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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 14.

POOLS will be sold on the Ohio Senatorial race.

LARGE numbers of Germans are settling in Texas.

THE Government proposes to sell, as fast as practicable, all its pine lands in the South.

THE Richmond Whig thinks the James river canal was ruined beyond repairing by the late flood in that State.

THE New York Herald advises the Northern people to put their skates in order. The weather feels like May, down here.

OUR citizens will meet to-day at 10 o'clock, at Klein's Hall, to render respect to the memory of the late Dr. W. T. Balfour.

A MAN killed another man in New Orleans last Saturday, by striking him a blow on the temple with his fist. This is vouched for by the New Orleans papers.

THE Jackson Clarion gives a very similar account of the Adams-Swetman shooting affair to the one we copied from the New Orleans Democrat. Both these journals assert that Swetman fired the first shot.

THE Forest Register thinks that the estimates made of the cost of a Constitutional Convention for this State are too high. The Register forgets to figure on the cost of two elections that would have to be held. The Georgia Convention cost over a quarter of a million.

A Mean Slander.

The New York and New England papers are so angry because the South, by her votes in Congress, favors a more liberal and just policy of finance, that they are stooping to meanness in the discussion of the financial question. They charge that the Southern Congressmen voted for the Repeal and Silver Bills, because the South is still tinged with disloyalty, and her chosen Representatives are anxious to strike a blow at the credit of the Nation. The New York Tribune, that is sickening in its subserviency to the pap-sucking-bond-holding interests, declares that as the South could not destroy the Union *et arma*, she is trying to destroy the National credit. This shows the extremity to which the slaves of the Shylocks are driven. They have no sound argument to offer against the demand of the South and West that an act of gross injustice (the demonetization of silver) shall be undone, and they attempt to serve their masters by slandering the South. The great mass of the people will not be thus easily deceived, for they cannot have so soon forgotten the patriotic course of the South a few months ago, when it was perfectly feasible for the Southern members of Congress to have precipitated the country into civil war. Instead of doing this they bowed in submission to the recognized wish of a majority of the Northern people, and allowed Mr. Hayes to be fraudulently made President. The South feels that other people as well as native and foreign bondholders and creditors, have rights that ought to be respected. She asserts that it is only justice to give the people a reasonable time to recover from the terrible financial depression caused by the vicious policy of the Radicals, and to restore the precious metals to the positions they occupied when our public debt was created. If this is a blow at our National credit, these New York and New England journalists may make the most of it.

The Silver Question

This question, of such vast importance to the country, seems to be in better shape to-day, than it ever was at any time since silver was demonetized. When the National Democratic Convention met at St. Louis, it refused positively, even to allow the question to be discussed. Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, tried again and again to force the representatives of the party to consider the question, but he failed. The Chairman either ruled him out of order, or he was hushed by some parliamentary trick. Now the Democratic party is the great champion of the measure, and so popular is it, that it receives immense support from portions of the Republican party also. The Kansas City Times, the Chicago Tribune, the Cincinnati Commercial, and many other able Republican papers, are its warm advocates. Bland's Silver Bill passed the House by a vote of four to one, and a measure very similar to this, but perhaps one less open to unjust criticism, has stood the test in the Senate by a vote of over two to one. The only opposition the measure has met comes from the President and his advisers. The President in his message bitterly opposes the Bland Bill or any similar one. Whether he would or would not veto a law carrying into effect such a bill, is something that no one at present seems to be able to find out. The bondholders and capitalists think he would, while his personal friends contend that he would not, on the ground that he does not think it his duty to veto a measure merely because he differs with Congress. In his message he refers to his duty in the matter of appointments, and he shows that he respects the power of Congress, and intimates that he has no desire to encroach upon the legislative branch of the Government. But from the great strength of the silver question, as shown in both houses of Congress, it seems to us that it will make very little difference whether the President vetoes a bill agreed on by both houses or not. There seems to be plenty of power to pass such a bill over his veto. The country is certainly to be congratulated that this is so.

Senator Chaffee's substitute for Senator Matthews's resolution, shows how sound and just the position of the silver advocates is. The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That all the bonds of the United States, issued or authorized to be issued under the said Acts of Congress, heretofore recited, are payable, principal and interest, 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, co-equal with gold coin, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditors."

If there is any injustice in this resolution we would like for it to be shown. It merely wishes silver to be placed exactly where it was when the bonds were issued. Those who oppose doing this, it is plain, are opposed to the welfare of the great body of the people all over the country. If this resolution passes, it means that the country will be allowed to pay its debts in the money that was recognized by the world at the time the debts were made; if it fails to pass, it means that the debt shall be exacted in gold alone, regardless of the rights of the people. The resolution will pass, and the people may rejoice that they are nearing the end of a policy that was crushing to death the business interests of the country.

DR. CHAS. NYSTRAND, a well-known physician and druggist, died at his residence yesterday evening, about 6 o'clock, after an illness of three days. Dr. Nystrand left home early last Tuesday morning, in his usual good health and spirits, to go to market, and not returning for an unusually long time, Mrs. Nystrand went to the drug-store after him, and found him lying senseless on the floor in the back room. He remained almost entirely speechless from that time until his death. His bereaved family have our sincere sympathy.

WE regret to announce that Mr. Joseph M. Bonelli, an old citizen and leading merchant, died last night at 10½ o'clock. His funeral will proceed from his residence to St. Paul's Church at 10 o'clock this morning.

WE are pained to announce that Judge Benj. G. Springer, a pioneer citizen, who has led a long and useful life in this community, is confined to his residence with cancer in the mouth.

MRS. SHERMAN'S OBJECTIONS—Ten to one Mrs. Sherman would never have pitched into round dances if William Tecumseh hadn't liked them so.—[Boston Post.

From Our New York Correspondent.

DR TALMAGE, HIS TABERNACLE AND HIS SERVICES — THANKSGIVING IN THE NORTH—THE THANKSGIVING SERMONS OF TWO NOTED PREACHERS—A CHATTY AND INTERESTING LETTER FROM IONE.

BROOKLYN, L. I., Dec. 3, 1877.

First a church and then a theater—you know Brooklyn is called the City of Churches. By-the-by, who was it made Mr. Beecher pastor of the Tabernacle? not I, I am sure. There is but one Tabernacle here (so-called) and that is occupied by Dr. DeWitt Talmage—pretty name, isn't it? But oh! he is truly ugly. His face looks at me now, from the opposite wall—such a hard-featured man, but his whole soul is in his preaching; every feature in his face assists his tongue in the utterance of his thoughts; even his hands and feet and arms talk, though their pantomime is not quite so perfect as in the old Roman days, when, if memory serves me correct, lawyers plead so effectually with pantomime as to bias judges, and it was consequently forbidden in courts. Had I entered the Tabernacle blindfold I should have imagined myself in a good old fashioned Methodist camp-meeting; but if I had stumbled into the place all alone, with hearing gone and eyes open, I should have thought it akin to the circus. Just imagine a circular building divided in half (the one taken and the other left) holding over six thousand people; the seats all arranged en circle and in tiers, each row one step lower than the other, until you enter the parquette—for it literally is that—the aisles numerous, nicely carpeted and graded downward in a succession of steps, used as seats when the house is crowded, and this is generally the case. One gallery, likewise arranged with seats rising one above the other from the front railing, the columns supporting it painted with vivid hues. The ceiling is actually gaudy in *rainbow tints*, and the chandeliers have ever so many butterfly-colored pagoda-shaped roofs fixed in the center of them. Where the circle ends (or the half division I spoke of,) is occupied by an organ extending two-thirds across the parallel, and built in the form of three Gothic arches, the flutes reaching within a few feet of the ceiling—and such brilliant colors! I am almost afraid to speak of them, lest some one doubt my veracity—red, blue, orange, green, and silver and gold! The right division has the I. H. S. monogrammed in the center; the middle arch of flutes is surmounted with a large star. The left side puzzled me, and I did not succeed in quite making out the monogram. The organist (Mr. Morgan,) formerly played for Her Majesty of England. I thought I had heard sweet music before, but when his fingers swept the chords in prelude, every earthly thought and feeling grew dim; the head involuntarily bowed in adoration, and it seemed as if Heaven's own harmony had burst through the gates of the New Jerusalem, and was quivering over God's children with a benediction. There is no choir, only a precentor, who, following Dr. Talmage's example, starts the hymn, beating time with his baton and both hands. Service invariably opens with singing of the doxology. Everybody sings, and appears to enjoy it. I was amused watching my friend Mr. B. His wife always persuades him to be silent in her parlors, for though he has music in his soul, it will not issue forth with a bird's trill, and so, ("when Cæsar persuades, submission must be mine,") with a sigh he yields. But it really does me good to see him at the Tabernacle throw back his great broad chest and roll out his deep bass in all imaginable discord, his face bright with the inspiration of his own music, and the volume of voices so great, and the organist's skill so perfectly guiding and making melody, that the most careless listener catches the inspiration and is carried with the wave.

There is no pulpit. Dr. Talmage himself calls it a stage. It is between the organist's manuals and the organ, hiding the pipes that run under and extending the full length of the organ. Upon this is placed the plainest of chairs, and a small table with a Bible and hymn-book. Dr. Talmage reads his text, gives out the number of hymn, and sits down until after the singing—mostly uniting his own voice with the others. As he preaches he walks from one end of the stage to the other, turns and walks back; repeating the walk, back and forth, seldom stopping, apparently oblivious to all but his Master's message, which he delivers with fanaticism, using, as I before remarked, all members of his body—taking no heed of his words, but giving his thoughts just as they form themselves in his mind—sometimes an expression so brilliant escaping his lips that it appears like the suddenly polished edge of a rough diamond, giving you an accidental glimpse of the corruscations of light and beauty hidden from sight. After sermon, Dr. Talmage requested those who wished, to remain for continued prayer. These services were conducted in a very Methodist manner, and protracted ten or fifteen minutes, when the invitation was again repeated for further devotions in a small room adjoining the assembly room. The Tabernacle has the largest attendance (especially at night), of all the places of worship. I could not of myself decide from the manner of conducting services, the denomination, but have since learned it is Congregationalist.

Thursday last was the greatest day in the year with Northerners, the 4th of July excepted, and I think it ranks pretty near in their estimation, even with that day. It was a drizzling, rainy morning, not a streak of blue visible in the heavens above, nor on earth either, for that matter, since every face was rosy with pleasure or the keen wind. Services were held in most of the churches, some of the smaller ones joining together in one. Mr. Beecher, it seems, had his heart overflowing with peace and good-will to men, as was evidenced by his remarks. To quote from near the close: After having introduced the subject of slavery, and the after freedom, which he said was an act of justice, he contended that their freedom made them harmless to themselves and their late masters only because their nature had good in it. That "their conduct is without a parallel, excepting in that of the whites so lately their masters." "It is hard to say on which side the wonder preponderates. I said some time ago I did not expect the blacks to come to full freedom until forty years had passed. For that I was blamed by you and damned by the Republican press at large. You could not force by edict. You could not raise and adorn slaves as you could blow soap bubbles into beauty. Men grow, and nothing grows so long as manhood; there is so much of it," etc. "The leading men in the south kept faith. They made a contract and stood to it. No men ever went through such suffering. No set of men ever carried themselves more gallantly and nobly, and such chivalry was an example to us, though we might regret that it was shown in so bad a cause. Only imagine the condition of the wealthy Southerners; poor, their slaves emancipated and voting down over their heads. So long as they tampered with the Constitution, and were the enemy of the workingman, I execrated their principles, and denounced them and their cause. Now that the wheel of Providence is turned, and slavery is swept away, my heart turns toward the South with a zeal never felt before," etc. So much for Mr. Beecher and Plymouth Church.

Dr. Talmage, two Sundays previous, announced that on Thanksgiving Day, the Tabernacle would be decorated so far as obtainable with the products of the North and the South, the East and the West, that the congregation might see some of the things they were to be thankful for; and verily I think such a Thanksgiving sight was seldom if ever witnessed in any church before. Fruits, stalks of cotton, wheat in sheaves, corn in the ear, were all arranged upon the platform with order and taste, while at either end was an orange and lemon tree in fruit. An immense sheaf of wheat was placed upon the platform in lieu of the stand, and upon it rested the two books for service, while above the chair was a sickle formed of white flowers. Some minerals were also on the stage. The gallery was likewise decorated with grain. It all looked odd, but appropriate, and those so inclined might be variously instructed. The music was even better than usual, owing to the introduction of the harp and cornet. Before opening of the services the Greek March was played in duet—harp and organ. The singing combined such a volume of harmony as to be heard several blocks distant. Over 6,000 were present, others left for want of standing room. The subject of the sermon was "Conquests of the American plow, hammer and pen." He first wished to celebrate the victories, not of the sword, but of the sickle and the plow, to some of the specimens of which he drew the attention of the assembly as they were placed before them upon the platform. Afterward he expatiated upon the conquests of the American hammer, and the immeasurable strides in the last few years of mechanical industry. "In haste our National industry is advancing, her breath is the hot air of a million furnaces; her song the voices of uncounted factories; her footsteps the flash of wheel-buckets and the tread of shaft and stamp of trundles." He says man lives as much in forty years of the present time as the antediluvian did in his nine hundred years. He prophesied still greater advancement, and places the future Capital in St. Louis, which he said would be the center of this nation's wheel of industry, "making the hub where it ought to be, instead of its present place, close up to the tire." He dwelt at some length upon American literature, and thought "man had to use more effort to keep out knowledge and have to let it in" with the many advantages for home culture actually forced upon him. He moreover expressed himself as feeling American excellence in all things, and seemed to think others should go abroad and returning feel the same, though, in his opinion, traveled fools were the biggest fools after all. Dr. Talmage spoke of the present day's schools, academies and colleges, drawing some amusing comparisons between now and when he was a boy, forcing many a half smothered hearty laugh from his listeners with the funny anecdotes he related. Of course he ended his Thanksgiving by a few political remarks, such as: "I arouse your thanksgiving to-day by our improved National condition; the whole land is at peace, and the North and the South have come to a better understanding than at any time within my memory, and I think than within the memory of the oldest person in this house. Whatever may be the opinion of the people in regard to Mr. Hayes's election to the Presidency, I think that all fair-minded men of all parties are willing to give him a fair chance for the carrying out of his Southern policy. Let there be no obstruction to the magnificent attempt for healing old National sores. O, we have had battle enough, God knows. Let Mr. Blaine and Mr. Conkling and Mr. Cameron and all the other candidates for the Presidency in 1880, know that they cannot reach supremacy by keeping the grudge together between the North and the South."

After severely condemning the extravagance of the late society queens in Washington, upon whose shoulders he lays the frauds committed by their husbands (poor woman!), he paid a graceful compliment to the simple, womanly ways of the present mistress of the White House. During his various remarks he enthused his audience into several times applauding him.

I wished to write of the handsomest Church I have yet attended—the Church of the Holy Trinity—and of the novelty I met with there. Perhaps I may do so in the future, when the glowing anthracite, the soft foot-stool, and the lazy restful easy chair are less inviting than at the present moment.

IONE.

JUDICIAL ECCENTRICITIES.—The state of the weather has probably had much to do with legal decisions. An eminent Judge being told that one of his brethren had given, what appeared to him, a very strange decision, expressed much surprise when the Clerk whispered from his seat beneath the judicial bench, "It was a very hot day, my lord." A famous old judge going circuit in terribly hot weather made the following charge to the Grand Jury: "Gentlemen, the weather is extremely hot; I am very old; you are very well acquainted with your duty—practice it.—[N. Y. World.

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

A COINCIDENCE.—The Democratic majority in New Jersey in the vote for President in 1876 was just 12,743; in the vote for Governor last month the Democratic majority was again just 12,743. It is not often that this coincidence happens, or that two parties in a State are able to preserve their relative forces so even from one election to another.—[N. O. Democrat.

Activity of the Turks.

LONDON, Dec. 13—The Turks seem to have renewed offensive operations in the neighborhood of Rustchuck.

A report prevailed at Constantinople last night that a great battle had been fought between Metchakna and Rustchuk, the result of which is unknown thus far. However, official reports from the Turkish headquarters only mention an affair with Russian battalions.

Defunct Fire Insurance Company.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 13—An inventory of the defunct Paterson Fire Insurance Company shows the liabilities to be $170,000, including $200,000 capital; assets $65,000.

Death of Dr. W. T. Balfour—Meeting of Physicians—Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of physicians of Vicksburg, Miss., held December 12th, 1877, on motion Dr. T. J. Harper was called to the chair, and Dr. R. O'Leary was requested to act as Secretary. Dr. Henry made remarks relative to the character and eminent services of our deceased friend, DR. WM. T. BALFOUR.

Dr. Hicks moved that the medical profession attend the funeral of Dr. W. T. Balfour as a body.

Dr. Woodruff moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to draft appropriate resolutions.

The following committee was appointed:

Dr. E. T. Henry, Chairman; C. J. Mitchell, Z. T. Woodruff, John R. Hicks, H. A. Quin.

The Committee presented the following report:

Again we are made to realize that the shaft of death has extinguished another bright light in our profession—a light that has burned brightly in our city for years, in deeds of charity and all good works.

While the sound of the funeral bells bidding farewell on earth to Legrand G. Capers yet echoes in our ears, we are shocked by the announcement that Wm. T. Balfour is no more. For forty years, Dr. Balfour has labored in sunshine and in storm attending to the duties incident to his most arduous profession.

Should the dark cloud of pestilence again enwrap our city, hundreds of families will feel the absence of that kind friend and scientific physician, whose cheering voice has made them hope, in many a gloomy hour; and the members of our profession will miss that noble exampler of cool courage and great resources when every breath of air seems laden with disease.

Observing his fearlessness of danger, he must have read and appreciated these beautiful words of the Psalmist:

"He shall cover thee with his feathers, and under his wings shalt thou trust. Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night nor for the arrow that flieth by day, nor for the pestilence that walketh in darkness, nor for the destruction that wasteth at noonday."

Others of us may rise to eminence, but none dare hope to stand higher in this community than our lamented Balfour.

Farewell, old friend. "As hope is lost in fruition, and faith in sight," may that "charity which reaches beyond the grave," crown you with immortal bliss.

We sympathize with the family of our friend and associate, in this hour of their affliction, and tender to them all the consolation which genuine friendship can offer on grief's sacred altar.

Respectfully submitted by the Committee.

Resolved, That the Secretary spread this report upon his minutes, and present a copy of the proceedings to the family of the deceased, and to the city papers for publication.

DR. T. J. HARPER, Chairman.
DR. R. O'LEARY, Secretary.

In Memoriam.

At a meeting of the Vestry of Christ Church, Vicksburg, held in the Vestry immediately after the funeral of Dr. William T. Balfour, Sr., late Junior Warden, on the 13th day of December, 1877, the following was adopted:

WILLIAM T. BALFOUR.

The last solemn words have been spoken—"Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust." The last sad rites have been performed, and we have consigned the body of our departed friend and brother, DR. WILLIAM T. BALFOUR, to the tomb, there to rest, awaiting the last trump, when the dead shall rise again, when this mortal shall put on immortality.

The Vestry of Christ Church have assembled in their accustomed place of meeting with sad hearts, to pay a more fitting tribute, and put in a more endearing form the expression of their admiration and love for him who has gone from amongst us. The chair he occupied at our deliberations is vacant; the voice which uttered words of wisdom in our councils, is hushed in death. And while we bow in humble submission to the will of our Heavenly Father; and while we know that our loss is his gain, and realize the blessed truth that the pure in heart shall see God, yet we feel that our bereavement is grievous to bear—our loss irreparable.

For more than 27 years Dr. William T. Balfour has been an active and efficient Vestryman of Christ Church, and for the most of that period has been the Junior Warden. During all that time he had applied himself with earnest zeal and sincere devotion to the interest of the church he loved so well. Nor did he confine his efforts to this church alone, but with his broad, catholic views his efforts have been unremitting in behalf of the whole Diocese. Possessed of sound practical judgment, indomitable will and great energy, to him is due, more than to any one layman in the Diocese, its present prosperity. Of a kindly nature, a genial disposition, winning grace and gentle manner, he won the hearts of those with whom he came in contact. Lofty in sentiment and true in all his instincts, inflexible in purpose and stern in his integrity, he bound to him by indissoluble ties of confidence and affection those who knew him well, for all recognized in him the highest type of the Christian character.

Resolved, That this tribute by the Vestry to the memory of Dr. Wm. T. Balfour, late Junior Warden of Christ Church, be spread upon and made part of the minutes of the Vestry. That our beloved Rector be requested to transmit a copy of the same to the bereaved family of our deceased friend and brother, and to convey to them the expression of our profound grief at his death, and our deep sympathy with them in their great affliction.

HENRY SANSOM, Rector.
N. G. BRYSON, Senior Warden.
E. D. FARRAR,
JOHN D WOOLFOLK,
T. G. DABNEY,
FREDERIC SPEED,
Vestrymen.
J. F. BAUM, Secretary.

Ordered, That the foregoing memorial be adopted, signed by the Vestry, spread upon the minutes, published in the church and city papers, and a copy furnished to the family of the deceased.

Ordered, That the Church be draped in mourning until and during the Sunday before Christmas, as a further tribute of respect to Dr. Balfour, and that the Rector be requested to read the memorial this day adopted by the Vestry to the congregation on Sunday next.

HENRY SANSOM, Rector.
J. F. BAUM, Secretary.

Hayes and Evarts Disgusted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—Political circles have not recovered from the shock of yesterday's battle. The President and his Secretary of State are reported as utterly indignant, but their future course has not yet been indicated.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—James Leahry, dealer in foreign and domestic dry goods, failed; liabilities $120,000; assets $200,000.

SHAKY SAVINGS BANKS.

Excitement in Newark, New Jersey—Several Banks Affected.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 13—The excitement to-day extended to all Savings Banks. The Newark Savings Bank paid all applicants 18 per cent. The amount drawn was $25,000, and $24,000 were newly deposited. The Managers express confidence that depositors will ultimately lose nothing.

The Howard Institution paid depositors in full as fast as they appeared, and are determined to continue paying as soon as clerical force will allow. The Dime Savings Bank checked a run by requiring 90 days notice. The German Bank, a small institution, is affected, but will adopt the three months' notice rule if pressed.

Action of the Senate Executive Session on Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—A considerable portion of the Executive session of the Senate to-day, was devoted to the discussion of the nomination of Gen. James D. Brady, as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Petersburg, (Va.) District, in place of Geo. S. Richards, who was suspended under the tenure-of-office Act last summer, and recently reinstated by reason of the failure of the Senate to take action upon his case at the last session. The Finance Committee, yesterday, submitted a unanimous report recommending that Brady's nomination be confirmed, although as last made it explicitly involved the removal of Richards, regardless of the fact that no charges were presented against the latter, and that he was conceded to have been a faithful officer. Richards, after holding the office eight years, had entered upon a third term, under the appointment of President Grant, when he was suspended by President Hayes in order to give the position to Gen. Brady, in pursuance of his announced policy of filling Federal offices in the Southern States by native-born residents. Brady was a native of Virginia, a Republican in politics, and a volunteer officer in the army during the war of the rebellion. His appointment was strongly recommended by the Virginia Senators and other prominent Democrats, and his confirmation has been earnestly opposed by many Republicans, who are personal and political friends of Richards. The Committee's favorable report, and the discussion which ensued to-day, resulted in Brady's confirmation by a vive voce vote, with only six or seven Senators in the negative.

The nomination of John Baxter, of Tennessee, to be Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit, was reported from the Judiciary Committee with favorable recommendation, discussed at considerable length, and confirmed without roll call.

The nomination of E. A. Hoyt to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was also a subject of some debate, but was confirmed without much opposition. Indian Affairs Committee were unanimous in reporting it favorably.

Russian Account of the Fight at Plevna.

LONDON, Dec. 13—The Russian official account of the capture of Plevna confirms the details already telegraphed. It says the Turks fought like lions; seven Pashas were captured. The counting of prisoners and trophies is not yet completed.

The Russians had information three days in advance of Osman Pasha's intention to sortie. At 7 o'clock in the morning Osman crossed the Vid by two bridges and attacked the Russian positions with such fury that they captured eight cannon, and in a few minutes almost annihilated the Siberski Grenadier regiments. The Turks then found themselves under the fire of a hundred cannon of the Russians' second line, and were attacked by the Grenadiers, who resolved to recapture the guns. The Turks were driven back after 15 minutes' bayonet fight, but continued to fire from the shelter of the banks of the Vid, until 12:25, when the firing ceased on both sides, and a quarter of an hour afterwards Osman Pasha sent an envoy to treat for surrender. Osman's wound is in the leg, and not serious.

MacMahon's Declarations to a Delegation—Republican Meeting.

PARIS, Dec. 13—Replying to a delegation of Senators and Deputies from the Departments of Vosges and the city of Nancy, who represented the depression of trade, and with an entreaty that the President place himself in direct communication with the moderate Republicans, MacMahon, much moved, said he had no personal ambition, and was indifferent alike in regard to the Committee, De Chambard, the Count De Paris, and the Prince Imperial, and would maintain Republican institutions until 1880. He assured the deputation that he was actuated by the best intentions, and would do nothing that was not directed by his conscience and the interest of the country.

The uncertainty as to the formation of the Cabinet continues. A meeting of the Republican Union to-day re-affirmed the resolve not to vote any portion of the budget as long as National wishes are not completely satisfied.

How the Turks Bear Reverses.

LONDON, Dec. 13—A Pera dispatch dated yesterday, says the fall of Plevna is still unknown to the Turks, generally, so it is impossible to estimate its effect upon the population, which, however, will probably maintain its usual calm.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 13—The news of the fall of Plevna was received here with calmness and fortitude. The journals urge resistance to the last.

The Turkish Parliament was opened today by the Sultan. All Turkish dignitaries and Foreign Ambassadors were present. The speech from the throne was reserved in tone, and alludes neither to peace nor mediation.

Mr. Money's Southern Pacific Railroad Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—The bill introduced by Mr. Money, of Mississippi, and referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee, allows the Southern Pacific Company to continue its road from Fort Yuma along the route selected for the Texas Pacific Railroad, until its track meets that of the latter road. The bill grants land before allotted to the Texas Pacific, which that company has forfeited by not complying with the law requiring the building of the road within a certain time.

A Suggestion to Make Constantinople a Free City.

EDINBURGH, Dec. 13—The Scotsman's London correspondent telegraphs as follows: "From the most influential quarter the suggestion has been laid before the British Cabinet that Constantinople be made a free city, under the guarantee of the European powers."

The London Silver Market.

LONDON, Dec. 13—The India Council yesterday sold two million pounds bills at 1s 9 9-16d per rupee. This is lower than was anticipated, and completely demoralized the silver market.