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Friday Morning, November 9.

GOV. MCCLELLAN will be a prominent candidate for the Presidency.

O. P. MORTON'S estate is estimated to be worth only $50,000. Among the Radicals he, at least, seems to have been honest.

THE Commercial says the good sense of the colored voters alone prevented a Democratic defeat in this county. Didn't a vivid remembrance of the 7th of December, 1874, have something to do with it also, neighbor?

MR. ALBERT BROWN can now retire on his defeat and learn, if he is not too much impregnated with his own "views," that the people of Mississippi are grateful for the results the Democrats have achieved, and do not propose to go back on them to satisfy the whims of demagogues of one sort or another. Retire, Albert.

BY reference to the proper column, it will be seen that Judge Jeffords and Mr. Mobley have left Issaquena county, in this State, for the purpose of fighting a duel. We are not informed of the cause of the difficulty. Both gentlemen stand well, and we hope the affair may yet be adjusted without bloodshed.

SHOULD Eustis and Spofford from Louisiana, and Butler from South Carolina, be admitted to seats in the United States Senate, that body would be a tie, not counting Senator Davis, of Illinois. The Democrats say they intend to have it this way or make it warm for some of the schemes of the Radicals. They are perfectly satisfied that Davis shall have the casting vote.

THE excessive and persistent rains in this latitude have, without doubt, greatly shortened the cotton crop. Picking has been almost wholly suspended for a month, the lint has been injured, the bolls rotted, and much of the crop wasted. If we have average weather during the balance of this month and December, what is left can be gathered, but estimates of the crop must be made far below the yield of last year.

GOVERNOR PORTER has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in extraordinary session, at Nashville, on December 5th, to enter upon the following legislative business: First, consider the recommendation by the arbiters, at the conference held at New York in March, 1877, to adjust the State debt by the issuance of new six per cent. bonds at the rate of sixty per cent. of the total amount of the principal and past due interest; second, to levy a tax sufficient to meet the interest on the new bonds, and to provide a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the debt and a more efficient collection of the revenue; and third, to provide, by appropriate legislation, for the expenses of the General Assembly. Regarding the action taken in calling the Legislature, in accordance with a recent notification by the bondholders that the compromise proposed by the arbitors would be accepted by the Legislature, Governor Porter expresses the hope that an adjustment satisfactory to all parties will be reached at the called session. Under the charter registered in the Secretary of State's office, to-day, incorporating the Central Mississippi railroad company, which has purchased the property of the corporation heretofore known as the Mississippi railroad company, that road is consolidated with the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago railroad company, the first named company to have their principal office in New York city. Among the incorporators are William H. Osborn and Stuyvesant Fisk, of New York, and Benjamin F. Ayer, of Chicago. The consolidated line has purchased one million three hundred thousands Tennessee bonds, and hold them in readiness to liquidate the Mississippi railroad company's debt to the State, amounting to that sum.—[Memphis Appeal.

The Silver Bill.

The passage of the Silver Bill yesterday caused general surprise to supporters and opponents. The policy of the Administration is to beat it in the Senate. It will be urged against it that it is a blow at national credit. If it passes the Senate as it is now, the President will veto it. Two amendments will be offered, the first one limiting the legal tender power to ten dollars, and not more than one hundred, and withdrawing all bank notes of less than five dollars; the second giving the control and extent of silver coinage to the Treasury. With these amendments the bill can pass the Senate, and will be approved by the President.—[New Orleans Times.

The writer of the above is evidently opposed to the Silver Bill, as it passed the House. The Times has always leaned in its tone toward the bondholders, monopolists and blood-suckers of the country. Its correspondent says the policy of the Administration is to defeat this just measure of relief. We doubt this very much. The President must see that he can very easily wreck his Administration by opposing a measure that is just, and universally popular. In the South we do not think there is a prominent man who is not warmly in favor of the full remonetization of silver. No ten dollar limit will satisfy the people. They demand a full bimetalic currency, just as it was when the bond holders and pap suckers secured their certificates of debt against the United States. We trust the friends of the measure—the true representatives of the people—will stand firm and accept no amendment to the Silver Bill, as it has already passed the House. If a Republican Senate and a Republican President dare to defeat the measure, the people will bury their party out of sight as soon as they have the opportunity. Our party could not select a stronger position to give the opposition battle.

Slightly Mistaken.

Very often a man speaks before he considers what he is going to say, and after it is said he is willing to retract, or will at least hold his peace. The Vicksburg HERALD was in favor of disfranchising the negro some time past, but seeing the folly of such a conclusion, it is now holding its peace.—[Kemper Herald.

Instead of holding our peace, we intend to force this issue on the people regardless of party. The above is fully equal to the arguments usually urged against intelligent suffrage, or rather in favor of ignorant suffrage. It amounts to nothing. If the Kemper Herald and other milk and water journals favor ignorant suffrage, let them show the ground upon which they build their faith. They are now offering a premium on ignorance, and the people will convince them of this fact before many years. They know, as well as they know that ignorant hordes were enfranchised for partisan purposes, that it would redound to the common good to ruin the standard of suffrage, but they are afraid to say so. In this matter no difference should be made on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Shameful,

It was simply shameful that so many Democrats in this county stayed away from the polls on election day. Out of a registered vote of 2,200 whites, not more than 1,400 voted. But for the aid we received from the intelligent, thrifty colored people our ticket would have been beaten, and the apathetic white Democrats would have been to blame for it. As it is, our candidate for County Treasurer is defeated by a small majority. The stay-away Dem[illegible] are solely chargeable with [illegible]. Had they turned out and voted, the entire opposition ticket would have been so badly beaten that there would have been no attempt to revive [illegible] in the future.

THE bitterness, the rugged energy, the vehemence, the intolerance, the violence of Senator Morton, his very hatred of those who were opposed to him, mark his devotion to the work he found to do, justify the admiration of those with whom, and for whom, he fought, and compel the respect of those whom he battled against, to his last moment, with a zeal that never slackened, and a heart that never softened towards the Southern people. The South cannot grieve at his death; nor will the South exult. Senator Morton was true to his cause, his creed, his people. As we judge others, so shall we, in turn, be judged. For it should never be forgotten that, hard as it is for a Southerner of strong feelings to form a just estimate of the conduct of a Morton, it is equally hard for a Northern man of pronounced views to interpret aright the actions of a Davis.—[Charleston News.

IT may yet appear that Tilden is restored and reserved by divine Providence, as it were, for a beneficent purpose in 1880. There may still be great usefulness in Tilden.—[Springfield Republican, Ind.

DAN VOORHEES made the following response to the Commission who announced to him that he had been appointed United States Senator by Governor Williams, of Indiana:

MR. EAST AND GENTLEMEN—Your presence here at my own home this evening attests your friendship. You are most cordially welcome. The commission which you tender me from Gov. Williams has a far higher value in my estimation than as a mere title to official position, however exalted. It is an evidence of the confidence rested in me by a wise and honest man, who one year ago was made the Chief Executive of this, the fifth State of the Union, by a majority of her citizens. I venture to persuade myself, also, that in this act he reflected the will of those who placed him in power; if I thought otherwise, I would return to him the commission with which he has so highly honored me. I accept it, however, grateful to him, to you, and to the people of Indiana, for this mark of confidence and respect. With humble reliance upon God for His aid, I promise you, and through you the people of the whole State, that unceasing vigilance, constant industry, and a rigid adherence to the interests of the working, providing and business classes shall characterize my career in the Senate of the United States. I shall seek to secure the prosperity of the people of our beloved State, irrespective of party, being well assured that the prosperity of one will be the prosperity of all. You have been pleased to refer to the late Senator Morton, whose melancholy and untimely death has caused the vacancy I am called upon to fill. He was a man of commanding ability, of immense executive force, and ranked as one of the greatest party leaders in American history. His loss to his party is beyond the reach of estimate, and to his family and friends it is irreparable. To those who are bereaved and stricken by his death, my warmest and deepest sympathy are extended. For the terms in which your partial attachment has prompted you to speak of me, I can only renew my grateful appreciation of your presence here to-night, and again bid you a warm and sincere welcome."

Cattle Weighing Extraordinary

Dispatch to Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—One of the crooked methods of contractors for furnishing the Indians with beef has lately been discovered by Secretary Schurz, which will convince these gentlemen more than ever that he is a theorist, and that there is nothing practical in him. It will be remembered that in the Red Cloud investigation, set on foot by Prof. Marsh, it was developed that the usual method of "weighing" cattle was to guess at their weight. This was broken up and actual weighing insisted upon. It now comes out that certain contractors have been more than equal to this requirement, and that they not only weigh every head supplied, but that they weigh a considerable part of each drove twice. The method is this: A large pen is built and divided through the middle, the fences around it and the division fence being of close boards and about ten or twelve feet high. At one point where the dividing fence meets the outside one is a smaller pen large enough to hold about a dozen cattle. The floor of this is the platform of the scales. The beam is outside of the outer fence. The small pen in which the weighing is done has two doors, one opening into each division of the main enclosure. When a dozen are driven in, say from the right hand enclosure, to be weighed, the man on the outside keeps notes of the weights. The driver on the inside, after these are recorded for a lot of a dozen, drives them out into the left enclosure. He then refills the small pen from the right division, and so on till he announces to the inspector outside that the whole drove is weighed. Before this is completed, however, the driver manages to pass most of those weighed back from the left division to the right, by a small door in the partition itself. All thus returned to the right division are driven through the weighing pen again, and their weight [illegible] recorded the second time by the [illegible] at the beam outside. By this [illegible] even a small drove is made to do excellent service—to the contractors. And now comes this German theorist and upsets these nice arrangements, and actually insists that so long as he is Secretary of the Interior no pound of beef shall be weighed more than once, if the contractors starve for it.

WITHIN the last eighteen years twelve falls of meteoric stones have occurred in the United States, of which specimens have been collected. Eight of these falls took place in the prairie region of the West, extending from Ohio to Kansas, and from Kentucky to Wisconsin, inclusive. Prof. J. L. Smith, of Louisville, gives a map of this region in the American Journal of Science and Arts, showing the locality of each fall and states that the aggregate estimated weight of the eight was 1,060 kilogrammes, equal to more than 2,300 pounds. Going back further, and taking a period of sixty years, Professor Smith finds that there have been twenty well-noted falls in the United States, ten of which were in the same region, and those ten weighed twenty times as much as the ten which occurred outside its limits.

AN exchange says that the vilest and most ignorant districts in France have the most illustrious men to represent them in their councils. In this country the reverse is too often true.—[Richmond Enquirer.

How to Reach the Pole—A Balloon Team.

Done at last! Done by a St. Louisian—on paper. The St. Louis Republican, of Saturday, had the following ingenious scheme, an invention of one of its correspondents:

"Narrations of polar expeditions show that the ships go as far north as good seamanship and good fortune permit. Then dog-sleds are used to advance on the ice to a point where ice-fields become impassable, and the adventurers return. It is at this impassable point where I think the balloon may be used for further advance, at least across the ice mountains, in the manner stated below. A depot of supplies being established at the northern terminus of the dog-sled road, ten balloons should be built at such depot. Each should have the capacity to carry one-mile length of quarter-inch steel wire cable and one man. At a time when the wind blew from due south, at the gentle rate of ten miles per hour, the ten balloons, each carrying one mile of cable, should be permitted to drift due north, paying out the cable in succession from the rear balloon first. As each balloon has paid out its mile of cable, it should dampen fire, descend to the ice, and anchor the cable to the ice by means of a piece of cable ten feet long. At the end of an hour or two after the start, the whole ten miles will be paid out and the balloons will start in line at wide intervals. Each balloon retaining its hold on the cable by means of snap-hooks or open hooks, may then be worked by hand back to the depot in a calm, or even against a moderate wind; or awaiting a favorable wind, may drift back; reload with cable, and in like manner lay another ten miles; establish suitable depots and telegraph facilities through the cable; and thus on until the ice-field is passed or the pole or open sea is reached. A crank pulley, four feet in diameter, fixed in each balloon-car, over which pulley the cable should take one turn, would enable the operators to make fair speed in keeping up communication between Dog-shed depot and the advancing expedition."

OLIVER P. MORTON was buried yesterday, with great pomp and circumstance, and in the same grave, with the same pomp and circumstance, was buried the political party which Oliver P. Morton led. So is it always. The Whig party died and was buried with Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. The Republican party which Jefferson led died and was buried with its leader. The Democratic party expired with Silas Wright and William L. Marcy. The pro-slavery party kicked the bucket with Breckinridge and Buchanan. The Republican party went out of existence with Lincoln and Seward; the reconstruction party with Thad Stevens and E. M. Stanton. The party of the bloody shirt gave up the ghost with its most conspicuous and potent leader, O. P. Morton.

Party names and organizations may survive not only the leaders but all the men whom they indicated; but names are mere breath, and organization is nothing but a form or mode of action. Not a man now lives who composed part of what, in Jackson's time, received the name of democratic party. The name is still in vogue; but the party expired with the men whose combination received that name, and whose ideas upon questions then unsettled, but long since disposed of, the name then imported. The real parties were men who gave direction and force to certain phases of public opinion—who created and commanded a following by the force of their own character—acting upon the circumstances of the time. They disappeared with the disappearance of the forces which gave them life and coherency. They died with Clay, with Marcy, with Buchanan, with Lincoln, with Morton. The party of Hayes is no more the party of Morton than the party of Grant was the party of H. Greeley, or than the party of Sam Randall is the party of Silas Wright. The party of Morton is dead. The places which knew it will know it no more forever.—[Chicago Times.

SINCE President Lincoln's call for troops, the National Executive has never made so urgent an appeal for support as it now makes in behalf of a reform policy standing face to face with defeat. That the appeal is unspoken makes it the more imperative that we recognize and answer it.—[Boston Advertiser, Rep.

"THE Lion-Killer" is the title of one of the stories promised for the coming Christmas number of St. Nicholas. It describes a single combat which took place in the gardens of the palace at Tunis, Algiers, between a huge lion and a man armed with a heavy club. Such a narrative ought to interest the boys—especially when illustrated with a fine picture of the fight itself.

WIVES know that the brow of care is often soothed by a delicious supper, to which perfect bread, rolls, biscuit, etc., are so important. To have these delicate products of baking always reliable, the use of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is very important. This article is among the most valuable of the day in its bearing on health. If is put up in cans, always full in weight.

WE shall not be safe until a Democrat is installed in the Chief Magistracy at Washington, and the Constitution is recognized as supreme, and not the "higher law."—[Charleston Journal of Commerce.

"BLOOD, IAGO, BLOOD!"

Judge Jeffords and Mr. Mobly Yearn for Each Other's Gore.

MAYERSVILLE, Miss., Nov. 8.—Judge Jeffords and Mr. Mobly have left for the purpose of dueling. LEADER.

THE ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—Latest advices indicate 8,000 Democratic majority in the State.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The Times will publish to-morrow morning a list of members elected to the Legislature, which makes it stand as follows: Senate, 20 Republicans, 12 Democrats; Assembly 68 Republicans, 59 Democrats, 1 Labor Reformer; Republican majority on joint ballot 16. The Sun says the Republicans will have a majority in the Senate. In the Assembly the indications are that the Democrats will have a slim majority. The Republicans claim it will require the complete count in some close rural districts to decide. The majority for Beach in the State will be about 15 000, though it may fall below that. Beach runs several thousand behind his ticket.

The World makes the State Senate stand probably Republican by two majority; Assembly in doubt, but counting the one Greenback man from Chemung as a Democrat, it is probably 68 Democrats to 60 Republicans.

The Herald figures as follows: Senate, Republicans 19, Democrats 13; Assembly 67 Democrats, 60 Republicans, Labor and Greenback 1.

The Tribune says the Senate is safely Republican, and the Assembly is in doubt. Its figures are: Senate, Republicans 18, Democrats 13, Independent 1; Assembly, Democrats 63, Republicans 64, Greenback Democrat 1. John Morrissey is the Independent.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Maxey's resolution, calling for information regarding the jail delivery at Rio Grande City, by Mexicans, passed.

The Vice-President, by resolution, was authorized to fill the vacancies in Committees occasioned by Morton's death.

The Finance Committee will consider the Silver Bill, which has passed the House, on Monday.

The Committee on Foreign Relations has reported favorably on Welsh as Minister to St. James.

RELIEF OF A SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Spencer, of Alabama, introduced a bill for the relief of the Deposit Savings Association of Mobile. Referred to the Committee on Claims. It relieves that institution of all liability from the tax of ten per cent. on the amount of its own notes used for circulation and paid out by it previous to March 31, 1875. It also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to said institution $739,473, the amount of such tax collected by the United States.

House.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill to repeal the Resumption Act gave place to-day in the House to the Appropriation Bill for the support of the Army for the current year, and this bill gave rise to quite an animated discussion. The bill appropriates on the basis of 22,000 men for four months of the year, and of 20,000 men for the last eight months, and it provides that no recruiting shall take place to increase the army beyond its present strength. Opinions differ as to what its present strength is, the Adjutant-General placing it at 23,000, General Sherman at 20,000, and other military authorities as low as 18,000. The provisions of the bill were vigorously defended by the Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, Atkins, of Tennessee, and by his colleagues of the Committee, Blount, of Georgia, Singleton, of Mississippi, and others. They were no less assailed on the Democratic side of the House by all the Texas members, and on the Republican side by Foster, of Ohio, Conger, of Michigan, Calkins, of Indiana. The Texas members opposed the cutting down of the army on account of the condition of affairs on the Rio Grande frontier, while on the Republican side the labor riots of last Summer were used as an argument in favor of a strong standing army. Blackburn, of Kentucky, declared such an idea monstrous and anti-American, and moved to reduce the army to 16,000 men. Banks, of Massachusetts, opposed the idea of increasing the army in order to repress labor disturbances, but favored an effective military establishment, as true economy and wise legislation. In the present dangerous situation of the Mexican frontier he would have 10,000 or 15,000 in Texas, on condition that they should not cross the border, but protect life and property in the State. No vote had been taken when the House adjourned.

The Bonapartists and Monarchists Will Resign in a Body.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—A report was current last night that the Bonapartists and Monarchist have resolved, in case their elections are invalidated by wholesale, to resign in a body and furnish a pretext for another dissolution.

SUBSCRIBE for the HERALD.

Dead.

DRESDEN, Nov. 8.—Amelia, the dowage Queen of Saxony, is dead.

Died in the Penitentiary.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 8.—Weeden, prize fighter, who killed Walker in a prize fight, sentenced to ten years in the State prison, is dead.

Washington Notes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The habeas corpus case of Patterson was called today and continued to November 21st.

Nominations—Sanford, of Florida, Minister to Belgium; Burwell, Register of the Land Office, New Orleans; Smith, Postmaster at Baton Rouge; North, Postmaster at Brunswick, Ga.

Cigar Manufacturers Employing Chinamen.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The striking cigar makers are greatly excited by the report that their former employers are about to employ Chinese. One firm has already sent to San Francisco for 300 Chinamen. The new policy of the manufacturers has caused much alarm and some wavering among the strikers.

A Defaulter.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 8.—A defalcation of from $15,000 to $20,000 has been discovered in the account of Walter F. Bartlett, Recorder of Taxes. Bartlett is also proprietor of the American Hotel. He was arrested privately last evening, and after a fruitless effort to obtain security, he was committed to jail.

New Orleans Cigar Makers on a Strike.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—The cigar makers on a strike, numbering 900, held a meeting last night and passed resolutions demanding an increase from 2 to 4 dollars per thousand. They also appointed a committee of fifty to organize and induce other workingmen to join the strike.

Ex-President Grant in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The facade of the Italian Opera-house was decorated this evening with American flags, and the stair-case and vestibule were decorated with plants. When Gen. Grant and party appeared, the orchestra played Hail Columbia. The house was full. Many Americans were present. Between the acts of the play, Il Trovatore and various American airs were played, which were much applauded and encored. Gen. Grant attentively listened to the whole performance. Upon leaving, the orchestra repeated Hail Columbia. The crowd waited for Gen. Grant at the door, and respectfully saluted him. The General bowed and appeared pleased.

Stanley Matthews Thinks the President will Approve the Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Senator Stanley Matthews says he has made no assertion that the President will sign the Silver Bill. He has merely expressed his individual opinion that in the event of the bill's passage by the Senate, the President will approve it, and he adds that this expression of opinion was made by him without any information derived from the President as to his intentions on this subject, and neither professed to be, nor was it in fact a statement based on the President's authority. It was based on the assumption that the bill would pass by so large a majority that the President would consider it such an expression of the public will as he could not properly disregard.

Some Heavy Failures.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 8.—Corridon Weed, of Bloomington, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1 800 000, and scarcely any assets. Mr. Weed has been loaning money for other parties in Illinois, mortgages guaranteeing the interest and principal of the loans, the securities having been sunk to nothing, he is left between the real creditors and insolvent debtors. Among his creditors are the Ætna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, $270,000; T. Attinger, of Waterloo, N. Y., $190 000; Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, $268 000; Hy Judson, of New York City, $58,000; J. B. Johnson, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., $54,000; W. R. Ball, of New York City, $58,000, and others for smaller amounts.

MONTREAL, Nov. 8.—The hardware house of Baker & Mulholland has gone into liquidation; liabilities $400,000; assets larger.

A Vote of Confidence

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Paris correspondent of the Times telegraphs this item: "It is believed this morning that the Ministry intended to obtain the passage of an order of the day, expressing confidence in MacMahon, but afterwards it became known that Duke Dandiffrel Pasquer, President of the Senate, had told Duke De Broglie, that he would not permit a discussion of an unconstitutional order of the day which would put forward the Marshal as a shield for Ministers and enable the Chamber of Deputies to retaliate by an order of the day directly aimed against the Marshal. The Cabinet did not obtain a vote of confidence for itself from the Senate, as it knew that the attempt would be hopeless in the Chamber. The Deputies must verify the election of a sufficient number of members to form a quorum before it can proceed to business. This preliminary work will not be completed until Monday.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The Soliel and other Conservative journals discountenance the project of demanding a vote of confidence for the Ministry of the Senate. A Committee of Deputies of the Right has been appointed to consider whether the minority shall withdraw in a body whenever the majority shall invalidate an official candidates election.