WEEKLY VICKSBURG HERALD.

VOL. XIII. VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1877. NO. 24

VICKSBURG HERALD
Published WEEKLY by
ROGERS, GROOME & CO.

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Single copies by mail, per year, postage paid $2 15
5 copies, postage paid 1 75
10 " " " 1 50
20 " " " 1 25

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To Subscribers—An "X" in blue pencil mark, on your paper, is a notification that your subscription will expire in two weeks, and your paper will be discontinued, unless otherwise ordered.

Friday Morning, December 7.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer says Hayes has fooled his best friends to please Wall street.

THE Jackson Clarion is opposed to calling a State Convention to make a new Constitution.

VESSELS carrying the weight of 6,000 bales of cotton now pass through Eads' jetties without trouble.

THE Cincinnati Commercial says that if Hayes doesn't sign it, the next President will be some man pledged to sign the Bland Silver Bill.

MR. F. E. STRIPPLEMAN, book-keeper at the Penitentiary, committed suicide in Jackson last Saturday. The deceased was a native of Germany.

A NEW journal called "Smith's Weekly," has just been started at Columbus, Mississippi. It bears evidence of being conducted with energy and experience.

COL. F. T. COOPER, the sparkling and energetic editor of the Brookhaven Comet, is to be Deputy Auditor. We are glad that Col. Cooper has received a position in which he can make a good living, but we are sorry that he is for the present, at least, lost to our profession.

A Complaint.

To the Editor of the Herald:

I heard a good, thrifty, old farmer remark, yesterday, that he had come from home, about five miles, with four bales of cotton to sell, he expected to hurry through and get back home by noon, but upon arriving at the Compress he found it almost impossible to get his cotton weighed, as there was a perfect rush of wagons, and each one had to flie his way in and take his turn, thereby keeping the farmer over two hours to get his certificate. I do not say that the weigher or any one was to blame, but this same farmer informed me that the main cause of the delay was that some merchant or buyer had purchased a list of cotton and had rushed in and demanded or got his cotton weighed. It seems that there should be some remedy for this wearisome delay, as we know it must be, to a planter who has traveled miles to get his cotton to market. Can't it be arranged in some way to give the farmer a chance? X. Y. Z.

For Ladies.

New York Graphic]

A new and stylish color is toad green. The Breton costume is now worn only by young girls.

Some of the handsomest imported dresses are made with the round waist, which is worn with a belt.

The long blouse reaching down to the knees, with a yoke and worn with a belt, is one of the repulsive fashions.

Unless the coming woman is born with longer arm than those now in use, she can't wear any more buttons on her kid gloves than the present fashion permits.

The new material for morning dresses very much resembles the old "Dolly Varden" cloth, as it is covered with large designs, such as birds, flowers and insects.

Handkerchiefs can no more be stowed away in pockets, but must be carried in the hand or attached to the waist, and therefore none but nice ones can be used.

The fashionable style of wearing the hair is low in the neck. The rows of puffs worn outside the front of the bonnet, and resembling false teeth in their stiff regularity, are no longer in vogue.

The Queen of the Oven.

A breakfast-biscuit or tea-roll made with DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is certainly the queen of the oven—so light, white and delicious. You lift it tenderly, break it open gently, spread it dalntily with fresh, sweet butter, waiting to be gracious. After breakfasting on biscuits made with DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, what man would contemplate suicide, or grumble because his wife asked him for money?

A Suggestion to the Legislature.

In a few weeks hence our Legislature will meet in general session, and from time to time between this and the date of its convocation, we desire to submit, for the consideration of its members, some suggestions as to certain alterations and amendments which we think desirable to be made in our existing statutes. As the members of the incoming Legislature have, to a very considerable extent, been chosen fresh from the great body of our people, it is to be hoped that measures of general public interest and utility will engage their attention, and that valuable time will not be frittered away in the discussion of useless legislation, and the futherance of schemes of private enterprise and personal aggrandizement.

We desire in this article to consider the existing laws and their bearings upon one class of our public officials—our District Attorneys—and to determine what changes, if any, ought to be made in relation thereto. It is known that under the present system these officers are paid a stated salary, and allowed certain perquistes, or fees, for each conviction, to be paid by the defendants. In all felonies, and for violations of the gaming and whisky laws, a fee of $15 is taxed for the use of the District Attorney, and in all other cases a similar fee of $10 is imposed for his benefit as a part of the penalty inflicted. It is this feature of the law which we think especially objectionable and that ought to be wiped from our Code. The interests of the public would be greatly subserved, in our judgment, by the payment to these officers of a stated salary sufficiently remunerative to compensate them for the important duties they are called upon to perform, and the utter abolition of this false and iniquitous perquisite system, in so far at least as it is made a source of revenue to the officers themselves. To make a good and thoroughly efficient prosecutor, the officer should be placed in a position of perfect ease and independence. Is this the case under the present law? It is well-known that the only fines that are ever collected, with rare exceptions, are those which are imposed for violations of the several gaming and whisky laws—for parties charged with felonies and the graver crimes, as a rule, belong to the poorer classes of society, and seldom, if ever, have any property out of which the Sheriff can collect the fine and costs, and it is therefore to the first class of cases to which the District Attorney must look for his fees. The fines in such cases are required to be paid into the Treasury for the benefit of the school fund, and if these laws were properly enforced, they would become the source of considerable revenue to the State, but some District Attorneys are not disposed to press these matters strongly upon the attention of Grand Jurors, for if they do they render themselves obnoxious to the criticism that they are not actuated so much by a desire to see the laws enforced, as by the hope of reward which they expect in the way of fees. We indeed have heard this very charge brought against District Attorneys in our time. If they were paid a stated salary, however, and occupied a position where no such criticism could reach, and no such considerations influence them, there would be nothing to deter them from the thorough and conscientious discharge of their official duties. These views are intended, however, to apply to but one class of those officers, for there is another class with less delicacy and sensibility than the former, who are disposed to neglect other for more important matters, in order that they may gather the emoluments to be derived from the prosecution and conviction of persons charged with these minor offenses. Indeed we have heard of one District Attorney who made at a single term of Court in one of the interior counties of the State, more than seven hundred dollars. Now, in the amendment which we suggest, we would have this money go into the Treasury, where it belongs, rather than into the District Attorneys' pockets. We have no doubt that this change in the law would be strenuously opposed by some of these officers, because they make more money under the fee system than the salary would amount to which the Legislature might see fit to allow, but in our discussion of the question we are not considering it so much as a matter of pecuniary advantage to the officer as of interest to the people at large.

We would on the one hand raise these officials above all temptation to use their offices for private gain, and on the other hand save them from the suspicion of so doing.

As to what salary should be attached to the office, we will not advance an opinion, further than to say, that we think it ought to be sufficiently remunerative to command the services of experienced lawyers. This office we regard as one of the most important in our State, and to discharge its responsible duties in a meritorious and becoming manner requires industry and ability of no mean order. The District Attorney has the talent and experience of the entire Bar of his District to combat, and is called upon almost daily to measure swords with the ablest lawyers in the fields of forensic discussion, and shrewd and astute must he be, not to sink under the heavy blows they are sure to inflict and be certain to receive. We feel fully persuaded that such changes in the existing laws as we have herein indicated, would result beneficially to the State. The whole system of allowing perquisites to officers in criminal prosecutions, we believe to be founded in error, to be false in theory, and vicious in practice, and we trust the law-making power will take the matter in hand and obliterate the whole fee system by appropriate legislation. Let us pay our District Attorneys regular salaries for their services, and we will find, in the end, that the State will realize a decided benefit from the change, not only in a pecuniary point of view, but in the more thorough and complete efficiency of her public prosecutors.

The Respite of Walter Riley.

Jackson Clarion]

Some complaints have been made against Governor Stone for the respite of four weeks of the negro Walter Riley, whose execution was fixed for the 9th day of November, and whose life was prolonged by the arrival of the respite an hour or two before the hanging was to have taken place. We feel sure that those who have complained are not aware of the circumstances under which the Governor acted in granting the respite. On Thursday, the 8th of November, one day before the time fixed for the execution, Gov. Stone received at Iuka, where he had gone to cast his vote, the following telegram transmitted to him by his Private Secretary from Jackson.

JACKSON, Miss.,
Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1877.

Gov. J. M. Stone, Iuka, Miss:

The following dispatch from Meridian received four P. M. to day: "Governor J. M. Stone: Walter Riley, convicted of murder in Kemper county, is to be hung on Friday, the ninth of November. We think it of great importance that he should be respited for thirty or sixty days. Catchings, Attorney General elect, and Sims, Lieutenant-Governor elect, approve this application. Reasons urgent, and of great importance. Cannot be given by telegraph. Answer at once.

THOS. H. WOODS,
J. F. WALKER,
A. G. HORN.

(Signed) KINLOCH FALCONER.

Signed, as this dispatch was by well known gentlemen of high standing, one of whom had only recently ceased to be District Attorney of the District in which Kemper county is situated, the Governor could not hesitate to act. A delay of only a few hours would have been fatal. He at once telegraphed the respite of four weeks, in order that he might have time to acquaint himself with "the urgent reasons of great importance" which existed in the case. If he had acted otherwise, he would certainly have rendered himself liable to the gravest censure.

The time for which the murderer was respited will soon expire, and then his crime will be expiated on the gallows. In the meantime, it is hoped that the prisoner will make some interesting revelations touching the assassination of the lamented John W. Gully.

Vienna Rolls.

To one quart of flour add two teaspoonsful of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, sift thoroughly, but in a little salt, and rub a tablespoonful of lard or butter through the flour; use enough sweet milk for a soft dough, roll out and cut with a round cutter; fold over like a turn-over, wetting the edges with milk to make them adhere; wash over with milk to give them a gloss, place in a pan so they will not touch each other, and bake fifteen or twenty minutes. They are delicious.

The Pope's Condition.

LONDON, Dec. 6—The Times's special from Rome states that the hands and arms of the Pope are swelling, and respiration is laborious. His mind, however, continues clear. It is the opinion that his end is rapidly approaching. Very little concern is shown about the political consequences of his death.

ROME, Dec. 6—The Pope is better to-day, and has left his bed.

Twenty-two Foot Channel Through the Jetties.

PORT EADS, Dec. 6.—A survey of the Jetty channel, made to-day, shows a twenty-two foot channel, with the least width of one hundred and twenty feet, through to deep water, with twenty-two and a half feet through the middle of it.

The Chinese Question in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6—The message of Gov. Irwin refers to the Chinese question. The presence of Chinese here has initiated an irrepressible conflict. If the right of unlimited immigration is conceded to the Chinese, there is no danger of their civilization overriding our own.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A MERE CHIP.—As for this man Hayes himself, he has no idea of the significance or importance of events. He is a mere chip floating on the water.—[Wendell Phillips.

A SUCCESS.—In all its length and breadth, the "Southern policy" has been a success. What, then, do the organs mean by saying "It is a failure?"—[Indianapolis News, Ind. Rex.

WEAKENING.—When the lunch table at the White House is surrounded by such scheming adventurers as Kellogg and Packard, it looks as if the Civil Service Reform business was weakening.—[Courier-Journal.

AN EXPLODED PERJURY.—We presume there is not a Senator who honestly believes that Mr. Butler abetted the Hamburg massacre. The negro testimony to that effect has long been an exposed and exploded perjury.—[New York Herald.

ABSENT-MINDED.—At a trial of a negro for barn burning in Virginia, the Foreman of the Grand Jury was so fascinated by Miss Gunn, a beautiful young lady witness, that he indorsed the indictment with the words, "A true Gunn, Thomas Todd, Foreman.

TIT FOR TAT.—The Lowell Courier speaks of Mr. Voorhees as the Tall Sycophant of the War-bosh. As Lowell is Ben. Butler's home, perhaps this elegant expression was inspired by the Cock-eyed Behemoth of the Tempting Table-ware.—[Small Talk.

A GRIM CHRISTMAS STOCKING.—The Chicago Times's paragraphist is evidently one of those quiet citizens who constitute our mobs. He says: "If Galesburg justice halts not, Rade's stocking will be hung up by Christmas, and there'll be a cold toe or two in it."

NOTHING BUT EVIL.—The carpet-bag element in Southern politics has done us nothing but evil. Thank heaven, its days are numbered! It is well that the feeble remnants of it in the Senate should be shown up to the country in all its baseness and ingratitude.—[Boston Advertiser, Rep.

THE FORGETFULNESS OF MAJORITIES.—The trouble with our Republican friends (or, to speak more accurately, enemies) in the Senate is that they forgot in their day of power the wise and witty *mot* of M. de Girardin: "A majority should always remember that it has been a minority and may be so again."—[New York World.

A TENDER FATHER.—The latest Kentucky romance is thus epitomized by the Louisville Courier-Journal: "Isaac Dalton and wife, of Ballard county, separated, she taking an only child, a little girl of eight summers, and a mule, their only live stock. Last week he brought suit for the possession of the child, but accepted the tender of the mule as a compromise."

A PROMISING INVESTMENT.—President Hayes has bought, for $13,000, ten acres of land in Bergen county, near the Hudson, where also ex-Governor Tilden has been purchasing. Bergen county, N. J., is composed of a thin rim of elegant palisades, backed by miles of fever and ague, in which the inhabitants are said to be still shaking with Andrew Jackson.—[N. Y. Herald.

P. I. Man.

THE FOURTH VICTIM.—There is no denying the fact that the Republican party is almost sick unto death—*in articulo mortis*, as the lawyers would say—and were a coroner's jury to sit upon the moribund body and sift the evidence, premeditated suicide might be the verdict. It is the fourth great party that has arrayed itself against the Democratic party within the past eighty years, only to be overcome and destroyed.—Memphis Appeal.

INFANTRY PARADE.—Jennie June writes of the New York baby-show: "Some of the children are remarkably pretty, but the mothers are usually exactly opposite. One lusty baby, with great black eyes, is the son of a Chinaman and an Irish mother. Many classes are represented, but the parents are usually poor. The variety is enormous, but it is curious that all the fat babies have thin mothers, and all the large, fat women, small, puny infants."

THE WANE OF SHODDY INFLUENCE.—The effect of Mrs. Belknap's reign and influence on society has been salutary, and is felt to such a degree that merchants complain that their sales in fancy dress goods are not so large as before the Belknap affair. Society received a shock from which it will take years to recover, and it is to-day quite as much out of taste for a lady to boast of her Parisian dress as it was *au fait* to do so two years ago.—[Pittsburgh Dispatch Letter.

A REDEEMED STATE.—No unprejudiced person can read Governor Hampton's Message to the South Carolina Legislature without being impressed by the evidence it gives of the improved condition of the State under the rule of its own legally elected citizens. There is no longer any embittered feeling between the races; the sting has been extracted from political differences, and revived confidence brings forth its fruits in improved business, increased enterprise, and plentiful employment.—[N. Y. Herald.

HAYES BETWEEN TWO FIRES.—The contest in the Senate is unfortunate for the Administration because the apparent non-existence of a sympathetic section in the Republican party, and the unchallenged supremacy of what may, in the main, be described as the anti-Administration elements, are circumstances that will govern the conduct of many Democrats. We see one sign of this result in the reported concurrence of Southern members of the Committee in Mr. Conkling's treatment of the New York appointments.—[N. Y. Times, (Repub.)

AN UNFORGOTTEN PRECEDENT.—Five carpet-baggers now adorn the Senate. Four of them will disappear on the the 4th of March, 1879, and it may be considered equally certain, from the notice served on the Republicans, that Kellogg will only have a brief career after the majority passes from one side to the other. He will, however, take care to improve all his chances from this time onward. The saintly Harlan sat two years in the Senate, and was then voted out on the ground of an illegal election. This precedent will not be forgotten.—[N. Y. Sun, Hayes-hater.

POSSIBILITIES OF A CLOSE VOTE.—If Eustis is admitted, as seems certain, and Judge Davis votes with the Democrats, of which there is little doubt, and Sharon ever returns, the Senate will stand thirty-nine Republicans and thirty-seven Democrats. This will make it possible at any time for one man in either party to tie a vote; and whenever two Republicans vote with the Democrats the latter will have a majority. The reason why the Eustis case was reported so speedily to the Senate on Saturday was because it was part of the compromise arrangement between the Republicans and Democrats that some report should be immediately made.—[Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.)

THE GREAT QUESTION.

The Senate Makes the Silver Bill the Special Order by a Two-Thirds Vote—Stanley Matthews Offers a Resolution Declaring all Bonds, Principal and Interest, Payable in Silver.

WASHINGTON, Dec 6—The Senate silver bill was made the special order for Tuesday next, after the morning hour, and to be continued until disposed of. The votes stood, yeas 41, nays 18—two-thirds voting aye. This threatens defeat of the veto should the President adhere to his message.

Mr. Matthews offered a concurrent resolution which, after referring to the various acts of the Government declares all bonds of the United States, issued or authorized to be issued, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States, containing 412½ grains each of standard silver, and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of public faith, nor in derogation of the public creditors. It lies over.

Senate Committees.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The following are the principal changes in the Senate Committees, as announced by the Vice-President to-day. The Democrats have increased representation on five of the principal Committees, as follows: Finance, Senator Voorhees; Military Affairs, Butler; Naval Affairs, McDonald; District of Columbia, Harris. Burnside has been transferred from the Committee on Commerce to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, and Senator Jones, of Nevada, has taken his place on the Committee. Senator Ferry has been relieved from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Rules, and Senator Blaine has taken the Chairmanship thus made vacant. Senator Teller supersedes Senator Blaine as Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment. Senator Kellogg has been placed on the Committees on Territories, Railroads, Mississippi Levees and the Special Committee to inquire into the subject of the election of President and Vice-President of the United States. Butler has been placed on the Senate Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard.

New Trial Granted to Sawyer, Haines and Brooks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A new trial has been granted in the case of Sawyer, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Haines, late Collector of Customs, and Brooks. The motion for a new trial in this case was granted to-day by Judge McArthur, of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia. In the course of his remarks, the Judge said: "It was apparent at the trial, and it is made more so by what has taken place since, that defect of the trial to which defendants were subjected is perhaps more palpable than in any case that has ever been presented for my consideration. From some cause or other, perhaps it is exclusively owing to their own neglect the defendants have not had the advantage of a full defense; the want of preparation was evident; from the first moment the trial began, the parties appeared to be watching and feeling their way. I am inclined to think, upon the whole, that it would be exercising a sound discretion on the part of the Court, under the circumstances, to give these parties one more chance. The order then may be made granting a new trial."

National Board of Steam Navigation.

WASHINGTON, Dec 6—The Executive Committee of the National Board of Steam Navigation of the United States, held a meeting at the Ebbitt House this morning, to take measures to press the Steamboat Bill now pending before Congress, which is about the same bill as that passed in the House last session and failed in the Senate. Capt. Thos. Sherlock, of Cincinnati Capt. Coyle, of Portland, Me; Capt. Marshall Parke, of Norfolk; Capt. Copeland, of New York, and John N Bofinger, of St. Louis, constitute the committee.

The New Democratic Paper Don't Suit Southern Senators.

WASHINGTON, Dec 6—The new Democratic paper, "The Post," appeared this morning. One of its articles aroused great indignation among the Southern Democratic Senators, who regard it as an attempt to coerce them into the support of Conkling and his branch of the Republican party. They say that they utterly repudiate the paper, and deny its right to speak for the party or for Southern Democratic Senators.

Strength of Regiments Ordered to Texas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—Senator Maxey has the following information from Adjutant General Townsend: Six companies of the Fourth Cavalry, 420 men; four companies of the Second Artillery, 155 men; the Twentieth Regiment of Infantry, 277 men, are now under orders for the Texas border. Recruits will be sent as soon as available to fill up companies. Col. McKenzie will be in charge of the cavalry.

The Real Impression Grant Made in England.

From Conway's London Letter to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Now that General Grant is no longer the guest of England, there is some chance that some expression of the real impression he has made may gradually find its way into print. A little installment of the opinion formed of him appears in an editorial in the Times of yesterday, the article being a criticism on General Noyes' speech at the Grand Hotel (American) banquet, in Paris. The Times says General Noyes' "hyperboles" were extravagant; his talk of "providential men" (which it intimates was too much in the vein of some perilous French superstitions) is "incongruous when spoken of General Grant," whose soldierly virtues are "dogged courage, invincible perseverance, indifference to criticism, the capacity of supporting reverses without flinching, the determination to shrink from no sacrifices in order to reach the end set before him," but it denies Grant any such "genius" or "brilliancy" as would place him beside the great commanders. General Noyes "strains the language of compliment roughly when he affirms that General Grant's place in history as a civil magistrate will be among the foremost." "Flatteries indeed will now pass by him without injury, and his well-earned repose will not be disturbed by the delusive belief that his civil policy was always wise and just." "It is notorious that General Grant left the largest and most vital of the problems which perplexed his country unsettled; that his failure to settle them brought his Government into discredit, and almost destroyed his party, and that President Hayes is now laboring to repair the errors and the shortcomings of the preceding Administration on two of the most important of those questions—the pacification of the South and the reform of the civil service." The truth is, the more this people saw of Grant the less they liked him; they got very tired of him; the reports of his movements in the press shrank and shrank until they became small paragraphs.

Any real conversation with him on casual introduction was out of the question, and some complain that he seemed to come from a country, which like India, has no such words as "thank you." The unwisdom and corruptions of General Grant's administration were politely kept out of sight while he was here (out of respect to the American Nation, who were supposed to have put him forward as a test of International courtesy), but there is left an uneasy feeling that General Grant has gone off with a belief that England admires his Presidential career. General Grant, on the strength of his own qualities or Presidential reputation, would have received comparatively little attention in this country, and no homage at all. I may add that it has not been looked upon here nor in Paris as an admirable tableau in which the late President of the United States was seen hobnobbing with the would-be assassin of the French Republic. There has been already too much of that kind of thing among prominent Americans in Paris during the late Empire. It would have redounded more to General Grant's credit among the Europeans who maintain his country's principles if, after those principles had been insulted in his person by the demand that he should keep away from France lest his presence might disparage anti-Republican intrigues, he had refused to go when the bar was taken down; or if his desire to lionize in Paris was too strong for that, had he preserved a dignified coolness toward the insulters both of himself and Republicanism. General Grant may, perhaps, realize the truth of these things if, as is rumored, he means to come back and take a house in London.

FRANCE.

Negotiations for a Parliamentary Cabinet—Probable Ministers.

LONDON, Dec 6—A Reuter dispatch from Paris says it is stated that negotiations between President MacMahon and M. Dufaure were resumed in consequence of steps taken by Senator Batbie. [Note—M. Batbie is probably acting for Orleanists Senators.] The Soliel states that M. Dufaure is willing to conduct negotiations to the point of forming a Ministry, but is unwilling to accept office himself.

The Figaro names as among probable Ministers, M. Batbie, as Minister of Justice; M. Wadding on, Minister of Interior; M. Leon Say, Minister of Finance, and M. Christophle, Minister of Public Works.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Dufaure is now endeavoring to form a Parliamentary Cabinet. It is thought likely he will succeed. Rumor mentions M. Waddington as probable Foreign Minister, and M. Marcere, Minister of the Interior, with M. Batbie, of Bordeaux; Teisse Krene, of Debort, and Leon Say, as colleagues. Nothing positive, however, is known.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 6.—There was an excited debate in the Chamber of Deputies to-day on the question of proceeding with the discussion of the Budget. Nothing occurred, and the sitting was unimportant.

MacMahon Ignores Petitioners.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 6—The Guardian's Paris dispatch states that a delegation of Elbeuf manufacturers called at the Elysees Wednesday, to present a petition to the President, but failed to see even a Secretary. They were received and bowed out by an usher, and returned to Elbeuf with their memorial.

Sensible Strikers—The Cigar-makers will Start Factories of their Own.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—The striking cigarmakers to-day start a factory for themselves; 200 hands are going to work, and the number will be increased to 500 in a week. Three other factories, on the same plan, will be at work in a week. The strikers claim to have $6,000,000 capital at their back. To-day they had a procession, with fully 7,000 in line.