The Vicksburg Herald

Thursday Morning, November 29

THERE is not even a speck of war, as yet, on the Rio Grande.

THE Radicals want Senator Sharon to resign, but he won't.

OCCASIONALLY we see an article about the "Senatorial conflict."

THERE are planters in this State who never heard of a sub-soil plow.

NOBODY has yet discovered which side Hayes is on in the Senatorial fight. He says it isn't his funeral.

IN answer to a correspondent, we reply that there *is* a little evening paper published in this city.

WHO knows but that Tom. Ewing or some other great Ohioan may be the next President of this country?

SENATOR SHARON (Republican) says he will not leave Nevada for Washington before the 20th December. The Democrats can stand the delay.

THE Y. M. C. A. of Savannah doesn't want the "Red Stocking Blondes" to show in that city. They would draw well in Vicksburg if they showed enough.

IT is wonderful how the Southern outrages have decreased since the Democratic party secured control of the Southern States. The bloody shirt is bleached.

ACCORDING to the Proclamation of the President, and to the Proclamation of Governor Stone, to-day is set apart as a day of Thanksgiving for the many benefits and mercies of the current year. Our banks will be closed, and we presume the day will be observed by appropriate services in the various places of public worship.

SOME of the ladies of New Orleans had a New Orleans Pacific Railroad meeting at the St. Charles Hotel in that city. The Picayune thus commends their action: "The ladies are engaged in a noble service in thus bringing this exceedingly important matter home to our representatives of capital, and we hope this newly inaugurated movement on their part will be attended with the success it deserves.

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the great Radical organ of the West, thus strikes out from the shoulder:

"Opposition to Andy Johnson saved the Republican party in 1867, and opposition to the feeble imitator of Andy Johnson is the only thing that will save the Republican party in 1877 or in 1880."

The Globe is slightly mistaken. There is nothing that will save the Republican party. It is dying.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer says the South has put the West to shame by its record on the financial issue. The remedy for the people of the West lies in selecting members of the next Congress. Let Greenback Democrats here after represent the people of the West in the National Legislature. While the West cast forty-one votes against the Repeal Bill and only thirty-nine in its favor, the South appears with a shining showing of seventy-nine to four—among Democrats—in favor of repeal. There is hope for the future.

GATH telegraphs the Cincinnati Enquirer that the rupture between the Republicans and Hayes is so complete that one Senator said to-day he would make a prediction that within four months Samuel J. Tilden would be President of the United States. Asked how this could possibly be, he said that the last Congress, after accepting the Electoral Tribunal's report, passed an overwhelming resolution that Tilden had been elected President of the United States. "We also know," he said, "that Tilden took the oath of office before a qualified Magistrate in New York. Now, suppose the Senate passes a resolution accordant with that of the House, acknowledging Tilden to be President, and at once we go into Executive Session and confirm Tilden's Cabinet. Won't that be a revolution, complete and silent?"

DURING their investigations last summer the United States Fishery Commission found that in some cases the thermometer at the depth of one hundred fathoms was found to stand at thirty degrees Fahrenheit, or below the freezing point of fresh water; and strange as it may seem, these spots abound in animal life; great quantities of fish were taken from the icy water, and among them star-fishes of extraordinary beauty.

DRIED FRUITS from America have been sold in Europe during the last year to the amount of $3,000,000, and this sum could easily be doubled by a more general introduction of the Alden drying apparatus.

SUBSCRIBE for the HERALD.

The Old Party.

The Democratic party has been defeated a hundred times; it has made many errors; within the last year it was shamelessly defrauded out of a glorious victory, yet it is at this time in excellent health, and gives promise of living a century. It has undisputed possession of every Southern State, of the House of Representatives, of the Senate, and the President is carrying out a Democratic policy. Some may think these results spring from pluck and endurance. These qualities have greatly assisted in giving the party control of the country, but the principles upon which it is founded have a great deal more to do with it. The party, to start on, is a great National party. It does not aim at success by trying to array one section of the country against another. It fosters and protects the rights of all the people. When the next Democratic National Convention meets, every State will be represented by men alive to the success of the whole party, and watchful of the interests of all the States. There will be no patched up delegations from some of the States because the party is in the minority in them, as will be the case with the Republican party if it is ever able to get together another Convention. The Republican party is a sectional party, and to-day there are sixteen States where it has no party organization at all. It has lived by uniting the North against the South. This was wrong, and the people of the country have condemned it to death. It may be able to patch up some sort of a National Convention in 1880, but there will be no scramble for the nominations, and certain defeat will follow. On the other hand, the Democratic party has but to be as true to the people in the future as it has been in the past, to control the Government for many years. The only danger that threatens it now comes from the unjust pretensions of the Eastern wing. The New England, New Jersey and New York Democrats are disposed to be dictatorial on questions that must be settled in a far different spirit. They must make up their minds to submit to the majority of the party, or to seek some other alliance. The party must secure a change in the financial policy of the Government, and some little justice must be obtained for the South in the matter of internal improvements. Our section is as true as steel to the party, and we know that we are asking only moderately of our party when we demand that it shall secure for us at least an approximate equalization of National aid for sorely needed improvements. After this is done we can return to the ancient doctrine of the party.

Our Democratic Senators are displaying the right spirit, and the glorious victory they have just gained will give us greater strength than ever. The timid will seek refuge within our lines, and closely contested States will take their position on our side. The President will have greater inducements to continue to carry out Democratic doctrines. There is nothing that succeeds like success, and the success of our aggressive Senators will gain for the party hundreds of thousands of recruits. Well may the grand old party feel proud of the achievements of Democrats in both houses of Congress.

THE proceedings in the U. S Senate yesterday were again very interesting, though no important action was had. Mr. Thurman offered an amendment to the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, substituting Butler for Kellogg. This amendment was lost by a vote of 31 to 31, Vice President Wheeler casting his vote against it. Conover voted with the Republicans upon this proposition. The Vice-President's right to vote on such matters was questioned, and some discussion was had on the subject. Senator Hill, of Georgia, it is said, made the best speech of the session, upon the Louisiana case. There is no doubt of Mr. Hill's ability, and it is doubtful if any of the Republican Senators are able to cope with him. Senator Sargent was in his seat. Altogether it was a lively session, and another one may be expected to-day.

THE evils complained of by the Vicksburg Herald, in the above in regard to petty criminals, exist in every county and town. To make criminals work the roads of the counties, and the streets of the towns, is a good suggestion, and to provide the whipping post as a part of the penal code, will help to diminish crime, and will be endorsed by every law abiding citizen of both races.—[Port Gibson Reveille.

THE lady whom Stanley was to marry has wedded another. What shall it profit a man if he finds 15,000,000 heathens and loses his best girl?—[New York Herald.

LOUISE (in French): "Angeline, je t'adore." Concord girl (who hadn't studied parley-voo): "Shut it yourself; you left it open."—[Puck.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle.]

THE POET BURNS AND THE EARL OF EGLINTON.

["A fund is to be raised for the erection of a statue to the memory of the poet Burns, in Kilmarnock. The Earl of Eglinton, in reply to a request for a subscription, writes: "I have the bad taste to neither appreciate Burns's character nor poems. Under the circumstances I must beg to decline subscribing to the proposed monument."—[Newspaper Paragraph.

SCOTLAND.

Frae fair Dumfries to Dunnet Head,
Hear, Scots, wha hae your poet read
In ilka nation's eyes;
The statue, like the bard, is dead,
If ane Scotch Earl is wise!

ENGLAND.

The Earl of Winton to his peers,
And Eglinton amongst his steers,
Mong merle to fame*—
Thy grandsire's joust† broke headless spears,
Thy tilt at Burns, the same!

IRELAND.

Ours by the Celt! the same warm blood,
The tameless heart, the tender mood,
The hate of Power and pelf;
But he who finds in Burns no good—
He has none in himself.

UNITED STATES.

Earth that a poet's heart inurns,
Old Ayr! thy son denies to Burns
The monumental brass;
Such meed his dauntless Lordship earns,
As, by his kick, the ass.

CANADA.

"Who strikes the dead," the Huron says,
(That is to say, his cranium flays,)
"His honors takes, or spurns;"
Whoop dunces! Winton's belt displays
The scalp of Robert Burns.

AUSTRALIA.

From either isle and every clan,
Scot, Saxon, Celt, (some under ban),
And yet there are, we swear,
Two seas between us and the man
Who hates the Bard of Ayr!

(BRITISH) INDIA.

Lord of a speck! the world is wide;
Thy ploughman's fame is all men's pride:
And 'twere as good to hurl
Thy heels against the Grampian's side,
Recalcitrant young Karl!

ANGLO-SCOT.

*NOTE.—Archibald William Montgomerie, Scotch Earl Eglinton, is the Earl of Winton in the House of Peers.

†Whether the famous Eglinton Tournament was held in his father's or his grandfather's time, the writer is not certain.

Fiendish Attempt at Incendiarism.

Jackson Times.]

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a daughter of Dr. Jones, who occupies the Tarpley residence, was awakened by suffocating odors of smoke, which filled her sleeping apartment, and it was soon discovered that the house was on fire. The entire household was instantly aroused, and by almost a miracle, the flames were extinguished. The sill and flooring were much charred, the former being burned about half off. Investigation developed the fact that that part of the house directly under the rooms occupied by Miss Coor Pender and Dr. Jones had been saturated with coal oil, and, that a lot of old rags and kindling wood also saturated in like manner had been placed under the house. These tell-tale rags led to the arrest of Clara Jenkins, a colored woman formerly in the employ of Mrs. Jones, who had been recently discharged, on suspicion of having stolen a small sum of money. The saturated rags have been traced up as being a portion of a dress given to this colored woman by Mrs. Wishart, at whose house she is now employed. The hearth of the room occupied by the would-be incendiary, was also found to have had coal oil recently placed upon it doubtless by the coal oil fiend while engaged in the preparation for her deadly work. There are several other circumstances which point strongly to the guilt of the accused, who was promptly arrested and lodged in jail. It seems almost a miracle that the house was not consumed and that some of the occupants did not meet with a horrible death. Much credit is due to the Mayor and City Marshal for the thorough and energetic working up of the case, and it is to be hoped that the severest penalty of the law will be imposed if the woman is found guilty. Such fiendish acts must be followed by swift retribution, and the most condign punishment.

MR. H. V. REDFIELD is not terror-stricken by the prospect of a solid South. He says: "Living in the midst of the solid South, perhaps I am not as afraid of it as I would be if located in Ben. Wade's neighborhood. For some years I have thought it inevitable in the nature of things. It has come. Let us refrain from fright until we see what it will do. I do not believe it is the policy of a controlling portion of the Southern people to attempt to saddle the Confederate debt upon the Government, or to claim pay for slaves or pension the Confederates. One sees more of this in Northern newspapers in a week than he hears of it in the South in a year. When the united South makes the attempt it will be time enough to sound the alarm. I don't believe the attempt will be made, for I don't believe the South will unite upon any such proposition, and unless the whole section is a unit nothing can be accomplished, and indeed nothing in that direction can be accomplished any way or any time without very considerable Northern support. Another point. After the next census and apportionment the solid Shouth will be of less weight than now."

Damages for Malpractice.

Special Dispatch to the Globe-Democrat.]

CLEVELAND, O., November 24.—In the United States Court the jury in the case of Maxamilla Pierce, of St. Paul, Minn., against Drs. A. N. Read and J. B. Ford, of Norwalk, O., for $5,000 damages, for alleged malpractice in setting a broken arm, which is now useless, the details of which were telegraphed at the time, returned a verdict to-day for $1,200 in favor of plaintiff. The case has been on trial two weeks, and was closely watched by medical men.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

KELLOGG'S CASE TAKEN UP—HOW SENATORS VOTED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Immediately after reading the journal, Mr. Wadleigh, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, moved to proceed to the consideration of the resolution reported by that Committee for the admission of Kellogg.

Mr. Thurman objected, and read the eighth rule, which provides that no bill or report of a committee, or other subject upon the calendar, shall be proceeded with in the morning hour, unless by unanimous consent.

A lengthy discussion in regard to the rules ensued. Finally the Vice-President decided the subject was a question of highest privilege, and could be considered during the morning hour, notwithstanding objection.

Thurman appealed from the decision of the Vice-President, and the yeas and nays being called, the decision was sustained—yeas 29, nays 28. Patterson voted with the Democrats in the negative, Conover with the Republicans in the affirmative. Davis, of Illinois, did not vote when his name was called.

The question then being, "will the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, declaring Kellogg entitled to a seat as Senator," the vote resulted yeas 29, nays 29. The Vice-President voted in the affirmative, and the resolution was taken up.

Conover voted with the Republicans in the affirmative; Patterson and Davis, of Illinois, with the Democrats in the negative.

Thurman then moved to amend the resolution by striking out all after "resolved" and insert M. C. Butler.

Edmunds said he did not want time wasted, and suggested a vote be taken on the admission of Kellogg Friday next at one o'clock, and on the admission of Butler Saturday next at one o'clock. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

After it was decided to take up Kellogg's case, a lengthy debate sprung up between members of the Committee as to the status of the case of Mr. Eustis. The Republican members claimed that Eustis's case would have been reported this morning but for last night's continuous session.

The vote on Thurman's amendment to the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to substitute Butler for Kellogg, stood 31 to 31—Davis and Patterson voting with the Democrats, Conover with the Republicans. The Vice-President voted nay, and the amendment was lost.

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S PREROGATIVES.

Thurman rose to a point of order, and challenged the right of the Vice President to vote on this matter. As the question was one affecting the organization of the Senate, it was not a question where the provision of the Constitution giving the Vice President the casting vote, applied. After some debate, Mr. Thurman withdrew his challenge of the Vice President's vote.

Mr. Saulsbury submitted a resolution recommitting the Louisiana contest to the Committee, with instructions to take testimony on various points.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, addressed the Senate on this amendment.

Arguing the Vice-President's right to vote, Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, said if it was necessary that the Vice-President should have voted to-day at all, he thought it was rather hasty in giving his vote, and that being so, all this discussion was out of order. The amendment did not receive a majority of votes, and therefore was lost.

Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, said the action of the Senate, some twenty-five or thirty years ago, was taken without thought, and without time for examination he had no doubt in his own mind that the President of the Senate had no power to act in the organization of the Senate. He is not one of the representatives of a sovereign state in the Senate, and when the proper time came he (Mr. Eaton) would be glad to argue this matter. He would go farther and say if any man should get a seat in this Senate by the action of the Vice-President, if he (Mr. Eaton) lived in 1880, he would ask that the chair filled by such person be declared vacant. In his opinion such action on the part of the Vice-President would be a violation of the Constitution of the United States.

After Thurman had withdrawn his challege to the Vice-President's vote, Vice-President Wheeler said he had careful ly considered the question as to his right to vote in cases where the vote of the Senate was equally divided, and he had no doubt of his right. After what had fallen from the Senator from Connecticut, Mr. Eaton, he would take occasion to say that as at present advised he would exercise that right in his discretion.

SAULSBURY'S SUBSTITUTE.

Mr. Saulsbury submitted a substitute for the resolution of the Committee, reciting at length the various charges made by Judge Spofford against the Returning officers in Louisiana, the illegality of the Legislature which elected Mr. Kellogg, and that Mr. Kellogg, himself, when Governor, joined in illegal acts with such Returning officers, and therefore providing for the recommittal of the whole question to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to said Committee to take testimony in regard to such charges

MR. HILL'S SPEECH.

The speech of Mr. Hill, of Georgia, in support of the substitute, is considered the finest of the session. Alluding to Spofford's brief, Mr. Hill appealed to every Senator on the floor to sink the partisan for a moment, and not deny the right to this contestant to take testimony which no Court would refuse them. Kellogg came here now to claim the price of his fraud; he came here to ask that this Senate would give effect to that fraud. A committee had been appointed to examine all such cases, and this committee said they had taken so much testimony about the Returning Board that we will take no more.

Mr. Wadleigh said that the Field Committee last Winter took testimony on this very point.

Mr. Hill said the Field Committee took testimony in regard to the Electoral vote. That was closed, and so far as he was concerned should be closed forever.

Mr. McDonald inquired if the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Wadleigh) did not know that the members of the Louisiana Returning Board refused to testify before the House Committee, and were not summoned before the Senate Committee last Winter?

Mr. McMillan said they were examined by the Field Committee.

Mr. Hill resumed—He called upon any Senator to put his hand on any testimony already taken as to Kellogg's complicity with the Returning Board, as Judge Spofford offered to prove.

Mr. McMillan—It would be very difficult to prove a fact which never existed.

Mr. Hill—Did anybody before ever hear a Judge tell a party asking leave to present testimony, "Why, you can't prove that, even if I give you permission." Addressing Mr. McMillan, he said: How do you know it never occurred? Were you down there?

McMillan—I was there for short time.

Mr. Hill—Well, I did not know that before; we will investigate you. [Renewed laughter.] Continuing, he said, senators should not sit as Judges to decide rights between parties, and say they would not let them take proof. Mr. Kellogg didn't pretend to have a Legislature except by the action of that Returning Board; he admitted that. Three of the members of the State Senate returned elected by that Board were not elected by the people. If this should be proved, was he fit for a seat in this body? Would Senators say that the Governor of a State might collude with a Returning Board to elect himself to the Senate? Would they seat such a man in this body? So certain was the Committee at first that it would have to take testimony that the Chairman applied to the Senate and got authority to do so, and when the Committee got the parties to join issue, it refused to take the testimony.

If Gov. Kellogg should be convicted of these charges, it would not only close the Senate to him, but would open the Penitentiary to him. The cases were referred to the Committee for the purpose of inquiry into all the facts. He did not want to re-open the question of the electoral count; he did not want one particle of testimony on that subject, but he did want Judge Spofford to have an opportunity to prove that Kellogg did aid in counting in three Senators and ten members of the House of Delegates who were not elected, for the express purpose of making him Senator. The Legislature which elected him never did a single act for which they claimed vitality except the election of Kellogg. It had dissolved and gone, but on, said his friends on the other side of the Chamber, it was a Legislature which elected Kellogg. This fraud was concerted by Kellogg for the purpose of transplanting him to the Senate that he might misrepresent Louisiana for six years. Would the Senate take a man with the charge ringing in their ears that he was the author of the fraud which sent him here? Would the Senate take the statement of a Senator from Minnesota, that this fraud was not true, because it could not be true. It was the first time that he (Mr. Hill) had ever heard that a man like Kellogg could not commit a fraud. [Laughter.] Should the Senate do this wrong it would be one for which there was no compensation, and for which there was no excuse. He wished, if he could, to break through this crystalized crust of bias, and get to the sound, honest truth. Kellogg paid the price of Louisiana, and comes here now to ask the Senate to give him his reward. All this haste in Kellogg's case was never made in the Committee until after a certain motion had been made in the Senate. When a direct charge of personal fraud is made by one of the contestants in presence of the other, it was the duty of the Senate to allow him to take testimony to see if he could prove it.

Mr. Wadleigh said he had listened to the furious speech of his friend from Georgia with a good deal of interest, because it showed how great a noise could be made about a small matter. He thought the Senator from Georgia was not fully justified in saying all he had. Mr. W. then referred to the testimony taken by the Senate Committee, of which Senator Howe was Chairman; the Citizen's Committee, of which Senator Sherman was Chairman, and the Field and Morrison Committees of the House of Representatives. He argued that the testimony covered all the essential points in the case, and for that reason the Committee thought it best not to consume time in hearing more evidence.

Mr. Hoar also spoke of the investigation made by these Committees, and said that Judge Spofford himself at first was not in favor of taking any more testimony, and he was certainly familiar with all the circumstances, having been of counsel for the Democratic party before one of these Commissions. Judge Spofford had set up no substantiative fact in his request to take testimony, but merely said he intended to prove so and so. What Court in the universe would take such an offer.

Pending discussion, at 6:10 p.m., Mr. Conkling moved that the Senate take a recess until 8 o'clock.

Mr. Patterson, of South Carolina, moved that the Senate adjourn, which was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 27—Davis, Conover and Patterson voting with the Democrats in the affirmative; and the Senate, therefore, adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

The Situation Unchanged—Probabilities and Possibilities—Special Accounts Opened by the DeBroglie Ministry Reported Illegal.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Paris correspondent of the Times, discussing the assertion of the Moniteur that President MacMahon may submit to the Senate the alternate of dissolution or his resignation, if the Chamber refuses to vote the budget, says others believe and they are probably right, that if the Senate refuses to second dissolution, President MacMahon will hold himself absolved from his rash promises and take a cabinet acceptable to the Chamber. Reports are also current that the Left intend to send a conciliatory deputation to urge the Marshal to return to the normal system of Government by the majority. The same correspondent says it is understood the Budget Committee ignoring Minister DeWeich and motion for the separate consideration of direct taxes will themselves submit a recommendation to the same effect.

LONDON Nov. 28.—The French situation is unchanged, because the next move is expected to come from the Senate, which stands adjourned until Thursday. The general opinion seems to be that this adjournment was for the purpose of giving time to the Government to win the support of Orleanists for extreme measures. Nevertheless the dispatches this morning indicate a calmer feeling than on the previous day.

The Committee on Special Accounts opened by the DeBroglie Ministry during the recent dissolution, which was read in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, but not discussed because the Ministers were absent from the sitting, amounting to 1,800,000 francs, declares the accounts illegal, and that they cannot be sanctioned by the Chamber without compromising the rights of the Nation. By rejecting the bill submitted by the late Cabinet the Chamber would not definitely refuse to sanction the expenditure, but would simply reserve its exterior decision.

The Times correspondent says this report strikes, by anticipation, at one of the experiments which probably had been relied on for expending money without previous authority of the Chamber. Partisans of resistance thus find themselves more and more hemmed in by a net work of legality from which there is no escape except by criminal enterprises which have no advocates even among the most ardent and heedless advisers of Elysee.

Lord Derby's Opinion of the Turkish Situation.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Lord Derby, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, received a deputation representing the Society for the Protection of British Interests, and three other political societies, headed by Lord Strathren Campbell, who presented a memorial urging active interference in favor of Turkey. Derby replied that the Government saw no reason to depart from its neutrality. He did not think Constantinople or the Suez Canal in danger. When the Government saw a reasonable opportunity, it would do what it could to bring about peace.

Health of Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 28—The Mayor and Board of Health authorize the statement that the health of the city is excellent. Mortuary reports for the entire season are below previous years.

WAR ITEMS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Daily Telegraph's Pera special contains in its first time confirmatory of the view that the Turks have almost, if not quite, abandoned the expectation of reaching Plevna with succor.

The Despatch says there are renewed reports of fighting near Rustchuk, the Turks being the aggressors, but we have no information whether these movements are extensive enough to cause the withdrawal of any forces from Plevna, even if the Czarowich's army were weak, which is denied.

A special from Pera to the Manchester Guardian, says Osshoff was liberated unconditionally on Monday. Achmet Eyoub Pasha has been appointed commander at Schipka; Raouf Pasha goes to Adrianople to superintend the organization of the army.

A special from Pera says the Turks hold a strong fortified position at the head of Orchani defile, and have abandoned the town of Orchani for strategical reasons.

A special dispatch from Vienna to the Times says the news about the movement of the Russians at Etropol and Orcharie, leaves no doubt that instead of waiting for the operations of Mehemet Ali, they determine to anticipate him by a vigorous attack.

Peace Rumor.

VIENNA, Nov. 28.—The evening papers publish advices according to which Prince Gortschak ff is engaged in a lively diplomatic intercourse. A proposal has already been made for a conference on peace conditions.

Muhktar Pasha Says the Russians are Going into Winter Quarters.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 24—Ghazi Mouhktar Pasha telegraphs from Erzaroum under date of November 12th, as follows: "The Russian Baraldi column is encamped between Zurdekan and Parulekesen. The Russians are preparing to suspend operations, and go into Winter quarters."

Turkish Attacks Repulsed.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—A Russian official dispatch dated at Bogot, says the Turks, Monday morning, attacked the 12th Corps near Zaristerik and Metbeka. After six hours hard fighting the Turks were repulsed and pursued until night. The Turkish loss must have been very heavy. The Russian loss numbered 800, including a large number of officers. Simultaneous demonstrations against Polomarka and Kazelevo were repulsed with trifling fighting.

Russian Cotton Trade.

LONDON, Nov. 28—Import of cotton from Khiva and Bokhara is of special importance, for within three months 30,000,000 pounds have been imported thence, and the Orenburg railway has forwarded a total of about 1,150,000 hundred weight of cotton. Russia, on the other hand, has already exported to Khiva and Bokhara manufactured cotton goods to the value of 30,000 roubles.

The Log Question—Arrest of a Sheriff.

MOBILE, Nov. 28—Secretary Sherman has revoked the order refusing clearances to vessels from Mississippi ports. Citizens of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana have petitioned Congress to send a Commission to investigate the log question and conduct of Government agents at Pascagoula. Nine Deputy Marshals arrested the Sheriff of Jackson county, at Pascagoula, to-day. The charges are not known.

Election at Providence, Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 27—The municipal election to-day apparently results in no choice for Mayor. Doyle (Republican) has 3,135 votes; Barnaby (Democrat) supported by dissatisfied Republicans, 3,077; and scattering, 101. Doyle lacks 43 votes of election. The official count may change the result. The City Council is Republican. Prof. George J. Chase, long connected with Brown University, was elected an Alderman.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—General Ord is expected here Friday, for consultation over border troubles.

The Treasury sells a million gold Saturday.

Senator Sargent was in his seat to-day, after a few day's absence in consequence of the suicide of his sister.

There will be a Court of Inquiry over the loss of the Huron.

All the Departments closed at noon for Thanksgiving.

Investigating Patterson's Election in South Carolina—Evidence of Bribery.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 28.—A special investigating committee was appointed last spring to examine, among other things, into the election of John J. Patterson, as U. S. Senator in 1872, submitted a report. The report gives an epitome of testimony taken before the Committee, including about forty ex members of the Legislature, white and colored Republicans, whose evidence concurs that Senator Patterson's election was secured by bribery.

Distress Among English Miners.

LONDON, Nov. 28—The Times states the distress among the mining population of Cornwall has become so great as to require an organized charitable movement for relief.

Postponed.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28—The Courier's London correspondent states that the establishment of the Roman Hierarchy of Scotland has been indefinitely postponed.

Lynched.

COLUMBIA, TENN., Nov. 28—Roper, alias McGhee, for an unsuccessful indecent assault on Miss Bettie Templeton, was lynched in the presence of 2,000 people.

Not Guilty.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Nov. 28—The jury returned a verdict of not guilty after being out ten minutes, in the Scranton Vigilante case.

A STRAY from a commercial department: "The cotton crop will probably be what it will be; and we have reason to suppose but that we shall see what we shall see. As for the weather, it has been what weather frequently is, and its influence upon the crop has influenced sundry views. Reports at best are only reported statements; and they are as generally good when they are good, as bad when they are bad. Best estimates of the next crop fix it as something larger or something smaller than the last—unless it should happen to be just the same. Regarding futures, we believe they must be 'passed,' as at present all said about them is 'taken up' by somebody. The above estimates we are confident of. They are based upon the general estimate of our particular estimates of last week."

A CHICAGO printer makes a luxurious living by selling, for three cents each, red placards bearing the following words: "The——bank is temporarily closed. It is hoped the assets will equal the liabilities."—[St. Louis Times.