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Friday Morning, April 5.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer says Sherman is wabbling on the finances.

THE Tennessee Medical Society has just closed its session in Memphis.

THE Kentucky Legislature has under consideration another whipping-post bill which, it is thought, will become a law.

THE New York Herald says an abortive caucus, like the one held by the Republican Senators on Saturday, is only a note of despair.

SENATOR EUSTIS, of Louisiana, is using great efforts to have the New Orleans mint re-opened. He is endeavoring to secure an appropriation of $100,000 for that purpose.

AS WE predicted some time since it turns out that we are no nearer a European war, than at the time the Russians took up positions near Constantinople, and the English fleet entered the Sea of Marmora.

QUITE an interesting pigeon-shooting match occurred recently near Edwards, in Hinds county. There were eight contestants. The first prize was divided between Messrs. Barrett, Montgomery, and Ewing, those gentlemen having killed an equal number of birds; Mr. Galbreath, of Jackson, gained the second prize.

WE are sorry to see that a personal controversy of great bitterness has sprung up between the Brandon Republican and the Kemper Herald. The former journal charged that the editor of the latter used to edit a Radical paper in Brandon. If Col. Frantz refers to the Eastern Argus which Mr. Seltzler at one time conducted, we are under the impression that he is in error. Our recollection is that when Mr. S. edited the Argus it was an outspoken Democratic paper.

THE Courier-Journal thus alludes to lawlessness in Kentucky:

There is murder in the air. Two atrocious crimes of that character occurred in Louisville and vicinity Sunday, and yesterday Jeffersonville contributed a foul deed to the bloody catalogue. The murders in Kentucky are becoming fearfully numerous. Last year there were one hundred and fifty, and only one hanging occurred. Since the first of January the average is larger than in any three months of last year. There is only one way to stop this infernal business, and that is to make the law absolutely supreme, and the gibbet, with halter attached, a very prominent object of contemplation before the eyes of the brutes.

The suggestion in the last sentence of the above extract is as applicable to this State as it is to Kentucky.

AMONG the appropriations agreed upon in the River and Harbor bill we notice the following: Ten thousand dollars for the mouth of the Mississippi; ten thousand for the Ouachita river; twenty-five thousand for the Yazoo river, Mississippi; twenty-four thousand for Red river raft; ten thousand each for Sabine and Trinity rivers, Texas; fifteen thousand for Cypress Bayou; one hundred and twenty-five thousand for the entrance to Galveston and Bay; seventy-five thousand for the ship channel at Galveston; thirty thousand for Sabine Pass; twenty-five thousand for Passo Covallo Inlet, Matagorda Bay; six thousand for Brazos, Santiago, and eight thousand for Nueces river, Texas.

Young Housekeepers

Should not forget that the way to reach a husband's heart is through his stomach. Use DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER in making biscuits, bread, cakes, rolls, muffins, etc., and they will be nice, light, digestible, and wholesome.

WASTE nothing—I hav seen the time I would giv 2 dollars and a half for a single frikshun match.—[Josh Billings.

Mr. Blair's Folly.

It appears to us that Mr. Montgomery Blair is on a wild goose chase in his attempt to oust Mr. Hayes from the Presidency. As far as the masses of the people are concerned they consider the matter settled. In fact, the great incentive to a submission to the decision of the Electoral Commission, was the desire of the people for a settlement of the question. They did not place such a high estimate on the merits of either candidate as to prefer either one of them to a decision that would be final. When Congress agreed upon the mode in which the question should be settled, it responded to the wishes of the people, at least so far as securing some plan that would set the vexed and dangerous question at rest. No considerable number of people in this country believed that the country would be in any very great danger under the rule of either one of the contestants. The majority, of course, wanted a fair decision, but as there was room for honest differences of opinion, and a determination that means should be taken to guard against the recurrence of a similar crisis, the supreme desire of the masses was for a decision that would end the controversy. Mr. Blair rises up and attempts to prove that the decision has not decided. He is engaged in a work that can end in no good, but it may produce useless agitation and evil. He may prove to Democrats who are already convinced of that fact, that Mr. Tilden was fairly elected President, but he can never convince Republicans, who do not want to be convinced, and he can never accomplish the unseating of Mr. Hayes. He pretends to believe that Hayes can be expelled and Tilden seated within sixty days, and that it should cause no more commotion than a change in any petty office. He talks like an impracticable dreamer. There is nothing harder in this country than to unseat a *de facto* official, even where the law points out a method. In the case of the President there is no method. Our Constitution and laws are bare of provisions in this respect, for it was never contemplated by any one that a President would be fraudulently installed. The decision of the Electoral Commission was the decision of Congress, and the inauguration was the legitimate sequence of that decision. Mr. Blair has the reputation of being a shrewd politician, and he may imagine that political influences sufficiently powerful to accomplish his purpose may be exerted. If he does think this, he is sadly mistaken. The South will have none of this foolishness. Lamar, Hill, Hooker, Gordon, and all those who stood by the Electoral Law, will abide by its legitimate effect. There is a very strong belief, founded on common sense and sound judgment, that there are very few politicians in this country who would not have done just as Mr. Hayes did. The number of politicians in America, who are so pure that they would refuse the Presidency if attainable by the decision of an Electoral Commission, is exceedingly small. The number is so limited that we don't think Mr. Montgomery Blair, or Mr. S. J. Tilden is embraced in it. The people look at this question in this practical sort of a way, and Mr. Blair's efforts are more likely to injure his party, than they are to overthrow a President.

General George and the United States Senatorship.

Holly Springs South.]

A correspondent of the Memphis Appeal, writing from Rienzi, makes a statement on this subject which we cannot allow to pass unchallenged. He says:

The elevation of General George to the vacant supreme Judgeship removes him as an aspirant for Senatorial honors, and he will not enter the lists for the succession in the Senate caused by the expiration of Bruce's term.

As we have understood Gen. George was promoted to the Supreme Court Bench without solicitation on his part, and but for his unwillingness to refuse any service asked at his hands by the State, would have declined the proffered honor. Under these circumstances, his not declining the Judgeship, is no reason why the next Legislature should not elect him to the position to which we believe the people of the State, with great unanimity, have already in their minds assigned him. At least until he announces his unwillingness to accept the Senatorship, no one has a right to suppose that he is not of the same mind now that he was two years ago, when he was an avowed candidate for the place. The South, and Mississippi especially, needs her best and ablest men in Congress at this time, and therefore more than ever the office of United States Senator should now seek the man, and not the man the office. In the honesty, ability, sound practical judgment and patriotism of Gen. George the people have full confidence, and from the strength that he developed as the competitor of Senator Lamar for Senatorial honors, as well as from many other indications of popular favor, it is certain, we think, that he is the choice of a large majority of the people for the seat, soon to be vacated by the expiration of the term of Senator Bruce. With Lamar and George as colleagues, than Mississippi, no State would be more ably or better represented in that august body, the Senate of the United States. Then away with the thought, that Gen. George "will not enter the lists for the succession in the Senate caused by the expiration of Bruce's term."

State Medical Association—First and Second Day's Proceedings.

Correspondence of the Herald.]

JACKSON, Miss., April 3, 1878.

The eleventh annual session of the Mississippi State Medical Association was opened in the Representative Hall at 12 o'clock m.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. B A. Vaughan, when the session was opened with prayer by the Rev. W. H. Watkins.

The roll being called, 42 members answered to their names.

Ten new members were enrolled.

Dr. Craft, Chairman of the Committee of arrangements, delivered an address of welcome on the part of the physicians and citizens of Jackson.

The President delivered the annual address.

Delegates from the Lee County and the Copiah County Medical Associations were admitted to seats.

The Secretary read letters from a number of absent members, expressing their regrets at being unable to attend.

The reports of the Officers and Standing Committees were received and adopted.

Reports of Special Committees were called for.

Salicylic Acid—Dr. Wirt Johnson read a report.

Croupous Pneumonia—Dr. J. W. Holman read a report, which was followed by an essay on the same subject by Dr. R. C. Myles.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.
APRIL 4th.

The Association met at 9:30 o'clock.

The reports of special committees was resumed.

Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis—Dr. E. W. Hughes presented a report.

Dr. Hill reported a case of poisoning with arsenious acid.

The Secretary read telegrams of greeting from the Kentucky and Texas medical societies.

Dr. Halbert read a paper on Chlorat Hydrat.

Dr. Parker read a paper on "The Early Management of the Infant."

An invitation was received from Dr. Compton to visit the Lunatic Asylum.

Dr. Craft presented a case of gun-shot wound of the face.

Vicksburg.

Raymond Gazette.]

THE HERALD, in an article on the future of Vicksburg, and the difficulties which now beset her, has this to say about the cut-off:

We refer to the cut-off, and the consequent destruction of the river front harbor. Day by day the little spit of land on the Louisiana side is caving off: each foot of its caving out takes from Vicksburg farther and farther, the channel of the river. If something is not done, and done at once, the waters of the river will recede beyond her reach, and then it will only be too late, but impossible to cause again the flow of these waters at the foot of her hills.

To off-set the cut-off, the HERALD proposes to build a railroad to Port Gibson, and another to Deer Creek and Memphis. For $100,000 in the city bonds, the latter road can be built; and by a compromise recently effected, the first is certain on the signing and delivery of, we believe, $75,000 in new county bonds.

We sincerely hope both roads may be built at an early day; and besides, that a branch of the Southern Pacific may cross the Mississippi at Vicksburg, and thus make Vicksburg and our State a highway between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Not only so, but we trust Mr. Chalmers and his colleagues will yet secure Government aid, and to such an extent that the old Mississippi can be forced to behave herself and continue to wash the base of the Walnut Hills, affording an ample harbor for all the largest Southern steamers.

GENERAL JAMES R. CHALMERS.—This gentleman is making an enviable record as a member of Congress from Mississippi. In speaking of his recent speech in reply to Garfield and Hale, a correspondent of the Ripley (Miss.) Advertiser says: "His style of trimming these gentlemen was most felicitous, and he have felt happy in witnessing the withering and even chilling effect of his speech, especially upon the gentleman from the old Granite State, cold as the atmosphere is to which he is accustomed. But this is nothing strange to those who are acquainted with 'Bun,' for it is characteristic of him 'to be ready for any emergency.' Everybody, however, feels like congratulating him for his achievements thus far, during the brief time he has been in Congress. It will be remembered this Judicial District once honored itself by honoring General Chalmers with the office of District-Attorney, which position he filled with universal satisfaction; and now, when he speaks in vindication of our section, in reply to aspersionists and slanderers, such as those above named, I feel that he is entitled to the lasting gratitude and thanks of our whole people."—[Memphis Appeal.

The Whipping Post Bill in the Kentucky Legislature.

Correspondence of Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, KY, April 1.—The matter of most importance in the House this morning, was the passage of Mr. Owen's Whipping-post bill. It was slightly changed from the provisions of the bill as given in my letter of Saturday, and, as passed, provides for the infliction upon the bare back, and well laid on, of not more than thirty-nine lashes, upon male persons convicted of stealing less than to the value of $3, or imprisonment, as at present provided, at the option of the jury. It further provides that females convicted of stealing less than the value of $10 shall be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding sixty days. Where whipping is administered to males it is required that the Sheriff do it, and that he do it in the jail, or private jail-yard, and shall not be witnessed by any one except the inmates of the jail, the county officials, and such other persons as the Sheriff may direct.

The bill was opposed on the floor by Messrs. Sanders, Ditto and Wilson, and was ably advocated by Messrs. Owens and John A. Thomas. Mr. Wilson said the Senate had twice defeated a similar bill, and there was no reason to believe this would not meet a similar fate. Mr. Owens responded that he had every assurance from some of the Senate opponents of the former bill that they would support this one, now that every other measure for Penitentiary relief had apparently failed. Unless there is some serious constitutional objection to the bill, as suggested by Mr Feland, it is more than probable that the Senate will pass the bill.

What is Seldom Seen—An Irish Munchausen.

An Irish Munchausen has turned up at a Boston restaurant in the humble capacity of a waiter. A guest who has been served with a small lobster—"Do you call that a lobster, Mike?" "Faix, I be ieve they do be callin' thim lobsters here, sur. We call 'em crabs at home." "Oh!" said the diner, "you have lobsters in Ireland?" "Is it lobsters? Begorra, the creek is full of 'em. Many a time I've seen 'em when I lepped over the sthrames." "How long do lobsters grow in Ireland?" "Well," said Mike, thoughtfully, "to sphake widin bounds, sur, I'd say a matter of five or six feet." "What! Five or six feet? How do they get around in these creeks?" "Bedad, sur, the creeks in Ireland are fifty or sixty feet wide," said the imperturbable Mike. "But," asked the guest, "you said you had seen them when you were leaping over the streams, and lobsters here live in the sea." "Sure, I did, sur; we're powerful leppers in Ireland. As for the say, sur, I've seen it red with 'em." "But look here, my fine fellow," said the guest, thinking he had cornered Mike at last, "lobsters are not red until they are boiled." "Don't I know that?" said Mike: "but there are bilin' springs in the ould country, and they shwim through 'em, and come out all ready for ye to crack open and ate 'em."

Strange as Sad.

A SECRET WEDDING FOLLOWED BY THE SUICIDE OF THE BRIDEGROOM.

Special to the New York Sun.]

BALTIMORE, March 29.—A secret wedding, followed by the suicide of the bridegroom of a month, produced a sensation in the neighborhood of Harlem Park, a fashionable section of this city, to-day. The bride and widow was Miss Mary Elderkin, an estimable and beautiful young woman, and the bridegroom, Charles L. Smith, a young man of twenty-two. He had been a visitor at Miss Elderkin's residence for several months, but it was not known that they were engaged, or that their intimacy was of such a character as to lead to the belief that they contemplated matrimony. It seems, however, that on the evening of February 6th they called privately at the Trinity Episcopal Church, and, with only the sexton as a witness, were married by the rector, the Rev. O. A. Glazebrook. Miss Mary returned to the home of her mother and Mr. Smith to his boarding-house, in the same neighborhood, where her sister and only near relative also lived. About a week ago a brother of the bride discovered her secret, and, calling upon Smith for an explanation, the latter acknowledged the marriage. He said he had secured a suite of rooms and was about furnishing them. Previous to this, while spending the evening with a friend in the company of Miss Elderkin, they acknowledged that they had been secretly married a few weeks before.

Last night, a few minutes before midnight, Mr. Merchant, son of the lady with whom Smith boarded, and who occupied the same room with him, upon entering his apartment was startled at finding Smith's dead body on the floor, covered with blood. A seven-barreled revolver, with one chamber discharged, was found alongside the corpse. A bullet-hole in Smith's head and a pool of blood on the floor told the story of the suicide. Two letters were found on the body. One was addressed to Mrs. Merchant, requesting her to give it to "Mamie," his wife, and the other was addressed to his sister. In the latter he said that he had applied to his grandfather for aid, and was refused, and being without money or friends he thought it best to die. He begged her to forgive him, and signed it "Charley." The letter to his wife bore no address, except the number of her dwelling. It reads:

DEAR WIFE: It is with a breaking heart that I write to tell you of my misfortune. I lost all I had ($95) on Tuesday evening, and I could not have the heart to tell you that night. Forgive me, darling, if you can, and be happy, but remember, darling wife, that my love was true for you till death. Don't grieve for me, darling, for I am not worth a tear from those two eyes. Good-by, my darling wife, farewell. By the time that this reaches you I will be no more.

The wife and sister are almost frantic with grief. An inquest failed to disclose any further particulars, and a verdict of suicide was returned.

British Parliament—Gladstone Propounds Some Questions.

LONDON, April 4.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Gladstone asked firstly, if it was the intention of the Government, in recent communications regarding the Congress, to reserve to itself liberty to withdraw from the Congress, on a proposal to discuss any matter, the discussion of which it did not think admissible; and secondly, why England refused a preliminary Conference?

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of Exchequer, replied: Firstly, all that England wanted at the Congress was the discussion of every article of the treaty; and secondly, that Lord Derby's dispatch gave reason for declining the preliminary Conference.

Mr. Gladstone thereupon gave notice that he would raise a discussion tomorrow because of Sir Stafford Northcote's unsatisfactory reply.

The Czar Determined to Possess Bessarabia.

LONDON, April 4.—M. Cogalnicean, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, writes to the Roumanian Agent at Vienna, March 16th, that Prince Gortschakoff has declared to Prince Gheka, Roumanian Agent at St. Petersburg, that notwithstanding our clamoring, Russia's decision regarding Bessarabia was irrevocable. Russia would not bring the question before the Congress nor consent to another Power doing so, as it would be an offense to the Emperor. If she could not make us give it, she would take Bessarabia by force, and armed resistance would be fatal for Roumania.

The dispatch concludes, "notwithstanding these threats, we persist in our refusal to yield."

Failure of a Vicksburg Cotton Firm.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—A special from Vicksburg, Miss., to the Times, announces the failure of Moss & Martin, cotton buyers. Liabilities, $100,000; no assets. The failure was caused by the suspension of the St. Louis branch of the house.

[NOTE.—It is true that the firm of Moss & Martin has suspended, and that the suspension was caused by the failure of their house in St. Louis, but whoever sent the special from Vicksburg to the Times, sent it without any knowledge whatsoever of the affairs of the house. We understand the liabilities of the firm here are comparatively small, but that they are heavily involved outside through their St. Louis house.—CITY ED.]

The Steamer Dawn Burned—No Lives Lost.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—The steamer Dawn, from Shreveport, burned at 7 a.m. at Whitehead plantation, 32 miles above this city. The boat and cargo a total loss. No loss of life reported. The passengers lost everything but what they had on. The cargo consisted of 500 bales of cotton, 100 head of cattle, 300 sheep, and 40 hogs. The boat was valued at $20,000; insured in Cincinnati for $12,000. The fire was caused by a spark from the furnace door. A brisk wind prevailed.

Sherman's Faith in the Resumption Act.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Sherman was three hours before Committee on Banking and Currency this morning. He stoutly resisted all efforts to weaken his faith in the power of the Treasury to carry out the Resumption law, and reasserted his conviction both of the ability to do it, and the good policy of the Act.

Chalmers's Seat no Longer Disputed.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Election Committee of the House dismissed the contest of Lynch vs. Chalmers, by a unanimous vote.

SENATOR VOORHEES made a political speech at Terre Haute, Ind., last Friday evening. He scouted the idea of any serious differences in the Democratic party. He reviewed the Indiana Democratic platform, saying that it was a platform around which a score of States would rally. The Democratic House of Representatives had done and was doing all in its power to oppose contraction and resumption. He told the "Nationals" that the Democrats had a better right to invite them than had the Nationals to ask the Democrats to come with them.

U. S. SENATOR.—It is early to talk about it, but the people will talk, and we do not know but they have a perfect right to do so, and they suggest Hon. C. E. Hooker and Judge H. F. Simrall for the United States Senate, to supply the place now occupied by Bruce—one a son of the noble old State of Kentucky, and the other of the no less noble State of South Carolina—and both long identified with Mississippi, and among its most prominent, learned and patriotic citizens.—[Raymond Gazette.

ENGLISH PARTIES.

A Deputation of National Liberal Federalists Protest Against the War Policy—A Movement to Keep the Government from Being Trammeled—The London Times Explains the Situation.

LONDON, April 4.—Despite the speeches of Lords Granville and Hartington to a deputation of National Liberal Federalists, at Westminister Place Hotel, yesterday, it is not believed the opposition will take any strong line against the Government's policy. Mr. Gladstone and his followers may endeavor to force the party leaders into active antagonism; and independent members may introduce resolutions disapproving calling out the reserves, but there will be strong counter influences which the party leaders are not likely to disregard. A movement has already received the adhesion of sixty or seventy Liberal members, which has for its object to prevent the party from trammeling the Government's foreign policy.

The Times, in a leading editorial article, strongly condemns the object of the deputation, and sharply criticises the speeches of Granville and Hartington. It says: "The deputation themselves are bound to admit they did not in all cases represent majorities in their constituencies, and there are no means of knowing how far their constituencies share the sentiments expressed. If the Government's views are fallacious, it is the duty of the opposition to endeavor to restrain the Government and enlighten the country; if no such attempt is made, or if it fails, it can only be concluded that the deliberate judgment of the country is in favor of the general policy of the Government. Lord Granville is hardly fair, therefore, in assigning to the Government undivided responsibility. In such a crisis it cannot be too often reiterated that we only ask Russia to enter into the Congress without reserve, and listen, before she asks any final decision, to what other Powers may have to say respecting the preliminary treaty she has made with Turkey. A more moderate request could hardly be made, and to designate it, as was done yesterday by the deputation, as a warlike policy, is unjust and misleading.

Effect of Lord Salisbury's Circular—It Exactly Suits Austria.

ATHENS, April 4.—Salisbury's circular has aroused enthusiasm here.

LONDON, April 4.—The full text of Lord Salisbury's circular had not reached St. Petersburg or Vienna yesterday evening, but judgments on telegraphic summaries thereof show that its tenor is very well understood. At St. Petersburg it is regarded as proof that the Congress could not have succeeded if it had met in the spirit of this circular. At Vienna the effect is so satisfactory as to almost compensate for the failure of the Congress negotiations. This effect is said to be heightened by the fact that the public mind was wholly unprepared for such broad views on the part of England. Though the Cabinets may have understood each other, the Austrian people believed that England would only object to such specific articles of the treaty as affected the interests she reserved at the outset, leaving Austria to take care of her own. Lord Salisbury's objections to the treaty fully embrace those of Austria. They establish a community of interest which has long been felt to exist, but which is only now brought clearly before the public. Austria now awaits the effect of the English and her own communications at St. Petersburg.

Plain Talk to Roumania—The Czar Threatens Disarmament and Military Occupation.

LONDON, April 4.—The Roumanian Agent at Vienna, communicates to Sir N. G. Elliot, a dispatch from the Agent at St. Petersburg, recounting a conversation with Prince Gortschakoff, who said, "if it is true your Government intends to protest against the article of the treaty which provides for communication of the army in Bulgaria, through Roumania, the Emperor has ordered me to inform you, if you have such an intention, he will order the occupation of Roumania, and the disarmament of the Roumanian army. The Agent replied that Russia should have treated with Roumania, not Turkey, concerning the passage of the army. Prince Gortschakoff rejoined, "We did not choose to have anything more to do with you on account of your conduct. It is important that you should know we insist on a free passage through your country, and you should inform your Government of the Emperor's declaration. Your Government must plainly state their decision."

Meeting of the Republican National and Congressional Committees—Getting Ready for the Fall Election.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—A private meeting of the Republican National Committee and the old Congressional Committee, was held here to-night at the rooms of Col. Gorham, Secretary of the Senate. John A. Logan presided. Among those present were Zach. Chandler, W. E. Chandler, N. H. Chase, Foster, West of Louisiana, and several others. The object of the meeting was to consult informally concerning the organization of the party for the approaching Fall campaign. It was decided to ask the Republicans in Congress to reorganize the Congressional Committee for an earnest fight, and endeavor to carry the next Congress.