CLARKSVILLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

VOL. 44--NO. 48. CLARKSVILLE, TENN., SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1877. WHOLE NO. 2,284.

Buist's Garden Seeds

For Sale by

OWEN & MOORE,

Franklin street, Opp. Court House.

DRUGS,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

WINDOW GLASS,

Wholesale and Retail.

OWEN & MOORE.

Franklin street, opp. Court House.

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

Wholesale and Retail.

OWEN & MOORE,

jan13-tf Franklin street, opp. Court House.

J. H. PETTUS. W. P. HAMBAUGH. J. C. KENDRICK.

KENDRICK, HAMBAUGH & CO

Tobacco Salesmen,

CENTRAL WAREHOUSE,

FIRE-PROOF,

CLARKSVILLE, - - TENNESSEE.

LIBERAL ADVANCES ON TOBACCO.

WE REFER BY PERMISSION TO

Messrs. M. H. Clark & Bro. F. G. Irwin, Esq.
Hon. D. N. Kennedy, Pres't Northern Bank. A. Howell, Cashier Bank of Clarksville.
S. F. Beaumont, Pres't First National Bank. W. S. Poindexter, Cashier Franklin Bank

STOVES, TINWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

KINGANNON, WOOD & CO.,

Are now in receipt of the largest stock and most complete variety of above Goods ver brought to this city, which they will sell, at wholesale or retail, as

LOW AS ANY HOUSE IN THE WEST!

Special Attention to Roofing and Guttering.

PRICES LOW. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

March21,1874-tf

Keesee & Northington

Have a choice selection of

Fancy & Staple Groceries,

Pure Old Robertson,

BOURBON AND RYE WHISKIES,

Brandies, Wines, &c.,

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

January 20, 1877-tf.

G. N. BYERS

ALWAYS KEEPS ON HAND A

COMPLETE STOCK

—OF—

DRUGS and PAINTS

TOILET ARTICLES,

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Tobacco, Cigars and Liquors,

And he asks of both retail and wholesale purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. [June 23, 1876-tf.

IF YOU WANT

JOB PRINTING,

OF ANY KIND,

Come to the Chronicle Office.

T. P BURKE,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.,

GENERAL AGENT

EXCELSIOR

REAPER & MOWER,

MANUFACTURED BY

Hoover & Co., Miamisburg, Ohio.

Over 300 Machines Sold in Montgomery, Christian and Todd Counties, and Every One Worked Well.

Excelsior Folded and on the Road.

Excelsior Mower at Work.

A Full Stock of Machines and Repairs Constantly on Hand. Prices and Terms Reasonable.

Best Machine in Existence.

BEVERLY, Ky., August 2, 1875.

I purchased a Senior Combined Excelsior from T. P. Burke, Agent. I had one hundred and forty acres of wheat to save, and the Excelsior did the work admirably in eight days' time. I regard it as the best machine in existence. Respectfully, T. H. MAJOR.

From Garrettsburg.

GARRETTSBURG, Christian Co., Ky., January, 1876.

T. P. BURKE, AGENT: *Dear Sir*—The Excelsior Reaper and Mower purchased of you last season I regard as the best machine made. My wheat was badly lodged and tangled, but with the Jointed Reel Post I was enabled to save it as clean as other machines would do in standing grain. THOS. H. WALLACE.

LONGVIEW, Ky., August 2, 1875.

I purchased the Senor Excelsior from T. P. Burke, Agent. I regard it as a No. 1 machine, having cut one hundred acres of grain, and not a loose rivet, and not one cent for repairs. Have never used a better machine. E. H. GARROTT.

I am also Agent for the Celebrated

Invincible Vibrator,

Manufactured by Kingsland, Furguson & Co., St. Louis, Mo. This Separator has given universal satisfaction, and farmers will do well to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

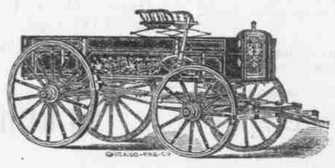
Last season I sold two of the Celebrated

Mansfield Portable Engines!

I have a sample Engine in stock and invite thrashermen and farmers to call and see it. I have also a large stock of

MILBURN WAGONS,

All sizes, and do not intend to be undersold.



TIMOTHY AND MILLET SEED,

PLOWS, ALL SIZES,

Buggies, Spring Wagons, Hay Rakes,

FARM BELLS, WHEAT FANS,

SEED SEPARATORS,

CORN SHELLERS,

WALKING CULTIVATORS!

CORN DRILLS,

FERTILIZERS, LIME, CORN, HAY, BRAN, &C.

Call and examine my stock before purchasing.

Clarksville, May 5, 1877-2m

CALLED BY THE ANGELS.

The farmers wife is sitting alone
In the dusk of a winter's day,
While over the hill the shadows fall,
And over the meadows gray,
And the cares of many a busy hour
Steal fast from her heart away.

Her eyes have wandered through mist of tears,
To the church-yard under the hill,
Where the snow, like the wings of a brooding dove,
Lies soft and pure and still,
And where her treasures, so long ago,
She laid at the Master's will.

And ah! how oft, as the days go by,
She starts, as her listening ear
Has almost caught on the passing breeze
Voices so sweet and clear,
"'Tis the angels calling!" she thinks. "Ah me!
It is weary waiting here."

The farmer comes from his work at last,
In the dusk of a winter's day,
And sits down by his faithful wife,
And she parts his locks so gray,
And looks in his face with a loving smile
That tears steal never away.

And back again, as her dim eyes turn
To the hills where the shadows fall,
The thinks, "My treasures are lying there
But He has not taken *all*,
Since one is waiting beside me still
Till the angels' voices call."

But the weeks are slow, and the aged two,
In the dusk of many a day,
Will watch the shadows come and go
O'er the meadows cold and gray,
'Ere they, at the Master's will, may lie
Where their treasures are laid away.

—*Harper's Weekly.*

RUSSIAN AND TURKISH WARS BEFORE NAPOLEON.

Our own papers on the Eastern question are confined to the transactions after the days of Napoleon; to complete the subject we cut from the New York Herald, a very good paper on the wars between Russia and Turkey prior to that period:

From the first moment that the idea of establishing a marine for the Russian Empire occurred to Peter the Great his attention was directed to the Euxine, or Black Sea, and it was then that the magnificent scheme of stretching the Muscovite dominions to an extent unparalleled in the history of nations became a fixed policy to be unfalteringly pursued. Toward the close of the seventeenth century Turkey was a Power of great strength and inspired fear all over Europe. Peter, taking advantage of the moment when the Venetians and the Emperor appeared to be making a strong impression on the Sultan's territories, declared war on the Ottoman Porte. His real motive was to secure an extension of his frontier toward the south. Azof, then belonging to the Turks, was an important fortress standing on the point of land where the waters of the Don fall into the Black Sea. Peter, in a subordinate station, joined the army that laid siege to Azof. Twelve armed vessels that he caused to be built on the river Voroneja were brought down to the sea. The Turkish fleet was beaten in their own harbor and Azof capitulated in July, 1696. The first use the Czar made of this valuable acquisition was to establish dockyards under the shelter of the fortress and to commence the augmentation of his fleet with a view to banish the Turks from their coasts. This was the foundation of Russian power in that quarter, and which nearly every good Russian dreams will finally end in planting the flag of the Empire over St. Sophia, in Constantinople.

AFTER PULTOWA.

After the memorable battle of Pultowa the Swedish monarch was a fugitive in Turkey. Charles XII. employed all his interest in Constantinople to prevail upon the Sultan to undertake a war against Russia, which the Sultan was easily induced to embrace in consequence of the ravages committed by the Muscovite troops on the frontiers of Turkey and the rapidly extending power of the Czar on the shores of the Black Sea. The Khan of the Crimean Tartars naturally regarded with apprehension the Russian establishment at Azof, which the Turks had been forced to surrender a few years before; and he therefore readily supported the arguments urged by Charles XII. to the Divan to pursuade them into a declaration of hostilities against the common enemy. Pontatowski, a friend of the Swedish King, joined his voice for war against Peter. The Turks determined upon hostilities. In order to render the feelings of the Sultan more decided the Czar's Ambassador at Constantinople was arrested in the streets and committed to the Castle of the Seven Towers. This almost unheard of indignity filled Peter's cup of anger to overflowing, though within a short space of time his Plenipotentiary in Saxony was broken on the wheel, and his Ambassador in London, contrary to all international usages, was imprisoned for debt, and for which outrage ample apologies were subsequently given. War being determined upon against Turkey, Peter made the necessary arrangements. A division of troops was sent into Moldavia, another to Livonia, and fleets to the Azof, the Baltic and the Black Sea. The Czar, for active operations, had at his disposal 130,000 men; but, being distributed in different quarters and failing to join him on the Pruth, as he expected, he was obliged to proceed with an army that fell short of forty thousand men.

THE BATTLE OF THE PRUTH.

Catharine, who had been espoused by the Czar, insisted upon remaining with him, which circumstance eventually proved to be the salvation of the Empire. Arriving at Jassy Peter was disappointed in not being joined with a contingent promised by the Prince of Wallachia, who had been deposed by the Sultan. In this extremity the Russian ruler found himself at the head of an inadequate force in the heart of a wild and rugged country. Intelligence was now received that the Turkish army had crossed the Danube and was marching along the Pruth. Peter determined to advance and meet the enemy, notwithstanding objections made by some of his ablest officers. On the 18th of June the troops arrived at the Pruth. Here they were joined by a few Wallachians, and they continued their march until the 27th, when they discovered the enemy, to the number of 200,000 men, already crossing the river. There was no alternative left but to form the lines of battle, and Peter, perceiving that the Turks were endeavoring to surround him with cavalry, extended his lines a considerable way along the right bank. The hostile Tartars of the Crimea confronted the Russians on one side and the great body of the Turks on the other. Escape seemed impossible, but the Czar's presence of mind and indomitable courage never deserted him. He formed his army, which consisted of 38,000 men, into a hollow square, placing the women in the centre, and prepared to receive the disordly but furious onslaught of the Turks. The superior discipline of the Russians was shown in the steadiness with which they met the charge. The fight continued for three days, and there remained nothing for the Russians but to surrender, or, making a desperate attempt, to cut their way through the enemy. Through the personal mediation of the Empress Catharine a suspension of arms was agreed upon. It would appear strange that the Vizier should have agreed to an armistice under such circumstances, when the Russians were completely at his mercy. But he was aware that Russian troops in Moldavia had advanced to the Danube and that another division of the army was on its march from the frontiers of Poland. He therefore considered it advisable to avail himself of that opportunity to dictate to Peter the terms upon which he wished to terminate the campaign, knowing that if he postponed the treaty he would be compelled to renew the war against the whole force of the Empire.

HEAVY LOSSES BY BOTH ARMIES.

The conditions the Czar was forced to accept were sufficiently humiliating. The Turks demanded the restitution of Azof, the demolition of the harbor of Taganrog, the renouncement of all further interference in the affairs of Poland and the Cossacks, a free passage for the Swedish King back to his own country, and withdrawal from the Black Sea. The battle of the Pruth, so fatal in its results to the Czar, was one of the most destructive in the annals of history. If the statements of Peter be correct his army on the first day of the engagement consisted of 31,000 infantry and 7,000 cavalry, and was reduced on the last day to 22,000 men, which would make his loss amount to over 16,000 men. The loss sustained by the Turks was still greater in consequence of their irregular and scattered method of attack. There can be no doubt that the Czar fought at a great disadvantage, and perhaps were it not for the timely assistance he obtained from the Empress Catharine the campaign would have proved an almost fatal blow to Muscovite power in Europe.

ANOTHER DISASTROUS CAMPAIGN.

The result of the campaign upon the bank of the Pruth, by which Peter surrendered many important advantages which he had previously obtained by conquest, the annoyance caused by frequent incursions of Crimean Tartars and the haughty refusal of the Porte to recognize the Czar's imperial title, led Peter to meditate a new war against the Turks. He made ample preparations for the project, but his death arrested its execution, which was entirely laid aside by Catharine I. and Peter II. The Empress Anna determined to renew the design, and found no opposition in obtaining a pretext for a breach. The Russian army in 1756 severely punished the offending Tartars, but the latter on their flight laid their country in ashes, and it was impossible to find subsistence for the troops, and they were consequently obliged to retire. General Lascy now laid siege to Azof and reduced it, taking its Turkish garrison prisoners. The Sultan was even now unwilling to commit himself to a war with Russia, content with the advantage he had gained by the treaty of the Pruth; and even now that Russia had gained one of the ceded forts and was prepared to follow up the victory he preferred to seek terms of accommodation. Austria was invited to act as mediator, but that Power was bound to furnish Russia 30,000 troops and decided to throw her whole strength on the Muscovite side, greatly to the consternation of the Turks. The Sultan lost no time in preparing for the campaign. He raised new levies and equipped a fleet for the protection of the Euxine. The Russian army, strengthened by 40,000 recruits, was separated into divisions, one of which, under the command of Count Munich, proceeded in 1757 to Otchakoff, on the Euxine, while General Lascy, with the other, entered the Crimea. The objects proposed to be attained by the expeditions were not adequate to the expenditure that attended them. Otchakoff submitted, and the Crimea was again desolated. This was all Russia gained by the sacrifice of 50,000 of her veteran troops. The war continued three years, but nothing of substantial advantage was gained. Dissensions sprang up between the German and Russian commanders, and Austria made a separate peace with the Turks. This caused great dissatisfaction at St. Petersburg, where it was not considered prudent to continue the war single handed. A treaty was consequently entered into between the belligerents. It was agreed that Azof should be evacuated and the surrounding country to remain unconciliated as a mutual boundary between the two empires, and other conquests of the Russians were surrendered. Russian fleets were not allowed to be kept in the Palus Maeotis or the Euxine, and in the latter sea the commerce of Russia was to be conducted only in Turkish bottoms. Such was the result of a war which had cost the Czarina Anna upward of one hundred thousand men, and which entailed upon the Empire an enormous expenditure of money. After some years a profuse outlay and lavish sacrifice of strength all that Russia gained was the satisfaction of desolating the Crimea without exterminating the Tartars, who still continued to infest the borders, and some slight commercial advantages which never would repay the cost at which they had been procured. It was true that if Russia failed to possess herself of Azof she had succeeded in dismantling it and rendering it useless to the Turks; but this was a loss to both parties. The war, on the whole, therefore, must be considered to have been in the last degree disastrous to the Empire.

THE FORTUNE OF WAR CHANGES.

During the reign of Catharine II. there were frequent wars between Russia and Turkey, resulting in many important advantages to the former. Urged by the French Ambassador, who sought to divert the attention of Catharine from the partition of Poland, the Porte declared war in 1769 against the Empress. The Russians commenced hostilities by the invasion of the Crimea. Azof and Taganrog were soon taken, Moldavia was entered, Servia was cleared of the Tartar allies. In the following year, 1770, under Romanoff, the reduction of Jassay and Brailoff were preparatory to two great victories which rendered the name of Romanoff forever memorable in the annals of his country. The first was on the banks of the Pruth. The Turks, in number 80,000, under the Khan of Crimea, were entrenched on a hill in a position too strong to be assailed; but after three weeks they became wearied of their inactivity, and he believing from a feint of the Russian general that he was about to retire, 20,000 of them rushed down the hill. They were repulsed with terrible loss; the remainder carried dismay into the camp, and the Russians, taking advantage of the circumstances, ascended, faced the trenches, killed many, compelled the rest to flee and seized considerable booty, with thirty-eight pieces of cannon. Retreating toward the Danube the Turks effected a junction with the Grand Vizier, whose army thereby was increased to 150,000. Unaware of its extent Romanoff pursued with ardor and a desperate battle ensued. The Turks fled, the Vizier with them, leaving immense stores, among which were 143 pieces of cannon and nearly 50,000 dead on the field. Catharine now meditated no less a design than to drive the Mohammedans from Europe.

THE PORTE REDUCED TO THE VERGE OF RUIN.

A powerful fleet was sent to the Mediterranean and was disembarked on the Turkish islands and mainland. A terrible war now commenced, the Greeks everywhere butchering the Mohammedans, the latter retaliating. In an engagement that followed near Scio the Sultan's fleet was utterly destroyed. This sensibly affected the Turks, especially as the appearance of the Russians encouraged Tripoli, Egypt and Syria to rebel against the Porte. The war continued until 1774, when by the Treaty of Kainarji Russia obtained the free navigation of the Black Sea, the right of passing through the Danube, a large tract of land between the Bug and the Dnieper and the strong fortresses of Azof, Taganrog, Kertch and Kimburn. A sum of money sufficient to defray the expenses of the war was also stipulated, but it was never paid. The advantages derived by Russia from the other articles were ample enough. Among them not least was the commerce of the Levant and the Black Sea. This war demonstrated the entire inferiority of the Turks, both on sea and land, to the Muscovite power. The Porte during its progress was reduced to the Verge of ruin, and for a time was at the mercy of Catharine. A peace of some years followed the Treaty of Kainarji, if indeed that can be called peace where most solemn engagements were perpetually evaded. In short, there was no respite given to the Tartars. Mohammadan tribes on the shores of the Euxine and the Christian principalites were interfered with in the same manner. In 1787 hostilities once more broke out. As the Turks had just crushed the Egyptian rebellion they looked forward to the impending warfare with a hope to which their former reverses had for some time rendered them strangers. On the other hand Potemkin, the commander-in-chief, having under his orders some of the best generals in the service, hastened to the frontier, which was soon covered by Russian troops. At the same time the Emperor Joseph sent 80,000 Austrians into Moldavia, while a powerful fleet in the Euxine prepared to co-operate with the allies and another in the Baltic was ready to sail for the Mediterranean. It seemed, indeed, as if Catharine's favorite dream, the elevation of the grandson Constantine to the throne of the Greek Empire, was about to be realized. The Russians were everywhere successful. Ismail was taken by storm by Suwaroff, the most dreaded of all the Russian generals. His loss was severe, and in revenge, the garrison, with the greater part of the population, was put to the sword. The Grand Vizier now sued for peace and a treaty was signed in January, 1792. By it Catharine retained the whole country between the Bug and the Dniester, and was secured in possession of the Crimea, the strong place which at the time constituted it the key to the Black Sea.

REPORT OF THE LOUISIAN COMMISSION.

"NEW ORLEANS, April 21, 1877.—*To the President of the United States* Sir: In accordance with your request, the undersigned have visited this city, and passed the last sixteen days in ascertaining the political situation in Louisiana and endeavoring to bring about a peaceful solution of its difficulties. In view of the declaration in the letter of the Secretary of State, that we shall direct our efforts to the end of securing the recognition of a single Legislature, as the depository of the representative will of the people of Louisiana, leaving if necessary, to the judicial or their constitutional arbitrament within the State, the question of ultimate right, and in view of your determination to withdraw the troops of the United States to their barracks as soon as it could be done without endangering the peace, we addressed ourselves to the task of securing a common Legislature of undisputed authority, competent to compose the existing political contentions, and to preserve the peace without any aid from the National Government. To this end, we endeavored to assuage the bitterness and animosity we found existing on both sides, so as to secure a public opinion less unfavorable to such concessions as were indispensable to our success in obtaining such a Legislature and such general acquiescence in its authority as would insure social order. We have had full conferences with the two gentlemen who claim the Gubernatorial office, and with many other members of their respective governments in their executive, judicial and legislative departments; we have also conversed very freely with large delegations of men of business, with many of the District Judges, and with hundreds of prominent citizens of all parties and races, representing not only this city, but almost every parish in the State. We have also received many printed and written statements of fact, and legal argument; and every person with whom we come in contact has shown an earnest desire to give us all possible information bearing upon the unfortunate political divisions in this State.

"The actual condition of affairs on our arrival in the city may be briefly stated as follows:

"Gov. Packard (we shall speak of both gentlemen by the title they claim) was at the State-house with his Legislature and an armed police force. As there was no quorum in the Senate, even upon his own theory of the law, his Legislature was necessarily inactive. The Supreme Court, which recognized his authority, had not attempted to transact any business since it was dispossessed of its court-room and the custody of its records on the 9th day of January, 1877. He had no organized militia, alleging that his deficiency in that respect was owing to his obedience to the orders of President Grant to take no steps to change the relative position of himself and Gov. Nicholls. His main reliance was upon his alleged legal title, claiming that it was the constitutional duty of the President to recognize it, and to afford him such military assistance as might be necessary to enable him to assert his authority as Governor.

Governor Nicholls was occupying Odd Fellows' Hall as a State-house. His Legislature met there, and was actively engaged in the business of legislation. All the departments of the city government of New Orleans recognized his authority. The Supreme Court nominated by him and confirmed by his Senate was holding daily sessions, and had heard about 200 cases. The time for the collection of taxes had not arrived, but a considerable sum of money in the form of taxes had been voluntarily paid into his treasury, out of which he was defraying the ordinary expenses of the State government.

"The Nicholls Legislature had a quorum in the Senate upon either the Nicholls or Packard theory of the law, and a quorum in the House on the Nicholls, but not on the Packard theory. The Packard Legislature had a quorum in the House on its theory of law, but, as already stated, not in the Senate, and was thus disabled from any legislation that would be valid, even in the judgment of its own party.

"The Commission found it to be very difficult to ascertain the precise extent to which the respective governments were acknowledged in the various parishes outside of New Orleans, but it is safe to say that the changes which had taken place in the parishes after the organization of the two governments on the 9th of January, 1877, were in favor of the Nicholls government.

"The claim to legality of the Supreme Court, composed of Chief Justice Manning and his associates, who were nominated by Governor Nicholls, and confirmed by his Senate, rests upon the same basis as the title of Governor Nicholls and his Senate. The claim to legality of the Supreme Court composed of Chief Justice Ludeling and his associates, rests either upon their right to hold over in case the legality of the Kellogg-Packard Senate, which confirmed the judges upon the nomination of Governor Kellogg, and while it had a Returing-board quorum.

"We have briefly sketched the actual position as we found it. We will now state the legal question upon which the right of these respective governments depends. The constitution of the State of Louisiana requires that the returns of all elections for members of the General Assembly shall be made to the Secretary of State. It also provides that the qualified Elector shall vote for Governor and for Lieutenant Governor, at the time and place of voting for Representatives. The returns of every election shall be sealed up and transmitted by the proper returning officers to the Secretary of State, who shall deliver them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. On the second day of the General Assembly then to be holden, the members of the General Assembly shall meet in the House of Representatives and count the votes. It will be observed that this provision of the constitution requires the return of the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor to be sealed up and transmitted by the proper returning officers to the Secretary of State, and the same provision is made in substance as to members of the General Assembly; but in 1870 the Legislature passed an act, amended in 1872, which created a body called the Returning Board, consisting of five members, to be appointed by the State, and to be the returning officers for all elections in the State. The act provides that the commissioners of election at each poll or voting place shall count the votes, making a list of names of all persons voted for, and the offices for which the votes were given, the number of votes received by each, the number of ballots contained in the box, and the number rejected, and the reasons therefor, and make duplicates of such list, and send one to the Supervisor of Registration of the Parish of Orleans, and one to the Secretary of State. The law further requires the Supervisors of Registration to consolidate the returns received from the different polling places and forward them with the originals to this Returning Board. The act further provides that if there shall be any riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influence at any place within said parish, at or near any polls or voting place, or place of registration, which riot, tumult, act of violence, intimidation, or disturbance, bribery, and corrupt influence, shall prevent, or tend to prevent, a fair, free, peaceable, and full vote of all the qualified electors, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner to make a statement of such facts, and forward the same to the Supervisior of Registration with his returns of election; and the Supervisor of Registration shall forward the same to the Returning Board. The Returning Board is required to investgate the statements of intimidation, and to exclude from the returns which it makes to the Secretary of State the returns received by it from those polls or voting places where a fair election has been prevented by the causes above named. The same law further declares: 'It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to transmit to the Clerk of the House of Representatives and to the Secretary of State of the last General Assembly a list of the names of such persons as, according to the returns, shall have been elected to either branch of the General Assembly; and it shall be the duty of the Clerk and Secretary to place the names of the Representatives and Senators elect so furnished upon the roll of House and of the Senate respectively, and those Representatives and Senators whose names are so placed by the Clerk and Secretary respectively, in accordance with the foregoing provisions, and none other, shall be competent to organize the House of Representatives or the Senate.' It is claimed by the counsel for the Nicholls government that this act, so far as it interposes a Returning Board exercising these powers of exclusion between the parish supervisors of registration, with his consolidated returns, and the Secretary of State, is when applied to the election of members of the General Assembly, of Governor and of Lieutenant Governer, is a plain violation of those provisons of the constiution of Louisiana which say that the returns of all elections for members of the General Assembly shall be made to the Secretary of State, and in reference to Governor and Lieutenant Governor the returns of every election shall be sealed up and transmitted by the proper returning officers to the Secretary of State, who shall deliver them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. On the other hand, it is insisted by counsel for the Packard government that the Legislature has the power to create this Returning Board and give it the authority with which the act clothes it. It is also claimed by them that the constitutionality of the act has been settled by the Supreme Court of the State; but the Nicholls party denied that question was decided by the Supreme Court in a manner that could be considered authoritative.

"It should be further stated that it is not claimed by the counsel for the Nicholls government that the Legislature could not create a Returning Board and clothe it with these powers in regard to the appointment of Presidential electors, since the provisions of the State constitution on which they rely relate only to election of members of the Legislature, of Governor and Lieutenant Governor. We quote the following extracts from one of their printed arguments:

Indeed, as to the Presidential electors, the mode of their appointment is left by the Constitution of the United States to the discretion of the Legislature of the State, therefore the General Assembly of Louisiana might create any tribunal whatever and confide to it the appointment of electors for President and Vice President. Consequently it may properly authorize such a tribunal in the case of the election of Presidential electors by the people, to count the votes and decide and declare who were entitled to seats in the Electoral College.

"As matters stood on our arrival here, the legal title of the respective claimants to the office of Governor depended upon the question we have stated. There is no judicial tribunal acknowledged to be authoritative by both parties, by which it could be solved, for reasons already given. The only hope of a practical solution was by the union of so many members of the rival Legislatures as would make a legislature with a constitutional quorum in both Senate and House of members whose title to their seats is valid under either view of the law. With a Legislature of undisputed authority the settlement of the other questions could, as stated in the letter of instructions to our Commision from the Secretary of State, be gradually worked out by the prevalent authority which the Legislative power when undisputed is quite competent to exert in composing conflicts in co-ordinate branches of the Government. Within the last three days, this first great step in restoring peace to the State has been accomplished. In consequence of the withdrawal of members from the Packard to the Nicholls Legislature, the latter body has now eighty-seven Returning Board members in the House and thirty-two Returning Board members in the Senate. Sixty-one members constitute a constitutional quorum in the House and nineteen in the Senate.

"It is proper that we should say, in conclusion, that it was in view of the foregoing facts, especially the consolidation of the Legislature, and our knowledge of the condition of Louisiana, derived from personal contact with the people, that we were induced to suggest in our telegram of the 20th instant that immediate announcement of the time when the troops would be withdrawn to their barracks would be better for the peace of Louisiana than to postpone such announcement to some distant day.

"The Commissioners, holding various shades of political belief, can not well concur in any sketch of the past or probable future of Louisiana. We have forborne in this report to express any opinion on legal questions arising upon the foregoing statements of facts, because our letter of instrution seemed to call for statement of facts rather than an expression of opinion by the Commissioners. We all, however, indulge in confident hopes of better days for all races in Louisiana. Among the reasons for these hopes are the resolutions of the Nicholls Legislature, and letter of Governor Nicholls, herewith submitted, and which have already been given the public. With an earnest hope that the adjustment which has been made of the political controversies of Louisiana will be of lasting benefit to that State, and will be approved by the patriotic people of all sections, we have the honor to be your obedient servants,

CHARLES B. LAWRENCE,
JOS. R. HAWLEY,
JOHN M. HARLAN,
JOHN C. BROWN,
WAYNE MACVEIGH."

Military Strength of Russia and Turkey.

Russia's military strength exceeds that of Turkey to a far greater degree than would be supposed without reference to the statistics of the subject. The Russian army on a war footing contains 1,641,329 troops, 195,148 non-combatants, 240,838 horses and 2,606 guns. In addition to these there is an irregular army containing 140,483 men, so that, all told, the Russian forces exceed 2,000,000; though there is doubt whether many more than half of these can be made directly available for a war against Turkey. The Persian army, which is expected to co-operate with Russia, has about 70,000 available men. The Turkish army on a war footing numbers, of all classes, 616,100 men, of whom 130,000 are irregulars and auxiliaries. It is not probable that Turkey can bring into the field many over 400,000 men, so that Russia, probably, in an active campaign, will outnumber Turkey two or three to one.

THE Arlington estate, formerly the home of Custis Lee, and which was occupied by General Robert E. Lee at the beginning of the late civil war, contains 1,100 acres. Under an act of Congress it was sold for taxes, bid in by the government at $26,700, and set apart for a National Cemetery. The suit which Mr. Lee has just instituted for the recovery of the property involves the constitutionality of the act of Congress under which the estate was sold, and the likelihood is strong that the case will be decided in favor of the plaintiff.

Providence, Rhode Island, has a contract to furnish the Turkish government with a half a million Peabody guns—a breech-loading rifle. American manufacturers are also supplying Turkey with 200,000,000 rounds of metalic cartridges. It is a mystery as to where Turkey, in her impoverished condition, gets money to pay for this war material, but the manufacturers are doing the work "for cash only."

At Columbia, S. C., a few days since, "Old Wash," ex-Governor Chamberlain's coachman, was accosted by one of his old friends as follows: "I say, Wash, where is de Gubner?" "Well, sar, de Gubner don't stay wid me now; he is circumlocated in de country, sar, and I is de respectable coachman of Mr. Chamberlain, de ex-Governor of dis State. We has adjourned from dat situation, sar, an' no longer craves de empty honors."

Hayes is his own master; not the slave of political wire-pullers. The worst they can do is to annoy and embarrass him, and even should they succeed in crippling his administration public opinion will put the blame upon them, not upon him. So long as he does right he has nothing to fear from his enemies. The people will be his friends, and reward him according to his merits.—*St. Louis Republican, 2nd.*

AT a concert at Booth's Theater, a bouquet was handed to Ole Bull, and when he reappeared in response to an encore he had a large white rose in his button-hole. With the first vigorous movement of his bow the rose went to pieces, and as the leaves fell to the floor he—unconscious of this, of course—struck up "The Last Rose of Summer."

Col. S. S. Taylor, of Cairo, Ill., has carried in his valise for many years when travelling, a rope ladder and thick pair of gloves. At the burning of the Southern Hotel at St. Louis, where he was a guest, the ladder and gloves saved his life.

The politics of New England is a curious compound of emotion and emolument. The Radical masses up there furnish all the emotion, while a few shifty leaders like Jim Blaine monpolize all the emolument.—*The Capital.*

John Smith was killed at Eagle Pass by a Mexican. A crowd was present, and a large number of shots fired at the Mexican, but only thirty of them took deadly effect.

A. A. FREEMAN, the Republican ex-candidate for Governor against Gov. Brown, has been appointed Attorney General for the Post office at a salary of $4,000.

And thus, at last, we may hope, the great war is over, and we return, after sixteen years, to the shelter of the Constitution.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Emmerson says: "An eye can threaten like a loaded and levelled gun." We suppose that is when it is cocked.

EACH beau plucks a leaf from the coquette, so that thorns only remain for the husband.