The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 41. HUNTINGDON, PA, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1877. NO. 18.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office in new JOURNAL *Building, Fifth Street.*

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Friday by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3m	6m	9m	1 yr		3m	6m	9m	1yr
1 in	$3 50	4 50	5 50	8 00	¼col	9 00	18 00	$27	$ 36
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½col	18 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	7 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾col	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	18 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, all party announcements, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and everything in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3rd street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,71

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan4,71

E. C. STOCKTON, Surgeon Dentist. Office in Leister's building, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. E. J. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa. [apl28, '76.

GEO. B. ORLADY, Attorney-at-Law, 405 Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [nov17,75

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [apl2.71

H. W. BUCHANAN, Surgeon Dentist, No. 228, Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [mch17,75

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. —, Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap19,71

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office, 229 Penn Street, corner of Court House Square. [dec4,72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Penn Street, three doors west of 3rd Street. [jan4,71

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Soldiers' claims against the Government for back-pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Penn Street. [jan4,71

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents. Office in the JOURNAL building.

J. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, No. 230 Penn Street, opposite Court House. [feb5,'71

R. A. ORDISON, Attorney-at-Law. Patents Obtained. Office, 321 Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [my31,'71

S. E. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., office in *Monitor* building, Penn Street. Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business. [aug5,'74-6mos

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Penn Street. [ap19,71

Miscellaneous.

HEALTH AND ITS PLEASURES,

— OR —

DISEASE AND ITS AGONIES:

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most destressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better, none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night: eat plenty of solids, avoiding the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous, it is their purifying properties, especially their power of clensing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always brings about what is required.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE.

These feelings which so sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed prespiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills, if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow, as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

HOW TO BE STRONG.

Never let the bowels be confined or unduly acted upon. It may appear singular that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for a run upon the bowels, many persons supposing that they would increase relaxation. This is a great mistake, however; for these Pills will immediately correct the liver and stop every kind of bowel complaint. In warm climates thousands of lives have been saved by the use of this medicine, which in all cases gives tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged,—health and strength following as a matter of course. The appetite, too, is wonderfully increased by the use of these Pills, combined in the use of solid in preference to fluid diet. Animal food is better than broths and stews. By removing acrid, fermented, or other impure humors from the liver, stomach, or blood, the cause of dysentery, diarrhœa, and other bowel complaints is expelled. The result is, that the disturbance is arrested, and the action of the bowels becomes regular. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so quickly as this fine correcting medicine.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment, should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bedtime. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

FOR STOMACHS OUT OF ORDER.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

Ague,	Fevers of all kinds,	Sore Throats,
Asthma,	Fits,	Stone and Gravel,
Bilious Complaints	Gout,	Secondary Symptoms,
Blotches on the Skin,	Headache,	Tic-Douloureux,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,	Tumors,
Colics,	Inflammation,	Ulcers,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Jaundice,	Venereal Affections
Consumption,	Liver Complaints,	Worms of all kinds
Debility,	Lumbage,	Weakness from any cause, &c.
Dropsy,	Piles,	
Dysentery,	Rheumatism,	
Erysipelas,	Retention of Urine,	
Female Irregularities.	Scrofula, or King's Evil,	

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the signature of J. Haydock, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY & Co., New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

apr. 28, 1876-eow-1y.

THE JOURNAL STORE

Is the place to buy all kinds of

SCHOOL BOOKS

AT HARD PAN PRICES!

Printing.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - J. A. NASH.

The Huntingdon Journal,

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

—IN—

THE NEW JOURNAL BUILDING,

No. 212, FIFTH STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENNSYLVANIA.

—:o:—

TERMS:

$2.00 per annum, in advance; $2.50 within six months, and $3.00 if not paid within the year.

A
PROGRESSIVE
REPUBLICAN PAPER.
SUBSCRIBE.

—:o:—

TO ADVERTISERS:

— Circulation 1800. —

A
FIRST-CLASS
ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

5000
READERS
WEEKLY.

The JOURNAL is one of the best printed papers in the Juniata Valley, and is read by the best citizens in the county. It finds its way into *1800* homes weekly, and is read by at least **5000** persons, thus making it the BEST advertising medium in Central Pennsylvania. Those who patronize its columns are sure of getting a rich return for their investment. Advertisements, both local and foreign, solicited, and inserted at reasonable rates. Give us an order.

—:o:—

JOB DEPARTMENT:

—With Fast Presses, all the latest styles of New Type, Borders, Cuts, and a full supply of all kinds of material necessary for the equipment of a FIRST-CLASS OFFICE, we are prepared to do all kinds of Jobbing, such as Posters of any size, Circulars, Business Cards, Wedding and Visiting Cards, Ball Tickets, Programmes, Concert Tickets, Order Books, Segar Labels, Receipts, Legal Blanks, Photographer's Cards, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Pamphlets, Paper Books, etc., etc., etc., etc., etc. Our prices are as low as those of Philadelphia, and our work will compare favorably with any done in the State. We make it a point to employ none but the best of workmen, and will not permit an *apple butter daub* to be done in our Job Rooms. Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. Send along your work, and see what we can do.

— COLOR PRINTING A SPECIALTY. —

—:o:—

☞ All business letters should be addressed to

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.

The Muses' Bower.

A Mother's Heart.

A little dreaming, such as mothers know,
A little lingering over dainty things;
A happy heart, wherein hope all aglow
Stirs like a bird at dawn that wakes and sings—
And that is all.

A little clasping to her yearning breast;
A little musing over future years;
A heart that prays, "Dear Lord, Thou knowest best,
But spare my flower life's bitterest rain of tears"—
And that is all.

A little spirit speeding through the night;
A little home grown lonely, dark, and chill;
A sad heart, groping blindly for the light,
A little snow-clad grave beneath the hill—
And that is all.

A little gathering of life's broken thread;
A little patience keeping back the tears;
A heart that sings, "Thy darling is not dead,
God keeps her safe through His eternal years"—
And that is all.

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

The Story-Teller.

THE DEACON'S INDIAN SUMMER.

Deacon Jahiel Braden was a solemn, industrious, upright man, but was as kind as one well could be who had lived so far apart from his fellows as he had.

In his youth he had been one of the rural dandies of the region and the chief beau of the town, driving the fastest horses and leading off at the village sports; whether balls, quiltings, weddings or sleigh rides.

When about twenty-five years old, however, a sudden blight had fallen on his spirits for which no one could account.

He had danced half the night in wild glee at a wedding, played games of all sorts, helped to serve the guests from the bountifully ladened tables, kissed the bride, gave her as a wedding present his best cow, with a white heart shaped spot on her forehead, and then went home full of glee. Next morning he looked as if fifty years had been added to his age.

He now put himself to work earnestly, laying out cranberry beds and raising live stock. He withdrew from his old companions as if the sight of them hurt his eyes, unless he could help one of them; then he came out of his shell, but returned to it as soon as the emergency was over.

Some of the neighbors thought his mind was effected; some said he had repented giving Matilda Day the cow he was so proud of, and others decided that he meant to turn over a new leaf, having sown all his wild oats, and become a sober, settled man. Still more were the town's people surprised when, some months after, he joined the church, and "teok up" as he said, "an orderly walk."

If the saintly old Motherly Braden knew the spring of these actions she kept it to herself. When questioned she only replied in her quiet way:

"Rejoice with me that this my son who was lost is found, who was dead is alive again."

Thus Jahiel moved on, cherishing and blessing his mother, and clearing and cultivating the hitherto worthless lands of the farm, till death left him and Ketury Perkings, his mother's life-long helper, alone in the great, broad farm-house.

His brother had married, gone West, made a great flourish in some patent business and failed. He came back after this and set up a store and failed again. Then he went back to honest farming, about twenty miles away. He wearied for lack of excitement of "failing," and died, leaving a very helpless family.

Jahiel was a man of very few words, and was slow in uttering those few, but when action was needed he was as prompt as any one. He went to the funeral in the blue swallow-tailed coat, with gilt buttons, and the same buff vest he had on at his last dance. They were still his best.

As soon as the funeral was over he said to his sister-in-law:

"I fear you have nothing to live on; come to the homestead as if it were your own, and bring up your girls to be useful women. I'll send Timothy over next week with Star and Buck for your goods. I'll come in a covered wagon for you all, and if there are any bills at the store I'll pay them. I'll see to the doctor and funeral; so drop all cares from your mind and try and be happy."

Jahiel Braden had grown to be a very careless man, in a certain sense of the word. Although neat and orderly in his person, in his house and on the farm, he had laid aside all restraints of society.—He came to the table in his shirt sleeves, and sometimes in his stocking feet. He went up town and even to church with his pants tucked in his cowhide boots.

Once he so far forgot himself as to put on a clean farm-frock Sunday instead of Monday, and laid a good coat of mutton tallow on his boots, tucked his butternut colored pants into them, and in this plight took up the collection, for by this time he was a deacon. This was no small delight to the boys in the gallery, who were always glad for some othodox subject for laughter during the time of service.

Ketury Perkins was just as independent of the world's opinion as was her master, and did as many odd things by way of shocking its sense of propriety as he did through absent-mindedness. She more than once presented herself at church in a clean sun bonnet and calico sack, and enjoyed the staring of the people, because she had a black silk gown, a cashmere shawl, a straw bonnet and black silk veil, at home, "as good as Miss Deacon Jones' any day."

You may be sure she did not particularly like the idea of a lady coming to take her place "with three citified girls full of airs." However, she was not consulted in the matter, and had too much good sense to throw herself out of a home, so she made the best of the invasion.

Deacon Jahiel had a great respect for good women, and from the hour that his brother's wife came under his roof he donned his coat before coming to the table, and even went so far as to buy himself a pair of slippers. He threw open the long unused parlors, and said to the girls, "Make yourselves at home here."

He soon found there was a great lack in his establishment, by overhearing his niece lament the piano they had out West. He never spoke of it but engaged the minister's wife to go to town and select one for him. The first the music hungry children knew, it was brought into the house; and still he never spoke of it. Indeed he rarely spoke of anything at all.

The family lived on thus very happily for several years, when all at once they noticed a great change in Deacon Jahiel. He began to whistle at his work, and to sing with the girls. He bought a new carriage—Ketury described it as a "carriage like folkses carriages," he even got a violin and checker board from the garret, and for the first time in twenty years played on them both with zeal and interest.

Passing down the main street of the village, one day, he saw a buxom girl at the window, and leaning over the fence he called out:

"Martha, I hear there is a quilting coming off before long at your house."

"Yes sir; the quilt is my own work—a rising sun, with a square and compass in the heart of it. Mother said if I ever got it done I should have a quilting just like those she used to have when she was young," the girl replied.

"Ain't you going to invite me, Martha?" was the question that startled the village girl.

"What, Deacon!" she cried, looking at the hitherto grave man, to discern if he had taken leave of his senses. "You go to a young folk's quilting?"

"Certainly I will, if I'm asked," said the deacon, smiling. "Your mother can tell you how expert I used to be at chalking the line, snuffing the candles, and throwing the apple paring in old times."

Of course he got an invitation, and before many hours had elapsed it was noised abroad that Deacon Braden was going to dance at Nettie Borland's quilting party, and that the folks thought him crazy.

For the first time in a quarter of a century the deacon set off for a trip to Boston, and as Ketury said "made all over new!" From the crown of his steeple topped hat to the sole of his tallow soaked cow hides, he was renewed in the outer man. He had gone so far as to exchange his ponderous silver watch for a gold one. In place of the porcelain shirt buttons with which Ketury had always adorned his cotton shirt the deacon appeared with gold studs in a nicely polished shirt bosom, gold sleeve buttons, and divers other worldly vanities such as made great stir in the Cedar Creek meeting house, but it was only because he wore such clothes; others there had dressed as well. You may be sure the young folks stared at him as he sat thus, with Mr. and Mrs. Borland, looking on at the sports of quilting, and the question was whispered from one to another:

"What on earth has come over Deacon Jahiel?"

They soon found that the autumn sun had come out in brighter radiance than in its earlier glory, and that life's Indian Summer had come for him, with bright skies, with flowers, and with the singing of birds in the heart.

One morning, soon after this, the deacon called his sister in-law and her daughter into the parlor, and said:

"I have a plan to lay before you; I shall need this house myself now. You may live beside me in the stone cottage, or I will build you a little house in the village."

"We will stay as near as we can; but who is to take my place?" asked the widow in amazement.

"You remember Matilda Day, the girl to whom I gave my pet cow, Dilly, on her wedding day? A few weeks ago I heard of her for the first time in many long years. Her husband was never worthy of her. He ran through her property and then took her into the wilderness to live, away from all privileges of schools, churches and society. She buried her oldest child and was left alone and very poor, with three young boys.

From boyhood up, I had always expected to marry Matilda, but I was too slow in telling her so. The rich farmer from the next town stepped in and married the only woman I ever loved. I choked down my grief, held up my head, gave her my best cow, and danced at her wedding, kissed her, wished her much joy, and then went home with a broken heart. It was a long time before I could see the sun shine after that. Life and all around me was changed but my mother. But God came and brought peace and life, and then I sought to do all for others for His sake. As time went on the wound healed but the scar remained. I knew I was a stupid, awkward man in the esteem of others, and so I kept out of the way, except when duty called me forward. I had forgotten that the world, in itself, had any charms until you came here and brought the fresh air and sunshine to these dark, dull rooms. When you brought the rose geranium in full bloom it took me back twenty years when one just like it stood in Matilda's window. The songs which the girls sing are the same which she sung, newly arranged and with new names."

"Not many weeks ago, I had, as you know, some dealing with Garver, the Western man, who stayed over night with us. In talking with him I said:

"I suppose you never happened to meet with a man in your State named Waterson Blake?"

"Certainly I have a thousand times. Did you know him?" he asked.

"When I told him he was almost a townsman of mine, he said:

"Poor fellow? he made a sad wreck of bright prospects. He died poor three years ago, and left a wife and three boys in a sad condition; but she is a jewel of a woman. Every body loves her and all would have been glad to help her, but she had some idea of independence, which she wished to instill into the hearts of her boys. So she gave the incumbered farm over to Blake's creditors, moved into the next town and set up a school for little girls."

"Before he went away the next morning, I drew a check for one hundred dollars, and sent it to the boys 'from an old schoolmate of their mother's,' and resolved to devise some plan by which to start them in life.

"The more I thought of it the more I resolved that Matilda Day would make the world new yet; and I wrote and told her so."

"Next month I am going West to bring her and the boys home. I want you to stay with us till you get a home of your own. I never can be thankful enough for your coming to me. It has broken the spell that bound me, and brought me back to live among others; before I only worked for them at arm's length. Now that I love the world more, my life henceforth will be of more service."

The old stone cottage was repaired and furnished before Deacon Jahiel set off on his mountainous journey; and the widow and her daughters, now nearly grown up, were rejoicing in the prospect of a new neighbor and friend.

Matilda Blake, although a mature woman almost forty-four years, brought back more sunshine than she had taken away from her native place a quarter of a century before. Her anxieties and sorrows have softened and brightened the natural loveliness of her character, and made her a blessing, not only to the farm, but also to the church and town.

Indian Summer had indeed come to the deacon's hitherto clouded life, and his heart and his house were open afresh to the whole world. He looked henceforth more leniently on the follies of the young and more charitably on the errors of those who wandered from the right way. His voice, his features, his gait—indeed the whole man—were changed from a solemn, unsympathizing bachelor, as he used to be regarded, to a genial husband, father and friend.

There is nothing like a solitary life to fix a perpetual winter in the heart. There is nothing like a companionship with the good and true, who need aid and sympathy, to bring back summer—though it may be an Indian Summer—to the heart.

Select Miscellany.

LOUISIANA.

The Report of President Hayes' Commission—How Its Conclusions were Reached—Mr. Packard's Closing Address.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21, 1877.

To the President of the United States.

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 should 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 judicial or other 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 public opinion less unfavorable to such concessions as were indispensable to our success in obtaining such 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 arguments and every person with whom we came 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 this city may be briefly stated as follows: Governor Packard (we shall speak of both gentlemen by the title they claim) was at the State House with his Legislature and friends and an armed police force. As there was no quorum in the Senate, even upon his own theory of 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 ninth 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 positions of himself and Governor Nicholls. His main reliance was upon his alleged legal title, claiming that it was

THE CONSTITUTIONAL DUTY OF THE PRESIDENT

to recognize 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 departments of the city government of the city 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 two hundred 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 law, and a quorum in the House on Nicholls', but not on Packard's theory. The Packard Legislature has a quorum in the House on its own 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 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 Nicholls' government.—The claim to legality of the Supreme Court composed of Chief Justice Manning and 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 of legality of the Supreme Court composed of Chief Justice Ludeling and his associates rests either upon their right to hold over in case Nicholls' Court is illegal, or upon the legality of the Kellogg-Packard Senate, which confirmed the Judges upon the nomination of Governor Kellogg, and while it had a Returning 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 "returns of all elections for members of the General Assembly shall be made to the Secretary of State." It also requires that "the qualified electors 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 examine and count the vote." It will be observed that the provision of the Constitution requires the returns of 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 a Returning Board, consisting of five members to be appointed by the Senate, and to "be the returning officers for all elections in the State." The act provides that "the commissioners of election of each poll or voting place shall count the votes," making a list of the names of all persons voted for, and the offices for which 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 to make duplicates of such lists, and send one to the Supervisor of Registration of the Parish of Orleans, and one to the Secretary of State. The law further requires 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, and disturbance, bribery or corrupt influence at any place within said parish, at or near any poll or voting place of registration, which riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, and disturbance, bribery or 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 Commissioners to make a statement of such facts, and forward the same to the Supervisor 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 investigate 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 was 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 the Senate 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 the 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 Houee of Representatives or Senate."

HOW NICHOLLS INTERPRETS THE LAW.

It is claimed by the counsel for the Nicholls government that this act, so far as it imposes upon the Returning Board the right of exercising these powers of exclusion between the parish supervisor 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 Lieutenant Governor a plain violation of those provisions of the Constitution of Louisiana which say 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 the counsel for the Packard government that the Legislature has power to create the 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 Nicholls's party denied that the 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 the election of members of the Legislature, of Governor and Lieutenant Governor. We quote the following sentence from one of these printed arguments: "Indeed, as to Presidential Electors, the mode of their appointment is by the Constitution of the United States left 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 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 was no judicial tribunal acknowledged to be authoritative by both parties by which it could be solved, for the 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 the 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 other questions could, as stated in the letter of instructions to your Commission 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 the conflicts in the 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 Legislatures, 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 inst., that the 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, cannot well concur in any sketch of a part of the probable future of Louisiana. We have forborne in this report to express any opinion on the legal questions arising upon the foregoing statement of facts, because our letter of instructions seemed to call for statements of facts rather than an expression of opinion of the Commissioners. We all, however, indulge in confident hopes of better days for all races of Louisiana. Among the reasons for these hopes are the resolutions of the Nicholls Legislature and letter of Gov. Nicholls, herewith submitted, and which have already been given to the public, with an earnest hope that the adjustment which has been made of the political controversies of Louisiana will be approved by the patriotic people of all sections.

We have the honor to be your obedient servants.

CHAS. B. LAWRENCE,
JNO. L. HARLAN,
WAYNE MCVEIGH,
JAS. R. HAWLEY,
JNO. C. BROWN.

PACKARD'S ADDRESS.

The following is the address of Mr. Packard to the republicans of the State:—

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 25, 1877.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF LOUISIANA:—

On this day, the fifteenth anniversary of the surrender of New Orleans to the forces of the United States, it becomes my duty to announce to you that the aid and countenance of the national government has been withdrawn from the republicans of Louisiana, and that a government, revolutionary in form, is practically on the point of usurping control of affairs in this State. I recall the circumstances of the last electoral campaign only to thank you for the fidelity to principle you then displayed. The republican party, as you know, entered upon the canvass united and stronger than ever before. It had enlisted under its banners an influential class of native born citizens of old whig antecedents, who, to their honor be it said, still remain faithful to the principles they espoused and the government they supported. It was further strengthened by the absence from the State or opposition of that element whose previous adherence to the party had brought it into disrepute. These causes combined to bring about he remarkable success achieved by the republican party in all the doubtful parishes, with one exception, even where the white population predominated, and which gave us a majority in the Legislature. Except where organized violence prevailed our State ticket carried every republican parish, and also a number of parishes which in the last Legislature were represented by democratic members.

EVENTS SUMMARIZED.

I briefly summarize the historical events that have since occurred. The General Assembly met on the 1st of January last, organized with a full legal quorum in both houses, passed laws which were approved by the Executive of the State, and on the 24 of January last canvassed and declared the vote for Governor. At this time the nation was agitated by doubt as to the result of the Presidential election. With the expectation that Samuel J. Tilden might possibly become President of the United States, and with no hope of success otherwise, my opponent in the late campaign established a mock legislature and went through the form of an inauguration in order that there might be a semblance of government which Mr. Tilden, if inaugurated, could possibly galvanize into vitality. In the few days that followed General Nicholls and his adherents were encouraged by the unexpected refusal of President Grant to recognize the State government or to respond to the constitutional call of the Legislature, though he questioned the legality of neither. On the 9th of January, before I had scarcely taken my seat in the executive chair, the White League rose in armed insurrection and by a *coup de main* took possession of the Supreme Court, arsenals and stations of the Metropolitan Police, all located at the capital. Then came orders from President Grant establishing a *status quo*, the practical effect of which was to confirm the insurgents in the advantages they had gained and to prevent any efforts to dispossess them. On the inauguration of President Hayes the State authorities made preparations to organize a militia force for the defence of the State government. General Nicholls' police seized upon the recruiting officers and imprisoned them for treason, without the benefit of bail or writ of habeas corpus.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

I telegraphed this fact to President Hayes, asking him if this was a violation of the *status quo*, and if not whether a release of these men by force, all civil remedies having been exhausted, would be so considered. The President replied:—

"Your dispatch of the 24 is received. The Secretary of War has telegraphed to General Augur. A commission will shortly visit Louisiana. In the meantime the President desires that the situation remain unchanged."

The Commission came. In the meantime the Nicholls government had crystalized into shape. So far from permitting the situation to remain unchanged, it had broken into the tax collectors office of the city, had taken forcible control of State institutions, and had strengthened itself on all sides. Notwithstanding this, however, the Commission found the legal Legislature still in session at the State House, and my title unassailed and unassailable, except by force. The result of their labors during the two weeks they remained here is known of all men. They induced a number of members of the legal House of Representatives to take seats in the Nicholls house, thus giving it a Returning Board quorum.

Prior to the meeting of the Legislature the democrats claimed to have elected only sixty members of the House—one less than a quorum. One, at least of the members so claimed by them was absent on the 1st of January last. No republican or independent leader would consent to act with the Nicholls House, and consequently, in order to obtain even an appearance of organization, they had been compelled to call to their aid three men defeated at the polls, whose election had not previously been claimed.

A PERTINENT INQUIRY.

The inquiry, therefore, seems pertinent in this connection. If a Returning Board quorum was so effective for Nicholls' claim why was it that such quorum was ignored while it remained faithful to the legal government of the State? That government had a Returning Board quorum from the day on which the General Assembly convened, and the Legislature duly organized remained in legal existence till disintegrated by direct action of the Commission. This result having been achieved, it is a matter of record that congratulatory messages were exchanged between the President and his commission.

REMOVAL OF THE TROOPS.

On the following day, the President, by a formal order, made public through the press, directed that the United States troops occupying a building in the vicinity of the State House should be removed to their barracks. Those troops had been placed there by President Grant without a formal call of the Governor, to protect the Returning Board while counting the vote for President. I firmly believe that had the legal government been recognized, it could have sustained itself without the intervention of troops; but the order for the withdrawal, issued under the circumstances and in the manner that it was issued, clearly indicates that even the moral support which the legal government of Louisiana should have received from the national administration would be denied. Had the General Assembly continued in session at the State House I should have deemed it my duty to have asserted and defended my government to the last, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the troops; but with the Legislature disintegrated, and no prospect of present success, I cannot ask your tried fidelity by asking you longer to continue to aid me in the struggle I have thus far maintained.

COMPELLED TO YIELD.

I therefore announce to you that I am compelled to abstain for the present from all active assertion of my government. I waive none of my legal rights, but yield only to superior force. I am not wholly discouraged by the fact that one by one republican State governments of the South have been forced to succumb to force or fraud or policy. Louisiana, the first State rehabilitated after the war, is the last State whose government thus falls, and I believe it will be among the first to raise itself again to the plane of equal and honest representation. I advise that you maintain your party organization and continue to battle for the rights of citizenship and free government. We strive for these and not for man or men. It grieves me beyond expression that the heroic efforts you have made and the cruel sufferings you have undergone to maintain republican principles in Louisiana have had this bitter ending. To those who have so gallantly stood by me in the long contest we have passed through I tender my heartfelt thanks. To all I counsel peace, patience, fortitude, and a firm trust that eventually right and justice will prevail.

S. B. PACKARD, Governor.

A Cure for Gossip.

What is the cure for gossip? Simply culture. There is a good deal of gossip that has no malignity in it. Good natured people talk about their neighbors because, and only because, they have nothing else to talk about. As we write, there comes to us the picture of a family of young ladies. We have seen them at home, we have met them in the galleries of art, we have caught glimpses of them going from a bookstore, or a library, with a fresh volume in their hands. When we meet them, they are full of what they have seen and read. They are brimming with questions. One topic of conversation is dropped only to give place to another in which they are