, and with an assuring appearance of authenticity, that it has been certainly ascertained there is no disposition anywhere among the Democratic and Conservative members from the South to give the slightest countenance to any movement for a non-partisan organization of the Forty-fifth Congress. The Democrats in the next House have it entirely in their power to organize with men of their own party and their own choice in all the offices. And the people who sent them there will expect them to exercise that power.

It is incumbent on us all as a duty to ourselves to stand by the President as long as he stands by the South, and to defend him against all comers as long as he is right, with the Constitution and the country's interests guiding him. But it is one thing to be just, another thing to be so gushingly generous to make the magnanimity of others the only security for yourself. Old King Lear, we remember, made a slight slip up with those loving and dutiful daughters of his.—*Richmond Whig.*

MR. THOMAS P. JANES, Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Georgia, has issued a circular to the farmers of that State, in which, after giving his reasons for believing that war in Europe was inevitable, he says:

In view of these facts, the farmers of Georgia are urged to increase their areas in provision crops. It is not yet too late to increase the area in corn, even if it has to be done by reducing the area in cotton. Let farmers plant enough corn to insure an ample supply for the ensuing year. Let them plant crops for their hogs, and force them forward to secure, as nearly as possible, a supply of bacon for home consumption. Let them plant liberally in German millet and field-peas, to supplement their corn in feeding stock, in order that more of their corn may be used for bread.

To restore peace and prosperity to the South is, so far as the North is concerned, a mere sentiment. We robbed that region in gratification of what we supposed to be a cheap philanthropy found in freeing another man's slaves, and we haul off our bayonets and carpet-baggers from the same sort of abstract sentimental indifference, as if we were doing something for China or the interior of Africa. This is not precisely what afflicts the leaders of the Republican party. What they fear, and that which keeps them awake of nights and makes the corners bloom with rhetoric, is that the same disregard manifested for the carpet-bagger indicates a lack of that true appreciation of official patronage on which the Republican organization exists.—*The Capital.*

Railroad Assessments.

The following circular from the Executive office has been sent to the Presidents and Superintendents of all the railroads in the State:

EXECUTIVE DEP'T., NASHVILLE, April 24, 1877.—Sir: I am directed by the Governor of the State to inform you that the Railroad Tax Assessors will meet at the Capitol Tuesday, 8th of May, 1877, and to call your attention to the statute requiring schedules to be furnished by all railroads in the State by the 1st day of May, 1877.

An acknowledgment of the receipt of this notice is respectfully requested.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

W. R. HAMBY,
Sec. Ex. Dep't.

A member of the Legislature of Louisiana, writing to Gov. Porter under date of the 23d inst., says: "To-day or to-morrow will witness the complete downfall of Packard and the triumph of good government in this State. We all feel greatly indebted to Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, for this happy consummation. He is accorded the merit of having contributed more than any one man in bringing about this result."

LET the past, with all its shame and suffering, be set aside; let the men who have wronged us, robbed us and oppressed us be undisturbed; extend to them the broadest protection of the law, and let it not be said abroad that the people of Louisiana stained their glorious triumph by a single act of violence, persecution or vengeance.—*New Orleans Democrat.*

THUS the immoderate Frankfort Yeoman says on the Louisiana news:

Good-bye to Packard, Warmoth, Wells!
Good-bye to Pinkston, too!
Our golden rooster fairly yells:
Oh, cock-a-doodle-doo!

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

The Ice Cream Parties.

The indefatigable ladies of the Episcopal church are giving a series of very attractive entertainments, to which we desire to call attention. Every Friday evening an ice cream party is given at the residence of one or the other of these ladies, last week at Mrs. McDaniels, Friday night at Mrs. Graceys' and next week at Mrs. Castner's.

Only three objections have been offered to these parties, they give too much ice cream, they don't charge enough for it, and there are so many pretty girls there that you can't eat your ice cream for looking at them. Now young gentlemen, if you go don't say you were not forewarned.

The next party is at Mrs. Castners' on Friday night, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

Culture of Flowers.

Many persons buy the bridal rose and keep them for years and get no flowers. If they will keep them in a flower pot, in a pit or green house, they will bloom profusely every spring. If you want them to bloom in the open ground, plant them in a pot or boxes buried in the ground. In a box twelve inches square, put three plants and pull up all suckers that may spring up around them. After those in the pit are grown, about the time the Hibrid roses are in bloom, you will have the finest display of white flowers ever seen in a garden. The secret is in confining the roots that they may spread and cause the death of the first growth of wood.

THE Ark of Safety Lodge, colored, will have a grand parade through the principal streets of the city at 2 o'clock p. m., and a festival and crowning of a May Queen at Franklin Hall on the night of May 1st. All lodges of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows are invited.

The Daughters of Zion will give an entertainment at Franklin Hall, consisting of tableaux, festival, etc., on the evening of May 17th.

These orders are under the control of our best class of colored people, and inasmuch as their object is the moral amelioration of their race, deserve the countenance and approval of all true citizens.

From McAllister's X Roads.

We learn from our McAllister X Roads correspondent that the wheat in his section of the county is doing well, and a good crop is expected. The farmers, both white and black, are at work in earnest, and he thinks that if they continue to do so for the next twelve months they will have no cause to complain of hard times.

The hog cholera he reports as still being very bad in his neighborhood.

The peaches are nearly all killed, and there is very little chance for blackberries this season, the bushes having been killed during the winter.

Mr. Thomas Rogers, who has been quite ill with pneumonia, is improving, and it is hoped that he will soon be recovered.

The Barton's Creek Grange has done a good work in repairing the roads in that part of the county, which, of late, had become almost impassable.

A Post Office has recently been established at Cave Mills, on the headwaters of Yellow Creek, in Dickson county, with Mr. Bud. Norris as Postmaster.

THE TOBACCO FLY.

An Experiment Worth Trying.

A friend and a reliable gentleman gives the annexed receipt for bugs on pumpkin, watermelon or cucumber vines, and I believe it will have the same effect on the tobacco plant. In planting his pumpkins last year he soaked the seed in mayapple root tea, and was not troubled with bugs. The replanting was done without soaking, and the bugs destroyed them. He discovered them on his melons, which had not been soaked, but on applying the tea to the vines the bugs immediately disappeared. Let the farmers try it on their tobacco plants. It is simple and costs but little trouble. WM. F. TAYLOR.

MILES A. GRAY was drowned in Sulphur Fork creek, near Moody's mill on Thursday of last week.

FRANKLIN HALL!

CHAS. H. DUPREZ, - - MANAGER.

MONDAY EVEN'G, APRIL 30.

Still on the March of Triumph.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S

Gigantic Famous Minstrels!

Burlesque Opera Troupe and Brass Band.

On their twenty-fifth Annual Tour. Our Centennial Brilliant Organization, composed of only Popular Distinguised Artists, of various specialties, forming a strong Corps of Vocalists, Comedians, Solo Musicians, Ethiopian Delineators, Artistic Dancers and Eccentric Personators, introducing Concerts of Merit and Brilliancy.

Admission as usual. Reserved Seats for Sale at OWEN & MOORE'S, without extra charge.

B. F. COULTER & BRO.'S

NEW

Price-List

FOR

NEW

Spring Goods

FOR CASH:

Lonsdale 4-4 Bleached domestic 11 cents, Cash.

Fruit Loom 4-4 Bleached Domestics 11 cents, Cash.

Wamsutta 4 4 Bleached Domestic 13½ cents, Cash.

Harris' Gold Coin 4-4 Domestic 10 cents, Cash.

Londsdale Cambric 15 cts, Cash.

Best 10-4 Bleached Sheeting 31, 33, 36½ cents, Cash.

Best Corded Pique 10 cts, Cash.

Best Heavy Brown Drill 10 cents, Cash.

Super 4-4 Sea Island Shirting 8½ cents, Cash.

Best Calicos, choice styles 7½ cents, Cash.

Hemp Carpeting 18 cents, Cash.

Extra Super Carpeting, best goods, low prices for Cash.

Hemstiched Handkerchiefs worth 50 cents at 25 cents, Cash.

Good Linen Handkerchiefs PER DOZEN, at 75 cents Cash.

Black Alpacas, 25, 30, 36, 40, 42, 48 and 54 cents, Cash.

Gents' Goods

Unlaundried Shirts, complete, $1 15, Cash.

Laundried Shirts, linen bosom, extra bargain, $1 25, Cash.

New Patent, shield bosom, very durable, $1 87½, Cash.

Best Peppl. Drilled Drawers, as 75 cents, Cash.

Gents' Good Undershirts 3 for $1 00, Cash.

Bargains in NEW-STYLE READY-MADE CLOTHING.

B. F. COULTER & BRO.

March 31, 1877.

M. C. PITMAN. ED. H. LEWIS

PITMAN & LEWIS,

Dealers in

CLOTHING,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

TRUNKS, VALISES, ETC.,

FRANKLIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE

CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

April 7, 77-tf.

Lieber's Trade Palace!

HALL OF FASHION!

SRPING GOODS!

SPRING GOODS!

We are now ready and have in store a very large assortment of Spring Goods, consisting of

DRY GOODS!

Ready-Made Clothing,

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

NOTIONS,

TRUNKS AND VALISES, &c., &c.

We will sell all leading brands in Bleached and Brown Domestics at New York factory prices, such as Lonsdale, Fruit of the Loom, Wamsutta, etc., etc.

Best Calicos, choice styles, always on hand.

Our Ready-Made Clothing Department is immense. We keep a very large stock in Men's, Youths' and Boys' Suits, and can fit anybody.

Suits from $4 00 up to $50 00!

We keep an extra assortment of fine Cloth Coats, fine Black Silk and White Vests, and Black Doeskin Pants, for wedding purposes.

Also a large stock in Piece Goods, Black Cloths, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Cottonades and Jeans. Our Gents' Furnishing Goods is complete. We have Laundried and Unlaundried Shirts by the dozen. Gents' Linen Collars; an extra large assortment in half hose. Ladies' Fancy Neckties, Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs, Ladies' Fishues, Ladies' Lace Fishues, Ruchings. We have a very large stock of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, which we bought at a late bankrupt sale in New York, which we will sell at astonishingly low prices. We also have a large assortment in Ladies' and Gents' Kid Gloves, all shades, colors and sizes. We offer to the trade a Black Kid Glove for ladies for the exceedingly low price of 50 cents. An immense stock of White Goods, Victoria and Bishop Lawn, Jackonets and Swiss, very low. A fine assortment in Silk Parasols. Our own make in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, Goat and Kid, always on hand. Buying for several of my houses in very large quantities for cash exclusively, I can sell cheaper than any other house this side of Cincinnati. Give me a call, is all I ask, and I assure the citizens of Clarksville, Montgomery and adjoining counties that I will do what I say. Don't forget the place—Lieber's Trade Palace—and call before buying elsewhere. New Goods received daily per express.

SALESMEN:

ALEX. WEILL, GUS. HARRISON, C. W. ABELL, JULIAN LEON.

Very Respectfully,

PHILIP LIEBER,

April 14, 1877. A. B. Harrison's Old Stand.

J. J. CRUSMAN

IS NOW RECEIVING

NEW STOCK,

CONSISTING OF

Devilled Ham,

Devilled Turkey,

Devilled Tongue,

Devilled Chicken,

WHITE HEATH PEACHES,

BARTLETT PEARS,

YARMOUTH SUGAR CORN,

TOMATOES,

PINE APPLES, SAUCES,

PICKLES,

EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP,

OLD JAVA COFFEE,

FINE TEAS,

Laundry and Toilet Soaps,

FANCY CRACKERS, NICK NACKS,

Extra Quality New Orleans Molasses,

ETC.,