

One Vicksburg Herald

Wednesday Morning, January 9

The Herald will publish the Governor's message as soon as delivered.

Capt. Dabney exhibited a beautiful and highly finished map of his surveys to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen yesterday afternoon.

The Vicksburg Herald wants more stringent laws against carrying deadly weapons. Did it ever occur to that journal that the most severe are not always the best laws.

We regret to say that there is no law in our statute book against the carrying of concealed weapons, but the Advertiser takes it for granted that there is, and therefore, mis-states us.

There are several persons in this city affected with the Texas fever, and every day we have calls for papers from that State. We think that all who contemplate removing to Texas, should thoroughly inform themselves of the country and not rush blindly to a bitter, and perhaps, ruinous disappointment.

"I would like to give one word of caution to those who think of emigrating to Texas. This past Fall and Winter I have seen hundreds of emigrants arriving at the various stations on the railroads and looking in vain for some place where they could find work and shelter.

Watching a Rifle Ball's Flight. Rochester Herald.

Three gentlemen, members of the Amateur Rifle Club, yesterday afternoon were in the town of Brighton, rifle shooting. The distance was 200 yards; all three were shooting "Creed-moor" rifles.

A MONSTROUS FALSHOOD.—The debt of the Nation is the debt of conquest, and represents the Northern triumph. The South hates it, and wishes to substitute its own losses as the real debt.

The coming dress for ladies doesn't touch the pavement by about three inches. This will obviate the necessity of ladies wishing they had three hands when out promenading; but some new method will have to be devised to keep the sidewalks swept clean.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Assembling of the Legislature—Both Houses Organized.

Hon. R. O. Reynolds Elected President Pro Tem; D. P. Porter, Secretary; J. W. Langley, Sergeant-at-Arms; Henry Taylor, Door-keeper.

Hon. W. A. Percy, of Washington, Elected Speaker of the House, on the Fifth Ballot.

Special to the Herald.] Senate.

Jackson, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1878. The Senate was called to order by ex-Secretary Porter at 12:30 o'clock.

The roll was called and the following Senators answered to their names: Messrs. Barry, Bliss, Carter, (9th District.) Cowan, Currie, Furd, F. Fish, Fowell, Fitz Gerald, Fouts, Furlong, Gayles, Gibbs, Gilbert, Jackson, King, Lanneau, Lowrance, McCaskill, Montgomery, Morgan, Peery, Pratt, Reynolds, Rogers, Terry, Thompson, Vance and West.

The first business in order was the presentation of credentials, and the certificates of the following newly elected Senators were sent up to the Secretary's desk: Moses Jackson, K. P. Lanneau, Benj. King, C. E. Furlong, Warren Cowan, Stanley Gilbert, A. R. Carter, W. A. Montgomery, W. D. Gibbs, J. E. Bridges, D. W. Rogers, W. L. Lowrance, A. M. West, C. B. Vance, Geo. W. Gayles, W. S. Farish, W. D. Peery, W. C. Dowd.

The new Senators were then sworn in by Chief Justice Simrall. Some discussion ensued in regard to electing a President pro tem. Mr. Fowell moved that the Senate go into the election.

The Chair decided the motion in order, and it was adopted. Mr. Furlong, of Warren, in a few complimentary and appropriate remarks, nominated Hon. R. O. Reynolds, of Monroe.

Mr. Fowell seconded the nomination, and on further motion, Mr. Reynolds was elected by acclamation.

A committee of three was appointed to notify Senator Reynolds of his election, and escort him to the chair. Upon taking the chair, President Reynolds made a brief but very eloquent address, returning thanks for the honor conferred.

D. P. Porter, of Hinds, ex-Secretary, was elected Secretary by acclamation. For Sergeant-at-Arms, General T. J. Holmes, and Mr. J. W. Langley, of Hinds, were placed in nomination, and a ballot taken resulting as follows: Langley, 22; Holmes, 6.

For Doorkeeper the nominations were: D. M. Wilkinson, of Hinds; Henry Taylor (col.) of Panola; West Crayton (col.) of Warren; Wm. Redford, and Wm. Washington, of Leflore.

The first ballot resulted: Wilkinson, 10; Taylor, 12; Redford, 1; Crayton 2; Washington, 8—no election.

On the second ballot, Taylor received 17 votes; Wilkinson, 7; Crayton, 3, and Washington, 1—Taylor elected.

Sergeant-at-Arms Langley and Doorkeeper Taylor were then sworn in.

A committee of three was appointed to notify the House that the Senate was organized and ready to proceed to business.

The Committee returned, and reported the House not yet organized.

Senator Morgan moved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare rules for the government of the Senate. Adopted.

Committee—Senators Morgan, Fowell, Fitz Gerald, Barry and Thompson.

On motion, the Senate took recess until 3 o'clock.

House.

Mr. Street, of Prentiss, ex-Speaker, called the House to order.

Roll called, and the following members answered: Aldrich, Allen, Applewhite, Bailey, Baker, Ballard, Bassett, Bean, Bird, Brown, Bunch, Cameron, Carter, Catchings, Causey, Chamberlain, Cook, Cooper, Cunningham of Marshall, Cunningham of Monroe, Dayne, Davidson, Day, Dean, Denham, Dockery, Dozier, Eaton, Edwards, Ervin, Farmer, Fairley, Field, Ford, Gallagher, Gholon, Gibson, Glimmer, Glass, Goodrum, Gordon, Gwin, Hampton, Hatch, Heathman, Henry, Hicks of Hinds, Hicks of Yazoo, Hoyle, Hurt, Johnson, Key, Liddell, Love, Lusk, Magee, Marshall of Carroll, Marshall of Holmes, Marshall of Warren, Martin, McCallum, McGehee, McKenzie, McLan, McSwine, McWhorter, Metts, Miller of Copiah, Miller of Panola, Montgomery of Marshall, Montgomery of Oktibbeha, Moody, Moore, Nelson, Niles, Parker, Pegram, Peery, Perkins, Pinard, Rainey, Ramsey, Read of Choctaw, Reid of Coahoma, Redhead, Richardson, Roane, Roberts, Robison, Scott, Seabrook, Seal, Shands, Smith, Speight, Splunks, Stamper, Stowers, Street, Tarver, Tison, Treat, Tucker, Wall, Warren, Washington, Whitaker, Wilson, Wood, Young of Calhoun, Young of Panola.

Judge Chalmers, of the Supreme Court, administered the oath to the members. Mr. Govan was appointed temporary Clerk.

14; Tison, 27; Tucker, 21; Golson, 1; Speight, 2. Whole number of votes, 108; necessary to a choice, 55.

Second Ballot—Percy, 45; Tison, 32; Whitaker, 11; Tucker, 15; Gholson, 1; Speight, 1. Whole number votes, 108; necessary to a choice, 55. Mr. Tucker's name was withdrawn.

Third Ballot—Percy, 50; Tison, 41; Whitaker, 15; Speight, 2. Whole number 108; necessary to a choice, 55.

Fourth Ballot—Percy, 54; Tison, 46; Whitaker, 8. Whole number, 108; necessary to a choice, 55.

Mr. Whitaker's name was withdrawn.

Fifth Ballot—Percy, 58; Tison, 50. Whole number votes cast, 108 necessary to a choice, 55.

Mr. Percy was declared elected. Upon motion, the House then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

The House was called to order at three o'clock. Messrs. Tison and Tucker conducted Speaker elect Percy, to the chair. Upon taking the chair, Mr. Percy said: "Gentlemen—I thank you sincerely for the evidence of confidence and esteem for myself, which you have to-day manifested. I will only say that I shall use my best endeavors to deserve and retain that good opinion throughout our association as members of this body."

Mr. Gro. M. Govan was elected Clerk on the second ballot. W. T. Holland, of this city, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms on the fourth ballot. Vaughan, colored, ex-member, was elected Door Keeper.

Mr. Street offered the following resolution: Resolved, That a special committee of seven be appointed to report what, in their opinion, is the best method of revising or amending the State Constitution; also as to the necessity of a reorganization of the laws, and that the Committee report as soon as possible.

Mr. Shands moved to lay over until morning, carried. House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS. There was a full attendance of members of both branches of the Legislature to-day—only seven Senators and nine Representatives being absent.

The appearance of the Legislature, individually and collectively is very favorable commented on by citizens and strangers, and as far as looks go the people will expect good laws, economy, and needed reforms at the hands of their representatives.

The Levee Bill. BOLIVAR, MISS., December 24, 1877. EDITOR AVALANCHE—Not having seen any strictures on the levee bill proposed by Mr. Casey Young, I propose to look at the bill with reference to District No. 2 of levees.

Mr. Young being a young man, and returned with difficulty by the Memphis District, had better confine his attention to subjects familiar to him. Had I been shown the bill, without knowing its author, I should have said Morton, Blaine, or some vindictive South-bater was the author of it.

The bill proposes to loan, not appropriate, the States inundated \$45,000,000, payable in 20 years, bearing (no European interest is so low) 2 1/2 per cent. The bonds, should they be put into the market, would command probably 40 per cent. We would realize \$18,000,000 of money to levee from Cairo to Balize, and Mr. Casey Young and the balance of the ring (has he so soon become contaminated) will pocket \$27,000,000.

The tax (O hear!) 25 cents per acre on cleared land and 5 cents per acre on woodland, is worse still. Now, sir, this is a stab in the guise of friendship, no Southern man would give or expect to receive. We have just passed under the domination of Radical thieves, who run our country and cities in debt, and left us with a State tax of 17 mills on the dollar. Yet this tax is as onerous as any passed by Radical ex-convents.

Why, sir, only once did our Legislature, for a special purpose, and for one year, authorize our Board of Police to levy a tax of 25 cents per acre for levee purposes in addition to the 10 cents levee tax; yet this was not as unendurable as the present law contemplate; for our State tax was then, as now, 5 m. on the dollar, and our county levee could only be 100 per cent. on it. Now it is 225 per cent. Moreover we had then \$280,000,000, which we have not got now, to sustain our credit; yes, and invested in the best labor in the world. We of Levee District No. 2, beg small notice at the hands of such frauds as Mr. Casey Young. We can take care of our enemies, but deliver us from the kind solitudes of our friends.

We thought Mr. Young a lawyer, and knew better than to hazard such a clause as that where the State of Mississippi shall cede or grant rights of way, or levee, without submitting it to vote of the counties. He wishes to arrogate too much power for the States—he is more than States' rights—in his articles of Faith, he is to plump, he leans over, he falls too low for our ideas of a statesman.

Having spent \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 on the fronts of Issaquena, Washington and Bolivar counties, we are nearly protected from overflow—and with a debt hanging over us—not unmanageable, consequently we will not add and cannot go into any arrangement taxing ourselves to help others unless we draw a percentage according to area, otherwise we would rather be excluded entirely from the benefit of the Act. We will not be made the subservient tool or catapaw of this or any other Congress, and we trust our watchful Representative, Gen. J. B. Chalmers, will write to some of us and let us have a finger in the pie we pay for.

BOLIVAR.

FRANKFORD, Jan. 2.—The second ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows: Williams 59, Lindsey 59, McCree 23, Boyd, Republican, 13, two absentees. Third ballot—Williams 61, Lindsey 51, McCree 21, and Boyd 15.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. After the new members had given bond and duly qualified, the following business was transacted:

Supervisor Gould reported lease of school section 10, township 14, range 3, east, to A. W. Owen, for the sum of \$15, and filed the acceptance of Messrs. Anderson & Bro., for the same.

Supervisor Cowan reported the lease of school section 10, township 14, range 3, east, to A. W. Owen, for the sum of \$15, payable November 1-1, 1878. Mr. Owen to give bond and security for the same, to be approved by the President.

The jury appointed to examine and report the value of the land for the change of the road near Oak Ridge, reported its value at \$120. The report was received and allowed. Dr. Nesmith to make deed to the county for the same.

A jury were appointed to value the land necessary for the change of the public road, as per the petition of Messrs. Geo. Hastings and others, for change of Mont Albion road, near J. B. Brantons.

Mrs. M. S. Blake was allowed \$11 33, the amount of a double assessment of taxes, section 1, township 17, range 4, east, of 63 acres.

The petition of Jacob Reis was referred to the President, who will examine and report on the same at the next meeting of the Board.

The petition of Job Casebolt was granted and \$— allowed for over payment of taxes.

The contract for work on the Cowan road was awarded to B. A. Cameron and J. P. Smith.

The petition of Frank Gratton was approved and the matter referred to Supervisor Kemper.

G. M. Haszinger was continued as keeper of the county Poor-house until last May next on the same terms as last year.

The following bills were allowed, after which the Board adjourned till the next regular meeting on the first Monday in February:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. J. B. Johnson \$50.00, Dr. T. B. Hoall 10.00, G. E. Bent 67.50, J. J. Mulligan 54.00, W. O. Worrell 3.00, P. N. Shaw 8.00, D. Kennedy 99.75, W. J. Cowan 8.00, Julia Kennedy 17.00, G. M. Haszinger 20.00, Davis & Pannell 29.50, A. L. Luce 20.00, Joe McCandless 20.00. Total \$1027.75.

The members salaries were then allowed, amounting to \$102 75. Dr. T. G. Birehett, salary for 1877 \$300 00, Dr. T. G. Birehett, expenses to 15 00, Dr. T. G. Birehett, Administrator 24 00, Dr. G. H. Man 150 00, W. H. Hussey, Coroner's and Jury fees in case of John Parita 25 00.

You can save money by using DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, for less butter, flour, eggs, etc., are required to accomplish satisfactory results. This is not a needless, hap-hazard statement, but a fact, verified by the experience of many thousand families. Try it and prove the claim.

A Big Whisky Swindle. CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—Anthony Trempe, a member of the firm of Hoff & Co., whisky dealers, who lately bought whisky to the amount of \$30,000, on thirty and sixty days' time, and disposed of it in Southern markets, was to-day arrested, charged with obtaining goods on false pretenses. Hoff can't be found, and it is supposed he has absconded with the proceeds.

A RESULT OF DEMONETIZATION.—If it be said that silver is worth but ninety-two cents as compared with the dollar in gold, we answer that this probably results from demonetization, a piece of surreptitious rascality, perpetrated in the interest of gold and of foreign bondholders. The figures show conclusively that before the act of demonetization silver was at a premium, as compared with gold, and for this reason was not in circulation. (Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.)

A Body that was Nearly Petrified. Raleigh Observer.] A-HEVILLE, N. C., December 25.—It is a fact not generally known that the cemetery of the Methodist Church in Hendersonville, N. C., contains a petrified human body. About the year 1835 Miss Adeline Byers lived with her father, Francis C. Byers, fifteen miles south of this place, in Henderson county. She was a bright, sweet girl, much beloved by all who knew her, and her hand was won by Wm. Pinkney Murray, whom she had known long and well. Soon the nuptials were celebrated, and the bride and bridegroom at once set out in search of a new country, following the setting sun to the Mississippi Valley. There they located and began the journey of life together in real earnest. Prosperity and happiness came to them until at an unexpected moment death cut down Mrs. Murray in the very prime of life. The disconsolate widower, consigning the body of his deceased wife to the dust, as he supposed, sought "succorance of sorrow" in the wilds of Texas. A few years afterwards Dr. Josiah Johnson, intending to return to North Carolina, whence he had removed with his brother-in-law, Mr. Murray, disinterred the body of Mrs. Murray, for the purpose of carrying it back with him. Imagine how amazed he was to find it in the coffin just as he had seen it there years before! The same features—almost the very same expression!—but what he saw was not flesh—it was solid stone! The body had petrified, in that condition he carried it to North Carolina, and delivered it to the aged father, Mr. Byers, who could hardly doubt that his daughter had come back to him asleep! The news spread that Adeline's body had been "turned into a rock," and great was the desire of everybody to see it. Attempts were made, it is said, to steal it out of the cellar where the old gentleman had carefully concealed it, but they were unsuccessful. All through the war it was guarded by the father as the most sacred trust; but few persons being allowed to see it. About six years ago, however, it was quietly buried in the Methodist Cemetery in Hendersonville.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—When the Senate assembles to-morrow, there will be 37 Republicans, 36 Democrats, and David Davis. Two Republicans will be absent without pairs, Davis can make either side kick the beam.

ODDS AND ENDS.

FURTHER PATIENCE BY VICTOR.—The people have waited long. If their pleading goes much longer unheeded they will be heard from in unpleasant tones.—[Cincinnati Times.]

NOT HAYES'S FAULT.—The highest court of the land pronounced Hayes elected. He saw a people tyrannized by soldiers in violation of the Constitution, and he put a stop to it. Now if any more spoons are taken it will not be Hayes's fault.—[St. Louis Times.]

NOT REPUDIATORS.—The New York Tribune alludes to the Southern people as a set of rebels and repudiators. As yet we know of no party in the South which has for its platform the repudiation of the Federal debt, but if the Tribune really desires to organize such a party, it is proceeding upon the right line.—[Atlanta Constitution.]

A REFERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. We respectfully point the proposers of that corrupting nuisance, the income tax, to the following brief observation: "No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken." This prohibition is in the Constitution of the United States, article 1, section 9, clause 4.—[Boston Globe.]

SOME TRIBUNE FOOLISHNESS.—When those who imagine that the cause of reform is to be aided by helping the present plundering and repudiating Democratic party, it is not worth while to argue. We believe that the duty of the hour is to put a stop to internal dissensions, bring about a better understanding between the Executive and the legislative branches of the Administration, consolidate the Republican ranks for the coming conflict with the most dangerous enemy the Nation has had to face since Lee invaded Pennsylvania.

Silver and Gold in France. N. Y. Daily Graphic.] In France silver is a legal tender in any amount.

In France silver is at par with gold—that is, the five franc piece, containing less silver than our silver dollar, will buy a gold piece of the same weight as the American gold dollar.

In France specie payments will be resumed on New Year's Day.

It might be profitable to put this and those together. And a Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune does try to put them together under the above head, and a pretty mess he makes of it. This correspondent alleges that there is no silver to speak of in France, and that resumption will be, "of course," on a gold basis. He might have spoken more intelligently if he had before him the following official statement of the amount of gold and silver in the Bank of France on July 15, 1877:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Gold coin, francs 1,068,288,000, Gold ingots and for'n gold coin 313,420,000, Total gold coin and ingots 1,381,708,000, Silver five-franc pieces, lawful money without limit 773,130,000, Silver change, in francs 20,800,000, Total silver in francs 793,930,000, Total gold and silver in the Bank of France, in francs 2,175,638,000.

That is, there is more than eight hundred millions of silver in France—as much as is possessed by all the rest of Europe. In the face of these figures, the New York Tribune of this morning says editorially:

The Tribune's special dispatch, given below, shows that the facts in regard to France are not as represented by the silver men. The total amount of silver coin in France is extremely limited, being less than the amount proposed to be issued in this country in the next year, and that there is practically only one standard in France.

"Extremely limited" is the phrase the Tribune selects to describe the sum of \$823,930,000! Its correspondent acknowledges that:

In France silver five-franc pieces, coins corresponding to our silver dollars, but somewhat lighter, are legal tender for all debts, public and private, and are exchangeable for the gold coins of the Republic at the rate of fifteen and one-half ounces of the one for an ounce of the other.

That is, France gives 3 per cent. less silver for a given amount of gold than the Bland Silver Bill offers, yet gold flows into France like a swollen river, and her bank contains more gold than the National Banks of England, Germany, Austria, and Holland, all put together! Why does not gold rush out of a country where silver is held so dear?

The correspondent says that France coins only \$10,000,000 a year, while the Bland bill allows the coinage of \$45,000,000. This is true, but France has eight times as much silver on hand as we have, and at this rate it would take twenty years to overtake her.

In this country we offer 16 ounces of silver for one in gold, and it is called repudiation; in France they give only 15 1/2 of silver for one in gold, and are able to resume specie payments, with more gold and silver on hand than all the rest of Europe put together!

The correspondent thinks that: If Congress, in its legislation on the silver question, would be content to follow the example of France, comparatively little mischief would be done by the reintroduction of the old dollar in our currency.

We think so too.

Vienna Rolls. To one quart of flour add two teaspoonfuls of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, sift thoroughly, put 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 turnover, 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.

Beecher's Crusade on the South.

Beecher's sermon abolishing "hell" has awakened no little excitement in religious circles in New York. The sermon arose from the case of a Mr. Merriam, who was chosen as pastor of a church at Iddish Arbor, but was refused confirmation by the Massachusetts Congregational Council because he declined to believe in hell. The Springfield Republican interviewed all the members of the Council on this subject, and found that a large number of them entertained the same views as Merriam.

Beecher's sermon has produced similar interviews in New York, with the unexpected result that a large number of ministers of that city are found to agree with him in his dichelief in the existence of a material hell and of eternal punishment.

The Catholic and Episcopal ministers were all found orthodox on this subject, and refused to join him in his crusade on the devil. Several Presbyterian ministers, while unwilling to altogether accept the doctrine of the abolition of hell, disbelieved at the same time in eternal punishment, except on the basis of eternal sinning. They were in doubt also of the mode of punishment, whether it was material, i. e., sulphur and brimstone, or simply by the conscience. The Methodist ministers went even further, and accepted to a considerable extent the theory of the non-existence of hell; one of them had a vague idea that God would decapitate or blot out of existence the incorrigible sinners at the day of judgment, and that eternal life being found only in Christ, eternal punishment, which necessitates eternal life for its subject, could not, therefore, be believed. Another disbelieved in eternal punishment because material bodies and fires are of very limited duration and cannot be eternal.

The views expressed on this question were most varied and contradictory; even ministers of the same sect appear to have no common views on this most important subject, and differ as greatly as do Christianity and Mohammedanism. One fact is certain, that there is no general doctrine on the subject of hell among a number of leading sects. At the same time it is plain that the views of ministers on hell are growing broader, and that while most of them are unwilling to go to the extreme that Beecher advocates, a large number of them are disposed to do up with the medieval hell of sulphur, rinations, pitchforks, etc.

The peace of the household is often dependent on the culinary and domestic skill of the housewife. Ladies know this, and by using DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, insure themselves the most perfect bread and pastry possible. Its use is economy also, for every can is absolutely full weight, and it is so strong and pure as to demand the use of a much smaller quantity than usual.

SEXTON'S REPORT. Of the City of Vicksburg, for the week ending Monday, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1878, at 12 o'clock.

Jan. 5—Mrs. Eliza McCartney, 22 years 9 months, pneumonia, residence Madison parish, La.

Jan. 4—Mary A. White, 16 years, month 4 days, congestion of the brain, Vicksburg, 3d Ward.

Jan. 1—Helen A. Marble, colored, 1 week, silver, Vicksburg, 4th Ward.

Jan. 5—Martha Youngblood, colored, 17 years, consumption, Warren county.

Jan. 6—John Parita, about 45 years, verdict of the jury "guilty" to his death from an over-dose of arsenic, administered by himself, Vicksburg, 3d Ward.

Jan. 6—Georgiana Jourdan, colored, 27 years, phthisis pulmonalis, died in the Hill City infirmary.

Jan. 6—Alice May, 7 years, pneumonia, Vicksburg 3d Ward.

Jan. 7—Mrs. Elias P. Brown, 74 years, pneumonia, Vicksburg, 3d Ward.

A true copy: J. Q. ARNOLD, Sexton. Z. T. WOODRUFF, M. D., Health Officer.

The South not Represented.—We are Glad of it.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The South is not represented in the Woman's Suffrage Convention. Mrs. Hooker advocated reconstruction of the police. She favored the introduction of the female element on the force. Mrs. President Sarah Spencer, in closing yesterday's exercises, said the Republican Senators were alarmed as there was a dying party at the Capital, but they would gladly grab women suffrage or anything else if they thought it would save them. She gave notice that the Convention would make a grand raid on the Capitol at ten minutes after 12 on Thursday next, and if they found both branches of Congress had adjourned rather than meet them, they would take possession of the buildings.

Congressman Waddell Lecturing. New York, Jan. 9.—Hon. Alfred M. Waddell, of North Carolina, Chairman of the Congressional Post-office Committee, delivered a lecture last evening at the Masonic Temple, before an immense audience, for the benefit of the Post-office Mutual Aid Association. He was introduced in a brief speech by the Postmaster-General, and held the great audience in close attention to the end. His subject was "the two Americas, Moore and Maury." On the platform were Wm. Orton, Peter Cooper, James J. Conner, E. B. Hubbard, Ben J. Willis, Wm. Fleisch, Henry H. Benson, General Arthur, General Merritt, A. B. Cornell, E. C. Cowdry, Anson G. McGook and Mayor Ely.

Congressman Waddell returns to Washington to-morrow, having given nearly two weeks time to postal matters in this city.

Stagnation of the English Money Market. LONDON, Jan. 8.—The stagnation in money, says the Times of to-day, in its financial article, exceeds anything experienced for a long time. The rise in consols is partly due to investment by banks and others having the disposal of large sums of money, which cannot be used in the way of loans. There seems no longer any justification for the Bank of England maintaining the present rate of discount.

Col. Shafter and Lieut. Bullie's Evidence. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—While the general tenor of the evidence of Col. Shafter and Lieut. Bullie develops no new facts, the impression is strengthening that the Federal military force both on the part of the United States and Mexico must be maintained on the Rio Grande. A prostration of serious complications between the two Governments is disappared.