

The Vicksburg Herald

Thursday Morning, December 13

The election for Mayor and Aldermen of Jackson occurs on the 7th of January next.

PINCHAM is reported angry and sulky. Farwell, Finch, and if forever, still fare thee well.

THE New England Democrats are anxious to secure the removal of Mat. Adams, Clerk of the House.

NEW ENGLAND holds \$400,000,000 in U. S. bonds. No wonder she is so bitterly opposed to the remonetization of silver.

BUTLER, of Massachusetts, is on his good behavior. He wants to get on the strong side so badly that he is very repentant.

THE National Steamboat Association is doing some good. It will probably secure from Congress some much needed legislation.

THE St. Louis Republican thinks Mr. Hayes' remarks on the money question are received with greater satisfaction in Europe than in the United States. If Mr. Ernest Leyd, the Englishman, at whose request, it is said, the demonetization act of 1873 was passed, had had the writing of that part of the message, he could not have made it more acceptable to the people of this country.

THE Western papers say that if Hayes vetoes the Silver Bill a united West and South is inevitable. The South can stand an alliance with some strong section for a few years, without any great inconvenience. The South is slowly but steadily gaining her equality in the Union, and if the West takes her by the hand, in the course of fifteen or twenty years a Vice-President may be chosen from south of the Ohio.

IT is with extreme regret and feelings of sincere sorrow that we part with this loved, honored and useful minister, who has for the last four years, labored so faithfully, so earnestly and so efficiently as pastor of the Methodist Church, in this city, but we are rejoiced to know that he has been sent to the good people of Vicksburg, to whose kindness and appreciation we sincerely commend him. Never in the annals of the Methodist Church at Jackson, have our people been so devoutly, so tenderly and so sincerely attached to their pastor, and we do believe that were they to have their choice of pastors for all time to come, Rev. Charles B. Galloway would always stand first on the list. May Heaven's richest blessings ever attend him wherever he goes, and in whatsoever station of life he may be placed.—Jackson Times.

The Adams-Swetman Shooting Scrape.

On Tuesday we printed an account of a shooting affray between General Wirt Adams and Mr. Sweetman, at Mississippi City. The following account of the same affair, from the New Orleans Democrat, presents the affair in quite a different light, and in justice to General Adams we gladly give it a place in our columns:

A very erroneous statement has been given to the public through the columns of the Handboro Democrat and republished in this city by the Times, respecting a recent affray at Mississippi City, wherein a gallant friend, Gen. Wirt Adams, is represented as acting a part not consistent with his uniform bearing as a true gentleman and honorable antagonist. We have been pleased, from an authentic source, in possession of the facts, which give a very different aspect to the case. Gen. Adams having been insulted, abused and menaced by an armed man of the name of Sweetman, when he was entirely unarmed, met the latter in the bar-room at Col. Nixon's at Mississippi City, while he (Sweetman) was sitting at a table with three other persons. Addressing Sweetman, Gen. Adams remarked: "Sir, a few days ago you took the opportunity of my being unprepared to meet you to grossly insult and abuse me; I desire now to inform you that I am in a condition to resent and punish such insult." He expected that Sweetman would then and there apologize for the insult, after having had several days to reflect on it. Instead of this Sweetman arose and drawing his pistol, fired at Gen. Adams, the ball passing through both the overcoat and undercoat and grazing his body. Gen. Adams then drew his revolver and discharged it in the face of Sweetman who fell under the table, but recovering himself fired at Gen. Adams, the ball passing through the coat of Col. Nixon, who had jumped between the parties. Gen. Adams then fired several other shots at Sweetman, wounding him in four places and exhausting his pistol. He then drew a derringer, but through the intervention of other parties was prevented from using it. The special point of objection and criticism of the statement published in the Handboro Democrat is that which represented Gen. Adams as assailing and shooting an antagonist who was off his guard and in a sitting position. Whereas, as the character and direction of his wounds indicate, and as the gentlemen present testify, Sweetman was the first to arise and fire at Gen. Adams. Those who know the knightly bearing of Gen. Adams, and his calm courage and high sense of duty, will never credit any such aspersion on his reputation as would be conveyed by this version of the facts of this encounter.

An Old Citizen Come to Rest.

At three o'clock Wednesday morning, Dr. Wm. T. Balfour, Sr., died as easily as an infant drops to sleep. Those near and dear to him, for a time thought he had merely fallen into a peaceful slumber. His death was not unexpected, and only a few days before he passed away, he spoke of that event as one near at hand. He had not the least dread of it, for if ever man's life was devoted to the service of his fellow-man, his was, and if ever man tried to do right, this man did. For forty years, or nearly so, he practiced medicine in this city, and we do not believe in all that time he ever neglected his duty. He was at his post during all the dreadful epidemics that swept over the city, and old citizens who knew him well say that he was never called on to attend any one that he did not respond to the call and do his best in the cause of suffering humanity. For years he has been a conscientious member of the Episcopal Church, and although he sleeps in death, we are sure he is destined to meet the reward of a life well spent. Dr. Balfour was born in Norfolk, Virginia, in the year 1812, but he has lived so long in Vicksburg, coming here in 1837, that he was considered a part of the history of the city. He will be buried to-day from Christ Church, and may his everlasting sleep be as sweet and peaceful as his memory will be tenderly cherished.

A LARGE meeting was held recently at Tickfaw, to take measures in opposition to the lawless disposed persons of that community. Officers who would do their duties to the very letter would be a God-send to that community.

THE PROCLAMATION to PERSONS WHO SMOKE.—In a proclamation addressed "to the smoking public," by which we do not understand that it is meant to be intimated that the public is just now in a smoking condition, but merely to confine the address to those persons who use cigars, an association of cigar-makers have made it very plain that a good many of the cigars sold in the shops are chemically flavored counterfeits, a good many others are unwholesome, and a good many are positively nasty. As the buyer and the smoker of cigars is left in pleasing uncertainty as to what cigars are properly to be avoided as counterfeit, which are unwholesome and which are nasty, the present appears to be a particularly good time for a general "swearing off." Wise smokers will abandon the use of cigars and adopt the pipe instead, as the Scotchman refused to drink wine, preferring whiskey—the more, he said, because there is nothing against it in Scripture. Perhaps still wiser smokers will abandon the habit altogether, as one which is in itself uncleanly and unwholesome.—[N. Y. Post.

We are allowed to grace our columns with the hitherto unpublished conclusion of an article on Grant's abortive efforts at civil reform. It is a terrible commentary upon Grant's administration and course, but it is the severity of truth and not of accusation alone. And the toll of six months which, so happily for the country, has been afforded by President Hayes only throws into darker relief the misdeeds of his predecessor. We have always contended that General Grant threw away the noblest opportunity ever offered to any public man in this country since the days of Washington. It was not expected of him to show any dexterity in diplomacy or make any startling exhibition of state-craft. The nation recognized with a thrill of joy the sublime simplicity of his declaration, "Let us have Peace," and trusted him, under Providence, for its glorious fulfillment. To have restored peace, prosperity and happiness to a great nation so distressed and divided as ours, was the highest mark offered in this century, and even on the lower plane of expediency, policy, and personal ambition it seemed to be the surest and most obvious token of success.

How untrue General Grant was to himself, and how false to his country, is strikingly and truthfully told in the following article, written, we may add, by an officer whose sword is as bright and keen as his pen, each and both of which, as occasion demanded, he has brilliantly and effectively wielded in the cause of his country: Grant's interposition in behalf of Gen. Lee and his bold resistance to the purpose of the Government to disregard the paroles which we had given, gave great hope to our prostrate people that we would be able to sustain the grant role he had assumed. But in sadness and sorrow we must now turn to the record of his civil life, and as we read it feel that Grant misunderstood the value and the uses of the great opportunity his sword had placed before him. Had he justly appreciated his high responsibilities he would never have sold himself to the party whose principles he had all his life opposed, but content with the fame he had earned and with his position as head of the army he would have remained faithful to his convictions, well knowing that with him rested the power to restrain the reckless men who had been undermining the foundations of the Republic, and who have sought to overthrow it for their personal ends. Instead of turning a deaf ear to the allegations of these conspirators against his country, we have seen Grant silently deliberate over the prizes before him, and then abandon his own party and pass at once without protest, to the head of that which paid him best.

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contingent has ever known, and to his own personal credit has been a lament. He gathered about him and filled the most responsible positions of the Government with venal partisans or imbecile relations. His "republicanism" became the focus of the chief gift-givers and gift takers of the land; and from the moment of his accession to the supreme power it was evident there had been no "sweetness for him in the uses of adversity" for having been born and always lived in poverty. The one clearly marked policy of his eight years' reign, was that he "never intended to be poor any more."

In reviewing the history of this century it is impossible to find a rule so barren of statesmanship, or of evidences of broad national policy, as Grant's has been. When we consider our foreign relations we can point only to the Samsa speculation as an effort to extend our influence. A single word from the mouth of a statesman we see the sad spectacle of States overthrown and Constitution and laws set aside by the man who had sworn to protect them, and all the rights of the people subordinated to the one prime object of placing a centralized power in the hands of his people, for the benefit of his own private pocket. To this condition he strove to reduce us all, and first sought to secure the nomination by his party for a third Presidential term. When that effort failed, he thought to possess by force and by fraud, the control of the Government, and hoped to keep it till his life's end. Only a few months have passed since the people realized the danger in which we stood, and rose in their might and rebuked this usurper and scattered the power of his confederates.

Those who have believed in the capacity of our people to resist a foreign yoke, and who had begun to despair of the Republic, now take heart again, and once more hope to enjoy the blessing of free dom. Let not Grant misconstrue the recent honors paid him by the Monarchical Powers of Europe. They are but the tributes paid by those who fear the control of the military power of a man who has ever been ready to use force to perpetuate his power. They only defer, they do not avert his ultimate destiny, and when he returns to his people he will soon pass, followed by their curses and contempt, to his native obscurity.

It is a happy and of little profit to speculate upon the remnant of life left to him. But we may well believe "his days will be few and evil." Without taste for literary or intellectual pursuits, bereft of power and of influence, deserted by those who have hung about him for what he gave them, with a growing propensity for evil at the heart of his mind, when the morning telegrams shall announce that Grant is dead, men will lament and wonder that capacities so good, with opportunities so great, should reach a conclusion so impotent. D. H. M.

APPOINTMENTS OF PREACHERS—Methodist Episcopal Conference. VICKSBURG DISTRICT.—W. C. HUNNICUT, Presiding Elder. Vicksburg Station.—Chas. C. Galloway. Warren.—F. M. Williams. Clover Hill.—(To be supplied by H. J. Harris.) Woodville Station.—H. M. DeRose. Rolling Fork.—H. Caldwell. Mt. Olivet.—W. H. Huret. Rocky Springs.—John M. Sandell. Cayuga.—C. A. Powell. Port Gibson Station.—R. H. Moulter. Fayette.—W. B. Lewis. Dorsey.—J. Brantley. Natchez Station.—E. Woodward. Kingston.—J. P. Drake. Jefferson Mission. Port Gibson Collegiate Institute.—J. A. B. Jones.

WOODVILLE DISTRICT.—J. A. GADSDEN, Presiding Elder. Woodville Station.—T. B. Holloman. Buffalo.—W. W. Simmons. Whitson.—P. H. Hall. Hayou Sara.—C. D. Cecil. Jackson and Pippas Chapel.—C. G. Anderson. Winns.—D. M. Rush. East Feliciana.—E. Robertson, I. D. Wall. Clinton.—J. W. McLaurin. Amite.—H. P. Lewis. Magnolia.—P. A. Johnston. St. Helena.—J. S. Park Jr. East Baton Rouge.—T. Davis. Tickfaw Mission.—D. F. Giles. C. G. Andrews, President, and D. M. Rush, Professor, Centenary College.

BROOKHAVEN DISTRICT.—W. E. M. LINDSAY, Presiding Elder. Brookhaven and Wesson.—J. T. Heard. Braugard.—T. G. Bradford. Hazlehurst.—J. M. Wagon. Georgetown.—A. M. Barnhill. City Point.—J. H. Wright. Pleasant Valley and Lake.—J. W. Campbell. Belle.—E. F. Mallins. Grandywine.—B. T. Pearson. Scotland.—W. Wadsworth. Mendeville.—P. F. Jones. Summit.—I. H. Smith. St. Charles Mission.—E. A. Flowers. R. P. Johnson, President, Whitworth College.

BRANDON DISTRICT.—W. H. LEITH, Presiding Elder. Brandon Station.—B. Carraine. Passie.—J. D. Hayes. East Point.—J. E. Smylie. Lake.—P. H. Narler. Newtown.—R. B. Bowler. Union.—J. H. Holland, Jour. A. Vance, Supply. Walnut Grove.—N. B. Yeap. Carhars.—J. W. Kilson. Raleigh.—J. C. Smith. Rankin.—J. H. Evans. Homewood Mission.—J. S. Williams. Prairie Mission.—(To be supplied.)

MURFIDAN DISTRICT.—J. A. KILL, P. E. Merid.—R. J. Jones. Enterprise.—J. H. Singleton. Marion.—J. H. Smith. Spring Hill.—D. A. Little. Philadelphia.—J. C. Brown. DeKalb.—T. Y. Armstrong. Shoups.—T. S. West. Wayne.—D. W. Kila. Waynesboro.—L. R. Featherston. Woodville.—C. M. Lindsey. Panding.—D. Bradford. Enterprise.—(To be supplied by George Baneroff.)

Lauderdale Mission.—A. L. McBryde. Ellisville Mission.—(To be supplied by J. C. Williams.) J. W. A. Kinkaid, President, East Mississippi State College. SZA-SHORE DISTRICT.—I. PHIPPS, P. E. Hosa Point.—J. E. K. Smith. Ocean Springs.—W. W. Hopper. Pearlburg.—A. B. Nicholson. East Pascagoula.—W. Calhoun. West Pascagoula.—J. S. Calhoun. Handsboro Mission.—J. Nicholson. Covington.—C. F. Gillespie, Geo. T. Vickers, Sup.

LOUISIANA DISTRICT.—F. THOMPSON, China Grove and Franklinton.—P. Howard. Columbia.—J. W. Cooper. Mt. Carmel.—G. W. Brown. Westville.—D. A. Givens. Non.—B. S. Rayner. Chickasha.—(To be supplied.) JACKSON DISTRICT.—F. M. FEATHERSTON, P. E. Jackson Station.—W. H. Watkins. Jackson Circuit.—A. Day. Madison.—D. C. Langford. Sharon.—H. H. Montgomery. Yazoo Station Mission.—(To be supplied.) Yazoo Circuit.—W. Q. Black. Yazoo City.—W. E. Ballard. Yazoo Circuit.—J. H. Shelton. Silver Creek.—W. P. Andrews.

Trasqui.—R. F. Flowers. Brownsville.—W. B. Hises. Canton Station.—R. D. Norworthy. Raymond.—H. Jones. Spring Ridge and Forest Hill.—W. D. Dominick. Oak Hill.—J. Lusk. E. Abbey, Special Agent, Publishing House.

Missionary to China, J. W. Lambuth. A. J. Coleman, transferred to Alabama Conference. J. S. Hutton, to Los Angeles Conference. M. S. Sharbrough, Pacific Conference, appointed to Circuit Circuit. J. Ritchie, transferred to North Mississippi Conference. J. T. Graham, to Louisiana Conference.

JOINT BOARD FINANCE. Ministers.—D. D. Norworthy, D. A. Little, T. B. Holloman, G. Rarradine, W. B. Lewis, J. M. Wynn, J. B. K. Smith. Laymen.—E. C. Postell, A. M. Moore, F. D. Brime, W. M. Thornton, T. L. Meilen, I. V. Knooch, R. H. Ingerton.

VISITING COMMITTEES. To Centenary College.—W. L. C. Hunnicut, C. B. Galloway, F. D. Brime. To Whitworth Female College.—W. E. M. Lindsay, W. H. Watkins, R. H. Ingerton. To Port Gibson Collegiate Institute.—T. B. Holloman, W. B. Lewis, R. D. Howe. East Mississippi Female College.—T. M. West, J. J. Smylie, E. F. Griffin.

Distinguished Visitors. Jackson Times. About 11 o'clock yesterday a telegraphic dispatch was received by Capt. J. A. Webb from Col. McKinley, Superintendent of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, announcing that Gov. Cullom, of Illinois; Dr. Ackers, President of the Illinois Central Railroad; John H. Oberly, Commissioner of Railroads and Warehouses for Illinois; Col. E. Brien, Assistant General Manager of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, and other distinguished gentlemen accompanied by a party of ladies, were en route to Jackson, and would arrive here at noon. His Excellency Gov. Stone, Mayor McGill, and a number of prominent citizens were immediately notified of the approach of the distinguished visitors, and hasty preparations were made for their reception.

The party were met at the train by Gov. Stone, Attorney-General Harris, Col. H. Musgrove, Rev. Dr. Hunter, Col. Jones S. Hamilton, Col. J. L. Power, Judge Bailey, Dr. Kells, Capt. J. D. Baird, and other prominent citizens, and Gov. Cullom expressing a wish to visit our public schools, especially those for colored pupils, they were escorted to the hall of the Jackson Benevolent Society, where about 250 colored children are receiving the advantages offered by our excellent system of public education.

Mr. Spelman, the principal of the school, was introduced to Gov. Cullom and other guests, after which brief but interesting exercises were given by the pupils, to the entire satisfaction of the visitors. Gov. Cullom was called on, and responded in a few happy remarks, which were well received.

The party then visited the Conference of the M. E. Church South, now in session, and afterwards the Supreme Court room, Library, and various offices in the State-house. The hour for the departure of the visitors had, by this time, nearly arrived, and they proceeded to the depot, accompanied by a number of our citizens, who were shown through the magnificent palace car of the President of the Illinois Central railroad. The most cordial expressions were exchanged, and the only regret made manifest was in view of the fact that the visit was necessarily so brief and hurried.

LOUISIANA CONGRESSMEN. A Crooked Election in the Third District.—The Darrell-Acklin Contest.—Ballot-box Stuffing, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—The Times says the reports which have been current for a week past of crookedness in the Darrell-Acklin contest in the Third Congressional District, have at last developed into something more definite than mere rumors. The United States District Attorney has filed criminal information in the United States Circuit Court against Geo. H. Lord, charging him with inducing an officer, by illegal means, to violate his duty in regard to a certificate as to the true result of the election in the parish of Iberville, for Representative in Congress, in the Third Congressional District, it seems, according to evidence in which the information is based, that Geo. H. Lord was instrumental in having about 1,000 ballots on which was the name of Darrell, abstracted and about that number with the name of Acklin upon them, placed in the boxes, thus changing the result of the election. It is claimed that this change was discovered when the ballots were recounted under Congressional auspices, and that the testimony, and two or three other witnesses it is said assisted in this transaction have made statements of the part which they took in it. Lord was, under Kellogg's administration, Superintendent of Education.

FRANCE. New Cabinet Speculations.—MacMahon's Course.—Ominous Feeling in Paris. Paris, Dec. 11.—There is nothing definite about the new Cabinet yet.

The Dix Neuveme Society speaks of the possibility of President MacMahon's impeachment on several grounds. The Clerical Organ, Defense, says the Senate's refusal to sanction dissolution, will release President MacMahon from his promises and leave him free to return. The Defense, however, hopes that President MacMahon will not be eager to see such an opportunity, and thinks his devotion to the country will suggest to him a loftier and surer resolution. Some longings are being expressed in the Standard's Paris special as it is difficult to describe the intense feeling of uneasiness and apprehension that prevails. In accordance with orders of the Minister of Interior, all the gunsmiths' shops in Paris have shutters up; no outward symptoms of agitation making such preparation necessary. Some longings are being expressed in the Standard's Paris special as it is difficult to describe the intense feeling of uneasiness and apprehension that prevails. In accordance with orders of the Minister of Interior, all the gunsmiths' shops in Paris have shutters up; no outward symptoms of agitation making such preparation necessary.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

THE IRON-CLAD OATH. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Stevens, of Georgia, introduced a bill repealing the iron-clad oath.

MEXICAN AWARDS. The Committee on Foreign Affairs agreed to report a bill for the distribution of Mexican awards for all claims allowed, except the Well and LaBra claims, which are held for investigation.

PETITIONS. A great portion of the morning hour was again taken up in presentation of petitions for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the alcoholic liquor traffic; favoring a 16th amendment to the Constitution of the United States to secure female suffrage, and against any legislation concerning the violation of tariff duties until after official inquiry as to the business industries of the country. All were referred to appropriate Committees.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD. Money introduced a bill authorizing the Southern Pacific Railroad to extend its road and telegraph from its present terminus in Arizona to a point on the Rio Grande, near El Paso.

CONTESTED ELECTION. Discussion of the Colorado contest occupied the day. A vote will be taken to-morrow.

SENATE. THE SILVER QUESTION.—CHIEF'S RESOLUTION FOR MATTHEW'S RESOLUTION. The consideration of Matthew's silver resolution was resumed. The bill, introduced by Matthew, submitted the following as a substitute for the resolution, leaving the preamble of Matthew the same as submitted by that Senator: "Resolved, That all the bonds of the United States, issued or authorized to be issued under the said Acts of Congress, be restored under the said Acts of Congress, at the option of the Government, in coin of gold or silver, of the standard value when such bonds were issued, and to restore to its coinage such silver coin as a legal tender, equal with gold coin, in no violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditors."

Ordered printed by a vote of forty-two to twenty. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE ON THE NEW YORK APPOINTMENTS—A VICTORY FOR CONKING.—SPEECHES, ETC. The Senate went into Executive session. The struggle over the New York appointments resulted in a victory for Mr. Conking.

The Senate was in Executive session to-day nearly six hours, adjourning at eight o'clock. The entire session was devoted to the New York Custom-house nominations, two of which (those of Theo. Roosevelt to be Collector, in place of Arthur, to be removed, and L. Bradford Prince, Naval Officer, vice Cornell, to be removed,) were reported from the Committee on Commerce unfavorably. The bill to E. A. Tamm, to be Surveyor of Customs, in place of Sharp, whose commission has expired, was reported with a favorable recommendation.

No opposition was manifested to the latter, but the contest in regard to the two proposed removals was extremely and continued until a very late hour. A full discussion of the rights, powers and duties of the President in regard to removals from office, and the subject of Civil Service policy in general.

Mr. Conking, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, opened the debate with a brief statement of the reasons in the opinion of the majority of the Committee, the two first-named nominations should not be confirmed. These were in brief, that no charges, either of corruption or of inefficiency, had been made against the present incumbents, but that, on the contrary, they were considered faithful, honest, experienced, and able men.

Mr. Bayard followed in an extended argument, maintaining the right of the Executive to make changes which in his opinion would be for the benefit of the public service, he being responsible for the execution of the laws and entitled by solemn oaths, subject to the confirmation of the Senate, but without being obliged to furnish to the Senate a statement of his reasons.

Mr. Kernan then delivered a speech of considerable length on the same side of the question, defending the action of the President. His remarks were mostly read from manuscript. General Gordon was the next speaker. He warmly commended the Civil Service policy of President Hayes, and in regard to the pending nominations asserted emphatically that the removals which the Committee had recommended were demanded in regard to the purity of the service. He charged that Cornell and Arthur had disgracefully made use of the powers of their offices for merely partisan and selfish purposes, and he intimated that it was time for the one-man power in New York State to be broken.

The debate then became quite general. Hoar and Matthews spoke in favor of sustaining the action of the President, and of what they believed to be his sound public policy in removing the civil service from the domain of partisan control. Mr. Felton and others spoke briefly in reply, but the President had departed the principles of Civil Service which he himself had announced, namely, that faithful and efficient service should protect officers from removal.

Senator Conking closed the debate in a speech of considerable length and great interest, in which he stated in detail the various arguments advanced by supporters of the nominations, and replied with the utmost emphasis on cases that had been made against the official character and conduct of the officers whom the President proposed to remove. He insisted that he had been faithful, honest and able in every particular, and challenged the proof that a single charge had ever been made against him either by the mercantile community or the Secretary of the Treasury, or the President himself. He also declared any one to show or to assert that his removal was an act of the whole matter and been otherwise than fair, open, courteous and above board. In conclusion, he claimed that the Senate would be untrue to its duties, careless of its own prerogatives and duties, and unkind to the interests of the country, if it refused to confirm the nominations.

A vote by yeas and nays was then taken upon the nomination of Roosevelt, and it was rejected by a majority of 7—the yeas being 25, nays 32. The nomination of Mr. Prince was rejected upon another roll call by the same vote. The nomination of Mr. Tamm was rejected by a vote of 25 yeas and 27 nays. The nomination of Mr. Matthews was confirmed without discussion. A motion was made to remove the injunction of secrecy from the vote, but, under the rules, a single objection carried it over until to-morrow, when it will undoubtedly be adopted.

FLORIDA LANDS. Mr. Jones, of Florida, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported with amendments, Senate bill to authorize the secretary of the Navy to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior, for entry and sale, all lands in Florida not needed for Naval purposes. Placed on calendar. Also, from the same Committee, without amendment, Senate bill to retrocede to Florida jurisdiction over lands reserved for a dockyard in the county of Escambia, Fla. Placed on the calendar.

The Mexican Border.—Gen. Sheridan's Testimony. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Gen. Sheridan was before the Military Committee of the House to-day, on Rio Grande affairs. The most significant remark Sheridan made was, there was no danger of war unless from accidental collision between the American and Mexican forces. He also testified that within the last year or so there had been one raid of marauders into Mexico from the Texas side of the Rio Grande, and in reply to a question, stated that he had not advised the issuance of an order for our forces to pursue Mexicans across the river into Mexico. It was decided to-day that the Committee consisting of Manning, Dibble, Bragg, White and Marsh, shall continue the investigation during the recess of Congress.

Great Auction Sale of Bleached Domestic Goods. NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—A great sale of 3,935 cases of bleached goods took place here to-day. The goods sold were delivered in either New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston or Providence, and the goods offered embraced entire stocks of the Lonsdale, Blackstone and Hope bleached cottons on hand this day in all markets and all other places. Among the houses represented were several in Baltimore and Philadelphia. The bidding was extremely brisk, and prices obtained were considered good. The sale realized over \$2,800,000. Lonsdale averaged 85 cents, good Blackstone a fraction over 75 cents, and Hope 74 cents per yard.

Closing of a Large Savings Bank. NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 12.—The Newark Savings Institution, the largest and oldest in this city, chartered thirty years ago, has been taken charge of by the Chancellor, on petition of its managers so as to insure an equal distribution of assets among depositors and prevent unfairness to a possible ruin. It has about \$12,000,000 assets, including depreciated securities, and \$2,000,000 Government bonds. The deposits are \$11,000,000. The Chancellor orders them to pay 15 per cent of the principal to depositors to apply for it, for two per cent interest on personally advanced deposits under further orders. Meanwhile he will order a full investigation of the affairs of the institution.

Senator Conking's Opposition to the President's New York Nominations. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Star says Conking, in the Executive session of the Senate, yesterday, presented an adverse report from the Committee on Commerce, on the nominations of Roosevelt, of Princeton, for Collector, and Naval Officer, of the port of New York, and a favorable report on the nomination of Merritt, for Surveyor. The adverse report in the Committee was secured by a vote of six to two.—Senator Gordon and Randolph being the only two members voting in favor of a favorable report. The general impression is that Senator Conking has secured sufficient votes among Democratic Senators to secure the rejection of the appointments by the Senate. His friends claim he has a majority of fifteen votes against their confirmation.

Osman Pasha's Sortie from Plevna. BUCHAREST, Dec. 12.—The sortie was solely prompted by the entire failure of provisions. Osman Pasha crossed the river Vid at night, and took Fort Dolny Tropoly. The Russian and Roumanian were hurried upon Sussar and Backova, and after terrible carnage Osman attempted to re-enter Plevna, but it had meantime been occupied by Roumanians and Russians from Grivitzia. Osman, on finding himself surrounded, although a wounded man in the foot, personally conducted negotiations for the surrender. He expressed his regret that he had surrendered unconditionally to the Emperor.

The Number of Turks Surrendered by Osman Pasha. LONDON, Dec. 12.—The estimates of the number of Turks captured at Plevna, telegraphed from St. Petersburg, last night—4,900, exclusive of 21,000 sick and wounded—are worthless, as there are no better means of estimating the number there than from the Vienna correspondent of the Times, after a personal survey of operations about Plevna since July, with various losses and reinforcements, arrived at the conclusion that Osman Pasha surrendered less than 3,000 men altogether.

New York Excise Law—A Test Case. NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—In a test case, Judge Davis announced his decision to-day, in the matter of a tavern corpus to procure the release of an arrested bartender, August W. Troch, for violating the Excise Law. He said that after giving the case the most careful consideration in his power, he had come to the conclusion to dismiss the writ, and remanded the prisoner.

Meeting of Sprague's Creditors. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 12.—A meeting of the creditors of A. and W. Sprague, and representing \$4,250,000 indebtedness, was held to take action to protect them and secure their rights, and an association was formed for this purpose. An Executive Committee was chosen, who were instructed to take steps to protect the creditors.

Chairman of the House Committee on Pacific Railways. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The House Committee on Pacific Railways, by a vote of 161 to 104, refused to re-evoke Geo. Turpin from serving as Chairman. The Committee was chosen by a vote of 161 to 104.

A Republican Elected to the South Carolina Senate. CHARLESTON, Dec. 12.—J. W. Collins, Republican, was elected to the Senate in the election held Monday, by 1,500 majority. This is the first election in this State this year which has been carried by the Republicans.

Constitutional Items. CONSTITUTIONAL, Dec. 12.—The fall of Plevna is officially announced by the Emperor. Metcalf II has been removed from his command and replaced by Baker Pasha. The Council of State has decided to appoint three Christian Governors of Provinces.

The Czar. LONDON, Dec. 12.—A Reuter dispatch from Verbits, states that the Czar will have visited Osman Pasha, and returned to him his sword in recognition of his bravery.

Southern Mail Line to Cuba. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Commerce January 1st, next, a fortnightly mail will be sent from Savannah, Ga., to Havana via Nassau. This line will be kept up all winter.