

The Vicksburg Herald

Sunday Morning, April 14.

KOROTUSKO has a town election on the 6th of May.

A CHICAGO paper says the American eagle doesn't roost long on dollars below par.

Georgia has lessed out her penitentiary convicts for twenty years, to ex-Gov. Brown, of that State.

The Murphy movement has taken Grenada. One hundred and eighty persons took the pledge there recently in three nights.

In San Antonio, Texas, recently there was a public prize fight between a Texas bull and an African lion. The fight drew an immense crowd, though the city did all it could to prevent the exhibition.

Old Mad. Wells has a little six hundred thousand dollar claim against the Government, and he is generous enough to say that he will not want any office, and will not say anything more about the Louisiana fraud, if Sherman will only settle his modest little account.

The Natchez Democrat says: "While Vicksburg is building her railroads upon paper, we of Natchez are building ours upon a more solid foundation, and it will not be long before Natchez will become the commercial centre of South-west Mississippi instead of Vicksburg." The Democrat must think our old fogies will never die.

Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR recently served on a jury several days in a case involving a few hundred dollars only. It is estimated that Mr. Astor lost thousands by thus performing his duty as a good citizen, but as he can afford to lose thousands and not suffer as much as others who work for daily wages, we see nothing particularly praiseworthy in the act.

Within sixty days it is highly probable that gold, silver, silver notes and greenbacks will all be circulating at par in this country. On Friday gold closed weak at only 1/2 of one per cent. premium, and yesterday it went 1/2 low. This is virtually resumption as far as the South is concerned, for it would not pay to send gold to New York for this trifling premium. In fact the banks in our city are not paying any premium on gold now. That terrible Silver Bill did it.

By a vote of 40 to 18, the Senate has passed the Thurman bill relating to the indebtedness of the Pacific Railroads. This is a triumph of principle over trickery, of the public over the jobbers who proposed to defraud the Government by making provision for the repayment of their debt to the Government. The Senate has shown an amount of dilatoriness over this measure, which was calculated to excite the gravest suspicions, but its final passage by two votes to every one opposed to it is highly encouraging to those who are still disposed to regard the Senate as capable of statesmanlike and beneficent legislation. The extent of the triumph must be measured by the force of the influences brought to bear against the Thurman bill. A lobby acting under the guidance of Jay Gould was not likely to be deficient either in pertinacity or resources, and when Gould went the length of compelling his newspaper to come openly to his aid in opposition to the bill, it is obvious that he spared neither money nor promises to accomplish his defeat. Probably, one of Gould's reflections over his discomfiture will be that he might have made a better investment than in the purchase and maintenance of a newspaper.—[New York Times.

The passage of the Pacific Railroad Funding bill in the Senate last evening by the decided vote of 40 to 19 is a most pointed and significant rebuke from the first legislative tribunal of the nation to the Gould-Huntington lobby, and it is notice that railroad men who have been the recipients of the bounty of the Government shall not plunder the Treasury, and employ their plunder to debauch the legislation of the country. Senator Thurman has achieved a signal victory. He had to fight the battle in the face of the most powerful and seductive lobby ever known in Washington, but he has routed it hopelessly, and there will now be some legislation had in the interest alike of the Government and the people. The Union and Central Pacific corporations, now controlling the single trans-continental highway, are the most remorseless monopolists that ever demanded tribute from trade and travel, and they have persistently robbed the Treasury of millions annually to pay dividends to themselves and corrupt Congress to allow them to continue their theft. The first step has now been taken by the passage of Thurman's bill to destroy this combination of plunderers, and a competing highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific will be likely to follow.—[Philadelphia Times, 10th.

Gold Almost Down to Par. New York, April 13.—The fall of gold this morning to 1/2 created considerable excitement in Wall street.

The Young Men's Christian Association.

The visit to our city of Mr. Cree, who represents the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, in connection with the meetings conducted by Messrs. Hardie, Sherrard and Post, of the Young Men's Christian Association of Alabama, has awakened an interest among the Christian people of our city in these organizations, and there is a general feeling that there is a pressing need for effort in this direction. Our city should have a first-class reading room, a good public library, a course of social and literary entertainments, and experience in other cities demonstrates that the Christian Association is most successful in conducting these agencies. We have had Associations of this name before, and, although conducted by good men, they have ceased to exist. The reason for such failure was not that there was not a wide field for such effort, but that the work for which they had been specially called into existence was not done. The Young Men's Christian Association is not designed to be a mission to the Churches, but is a mission of the Churches, through their young men, for a special object, namely, to reach other young men.

The need for special effort on behalf of young men is universally conceded. The fact that so many are now and have been away from church influences, demonstrates the need of some agency in the church, and directed by it, to bring this class to a knowledge of Christ and into sympathy with the church. The special temptations of young men call for unusual effort, and those who are familiar with these temptations and know the habits and wants of young men, are the ones best fitted to deal with them.

In reaching them, it is often desirable and helpful to make efforts which include in their scope, other than young men, but the organizations should not be carried away by success in other directions, or discouraged by failure in their legitimate work, from prosecuting their special mission.

What special work can they do?

1st. They hold young men's meetings to develop Christian young men, and reach those not Christians.

2d. They provide reading rooms and pleasant places of resort for young men, who do not go to Church.

3d. They conduct lectures and entertainments such as young people want, but of a character to elevate and improve.

4th. They hold social singing meetings, praise and promise meetings.

5th. They conduct meetings in districts where people do not go to Church, i. school-houses and neglected neighborhoods, in hospitals, jails and almshouses, and with the sick, the aged and the infirm.

6th. They hold open air meetings and they ought to present the gospel to many who do not go to Church.

7th. They hold meetings for boys.

8th. They accustom young men to the Y. M. C. A., interest them in its work, and when changing their residence, introduce them to other associations, and, through them, to the companionship of Christian young men.

9th. They are conducted by persons who are developed by the earnest personal work for others, and are made more useful in all branches of Christian work.

10th. They are an efficient agency of the Church in bringing young men to a knowledge of Christ.

It is hardly necessary to say that the Association does not take the place of the church, and that its teaching is, that its meetings must not conflict with church meetings, and that a young man's first duty is to his church.

These organizations in this country now number more than one thousand, with a membership of over one hundred thousand. The Associations own property, clear of encumbrance, to the amount of over two million dollars. One hundred and twenty-three general secretaries are employed, and over ten thousand men were provided with employment through this agency during the past year. Its work for young men is now clearly developed, and ministers and Christian people are in hearty sympathy with its object.

The Late Daniel Swett.

Daniel Swett was born at Haverhill, Mass., April 14, 1804. In early childhood he removed to Newburyport, an ancient town in the same State, near the mouth of the Merrimack river. Blessed with pious parents, sterling habits of Christianity were instilled into his infant mind, that characterized his manhood, and went with him to his honored grave. At an early age he was apprenticed, and learned a mechanical trade, thus laying the foundation of that activity and industry that never deserted him. In 1823 he went to Georgetown, where he remained in business until 1836, when he moved to Vicksburg. Beginning business on a small scale, his energy, fair dealing and attentiveness enabled him in a few years to build up a large and lucrative business. Mr. Swett's integrity as a business man was without a blemish. The shadow of a suspicion or a doubt never rested a moment on his name, and no member of the community in which he did business so long but deemed his unsupported word as good as any man's bond.

As a citizen, Mr. Swett was conservative, yet liberal and public spirited. He was the friend of law, order, public morality, and whatever enriches, elevates, and adorns society. As a Christian, the deceased was conscientious, zealous, and devoted to the promotion of good works, and to the promulgation of God's word. He joined the Presbyterian Church of this city on the 19th of March, 1858. He always attributed his serious impressions regarding the tenets he followed so many years, to the godly example and saintly death of the Rev. B. H. Williams, who died here during the yellow fever epidemic of 1855, and whom he nursed through all his trying illness with the tender devotedness of a brother. For the last twenty years of his life, Mr. Swett has filled the position of ruling Elder in the church of his choice. Particularly was he devoted to the Sunday-school of the congregation, and his love for little children was like unto

that of his Divine Master. Long will the little one miss his cheery voice and happy smile, that joined so sweetly in their sacred songs, or beamed the light of welcome on their yearly coming to Beach Grove.

In wealth he gave bounteously, and when poverty laid its iron hand upon him the needy were never turned hungry from his door. He has gone out like a long burning beacon light on the shores of time, to burn with ten-fold lustre along the expanses of eternity. But the halo of his good example will remain with the living, and beckon them into the beautiful road that leads to the mansion of bliss. May the fadeless reputation that he leaves behind as a glorious heritage, be a consolation to the aged partner of his joys and woes, and to his bereaved and stricken children.

Gen. Chas. W. Field.

THE PRESENT DOOR-KEEPER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Gen. Charles W. Field was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, in 1818, and is consequently sixty years old, although he carries his age well. His parents were from Culpepper, Virginia, where there are still many of the family. In Kentucky, Henry Clay took a great fancy to young Field, and the whole Field family were ardent friends of "Harry of the West." In 1845, Field was appointed to West Point through the influence of ex-President Andrew Jackson. He graduated in 1849, and was assigned to the Second Dragoons, Col. Harney. In 1855, he was promoted to Lieutenant in a regiment of which Albert Sidney Johnson was Colonel, and R. E. Lee, Lieutenant Colonel. The year following, he was assigned to West Point as commander of the cavalry of that institution. He remained until 1861, when the war between the States admonished him that he must take sides. He resigned, and cast his lot with the South. Going to Richmond, he tendered his services to the Confederacy, and was assigned to the command of the cavalry school of instruction, near Richmond. Shortly afterwards he was given command of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry. At the second battle of Manassas he was made Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious conduct, but the bullet cost him a wound which came very near taking his life. It is said that no General officer in the war received such a severe wound and recovered. He was confined to his bed for nearly a year. In February, 1864, he again took the field as Major-General, and was given command of Hood's old Division, in Longstreet's Corps. He made a very gallant and capable General of Division, and is nearly always spoken of with praise in Lee's official reports. A Southern historian speaks as follows of Field and his Division in the closing days of the rebellion: "It was in the last days of the Confederacy that Field's Division shone in its greatest and most peculiar glory. To the very day of surrender it was remarkable that this body of troops was in prime condition, compact and brilliant, partaking of none of the disorganization around it, animated by its glorious memories and retaining its arms and spirits to the last."

A short time after the surrender, General Field himself wrote: "I am proud of my division, always was, but never so proud of it as on that black 9th of April, when, for the first time on the retreat, our army was all together, and I could compare their soldierly appearance and numbers and bearing with the wrecks about me."

He surrendered nearly 5,000 men, nearly one-half of Lee's army, in arms. During the memorable last retreat his division was the rear guard. At the time of surrender, General Field relates the following incident: General Meade, whose army was in the rear, sent a request to General Field to conduct him through his lines to General Lee, who was a mile in front. As Meade, at the head of his staff, passed through Field's division, the men gathered along the route in squads, attracted by the spectacle. The two Generals were side by side, conversing, when Gen. Meade turned to Field, with the remark: "Your troops are very complimentary to me." "How so?" asked Gen. Field. "Why, they say I look like a rebel." "Do you take that for a compliment?" said Gen. Field. "To be sure I do," replied Gen. Meade. "Any people who have shown the courage and spirit you have, must have their admirers everywhere."

Since the war Gen. Field has been floating about, some of the time in Georgia in the insurance business, and often in Virginia with his relatives and those of his wife. He lived a few years in Egypt, having a command in the Egyptian army; but returned to this country to spend his declining years and the better to educate his children.

The following patents were issued to Mississippians for the week ending April 5th:

201,431. Bale Ties. Francis M. Logue, Vicksburg. Filed August 17, 1877.

Brief—One end of the band is first passed through in the socket, and through the slot in the wedge key. The band is then tightened, and the loose end passed through the aperture in the opposite direction. The expansion of the bale drives the wedge key into the socket.

201,465. Cotton and hay presses. George W. Soule, Morton. Filed February 13, 1878.

201,380. Valve actions for Brass Musical Instruments. Theodora Artaud, Jackson. Filed December 29, 1877.

The following message recently passed through the Chicago office: "I lent you one year ago to-night \$5.37. If you have not had it long enough, please keep it one year longer." To this delicate hint this answer was returned: "Had forgotten it, and hoped you had. Let her run another year."

FROM OUR STATE EXCHANGES.

The Common Council of Sumner has appropriated \$25 for the relief of small-pox sufferers at China Grove, Pike county.

Mississippi Central: Several of our exchanges are, we think, unusually severe on our Legislature. It was composed of some of our best men, who in their deliberations were prompted by patriotic motives.

Aberdeen Weekly: The Prentiss Pleader declares for Col. Muldrow for another term in Congress. The people generally seem to be satisfied with Col. Muldrow—aspirants and their friends, of course, excepted.

McComb City Intelligence: Miss Lulu Dixon, accompanied by a strong Dramatic Company, will be in McComb City, soon after the close of the Lenten season. During her stay here Miss Dixon will be assisted by some of our best dramatic amateurs.

Canton Citizen: Cotton is now about as low as it has been at any time since the war. Will not planters see that it is because of the now ascertained fact that the crop of last year was the largest since the war and govern themselves accordingly?

Yazoo Sentinel: We think that if some of these gentlemen of leisure could be induced to forsake the city and retire to the refreshing scenes of country life, the price of labor would decline and the city be relieved of a very great nuisance.

Meridian Mercury: Will this week submission to a great wrong by leading Democrats and the Democratic party bring any good in giving it prestige and strength for future contests; on the contrary, does it not bring the leaders and the organization into a public contempt that must be fatal to the party?

Brandon Republican: The Murphy temperance movement is spreading in all directions. It has taken Columbus, Aberdeen, Topelo, Corinth and Jackson by storm, and we expect to see a wave roll over Brandon soon. We have a number of clever gentlemen here who ought to wear the Murphy badge.

Carrollton Conservative: For some weeks our town has been unusually dull, but we know why. The country people, knowing their opportunity, have been improving their time. The consequence is that our farmers are considerably in advance with their work of any season for several years. The prospect is certainly encouraging.

Aberdeen Examiner: Not a single prediction of the enemies of the Silver Bill has been verified since it has gone into operation, while on the contrary every argument advanced by them has been emphatically rebutted by facts, and all its restrictions upon its change were abolished, resumption would be to all intents and purposes accomplished.

Chickasaw Messenger: We do not wholly concur in the conclusions of the article from the Vicksburg Herald, published on the outside. We are not prepared to say that we do not blame the Governor for refusing to sign the Barry bill, but there was so much just criticism of the Legislature which we do endorse, that we publish the article entire.

Meridian Homestead: Judge Chriman is using every effort in his power to suppress the violence and lawlessness that has become so alarming in some of the counties of his district. At a recent term of the Circuit Court, held in Amite county, at which he presided, a number of indictments were found, and one person, charged with "prowling in mask," was tried, convicted, and sent to the penitentiary for two years.

Tunica Times: In this county a sad state of affairs exists, brought on by the hard times and lack of confidence between the merchant and planter. A gentleman remarked to us last week that there were three thousand acres of land in Tunica county in a state to be cultivated that would lie idle this year. No tenants to rent that are able to run a place, or can make suitable arrangements for advancement of supplies.

Yazoo Herald: There are more of our towns contending for the honor of being the seat of the State Agricultural College, at this writing, than were cities that claimed the honor of being the birth place of Homer. Nearly every town of any prominence in the State has put forward their reasons why the said College should be located in its midst, and why it should not be seated anywhere else.

Brookhaven Ledger: The bill only regulated the tariff on cotton, and the Governor believed if the railroad was restricted in its charges on one article it would increase the freight on others to make up the amount lost, as it would have done. The people should rather feel indignant at their representatives for not framing a correct and proper relief bill, than at the Governor for failing to approve the bungling thing passed.

Topelo Journal: The Hinds County Gazette learns that "a strong effort will be made to induce ex-Gov. J. L. Alcorn to become a candidate for Congress" in the District which Gen. Chalmers now represents. That portion about "a strong effort to induce," is real funny. It's laughable. It's tickling. We can see the ex-Governor pulling back now, while a host of his friends are coaxing, trying "to induce" him to come out and serve his country. Trying to make him become a martyr for the sake of the old flag—and a fat office.

Carthagenian: We are indebted to the kindness of a friend in Washington for the letter we to-day publish from our distinguished Representative, urging a favorable consideration of the claims of the rivers of our State for Federal attention and aid. It is hardly necessary to add that letter was supported and strengthened by verbal arguments of Col. Singleton and others

of the Mississippi delegation, and if such a thing as justice for Southern enterprises can be obtained from Congress, we may rest satisfied that we could have no better advocates to push our claims.

Grenada Sentinel: Some of the papers go so far as to charge the Governor or his minister motives in withholding his approval, that is, that he has been bought up, etc., but we believe no such charges can be laid at the door of His Excellency. Gov. Stone is a straightforward, honest man who will never betray his trust in bribery or malfeasance in office. He, like other good men, may be mistaken in his views, and do things that may not meet popular approval, but that by no means convicts him of intentional wrong to the people who have honored him to the degree of making him their Governor.

Yazoo Herald: Gen. E. C. Walthall, a lawyer of distinguished reputation, and a friend of every enterprise calculated to advantage the State of Mississippi, is here in attendance at the Chancery Court as one of the counsel for the defense in the case of the State vs. Sam Tucker, charged with murder, now undergoing a rehearing on an application for bail under the writ of habeas corpus, before Judge Peyton.

Aberdeen Examiner: Hon. H. L. Muldrow has introduced a bill in Congress which will probably pass, appropriating \$2,500 to test, with a view to adopting it in the army, a gun patented by Mr. A. H. McAllister of North Mississippi.—upheld to our fellow citizens of that name—who claims for this weapon a capacity of 1000 shots a minute. The Secretary of War is directed to afford every facility for building the gun under the superintendence of its projector, and those familiar with such matters are confident of its complete success and utility.

Columbus Democrat: From a private letter just received, we are glad to learn that the farmers of Sumner county are more forward with their work than ever before. Last year they made their home supplies and the best cotton crop since the war. Schools and churches are reviving; whiskey-drinking is on the decline; and the county site Walthall, a handsome, thriving village, has a flourishing high school, and a newspaper well edited and printed. We are glad to know the region in which so many years of our life were passed is making such steady advances in the direction of prosperity. When immigrants begin to pour into our State, they will seek the white counties, like Sumner that contain numerous small bodies of the most fertile land.

Singular Case of Seduction.

A TEXAS GIRL ENTICED AWAY FROM HOME BY HER FATHER'S COLORED SERVANT—ARREST OF THE PAIR AND LYCHING OF THE NEGRO. Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, April 10.—Three years ago, a farmer named McGuire, living in Walker county, and the head of a very respectable family, hired a young negro man named Dening to work on his farm. McGuire has three daughters, one of them, Miss Fannie McGuire, a handsome young girl of seventeen, and who stood well in society. Four months ago an amour arose between Miss Fannie and the negro, leading to her elopement with him from her father's house at the dead hour of night, and in a wagon they escaped to the railroad depot, and thence came to Houston last Thursday, taking up their abode in a negro hut on the outskirts of the city.

Miss McGuire's brother started in pursuit, and on Sunday morning last, by the aid of a detective, found the pair in each other's embrace. The Houston authorities arrested the negro on the charge of carrying concealed weapons and threw him into jail, and the girl's brother and uncle took her back home. In the meantime Justice D. D. Holland, of Riverside, Walker county, sent a warrant to the Houston Sheriff after Dening, who was forwarded yesterday evening on the International train, in charge of Deputy J. F. Morris. The latter delivered the prisoner to Justice Holland and took a receipt for him. The negro was placed in an unoccupied house, with a loose chain around his neck, and locked to a staple in the floor.

Toward midnight last night a mob of twenty men on horseback, armed with double-barreled shot-guns, rode into Riverside and demanded the keys to the house where Dening was. Deputy Sheriff Morris and Operator Johnson, who were watching him, were ordered off. The mob then went in and struck the prisoner, who rattled the chain. As he awoke he cried "Oh!" and the mob began shooting. At every shot Dening screamed and cried for help till the last four shots, when his voice was still. Two pounds of shot were left in his body. A whole load of buckshot was put into his heart. The mob then remounted their horses and rode away in the moonlight. The corpse was left lying with its face to the floor.

Gortschakoff's Circular not Altogether Satisfactory to Russian Opinion.

LONDON, April 13.—At St. Petersburg opinion regarding Gortschakoff's circular is much divided. Some consider it a complete political programme, full of common sense and worthy of a great Power. Others regard it as empty and colorless and nothing but a refutation of Lord Salisbury's accusations. Some think it Russia's last word; others believe it the introduction of negotiations on a new ground. It has greatly displeased those who wish the Government to nail their colors to the mast and risk all rather than make the slightest concession.

Revolution Expected.

GALVESTON, April 13.—A Galveston News special says a San Antonio firm has been shipping arms and ammunition to Mexico for several weeks past. A movement against Diaz is suspected.

RESUMPTION.

Practical Resumption at New York and Chicago.

New York, April 13.—The Broadway Bank is paying gold in sums of \$5 and under.

New York, April 13.—Gold closed at 100 1/2. The extreme sales to-day were 100 1/2 @ 100 1/2. This is the smallest difference between gold and United States tender notes that has existed since the issue of these notes at the beginning of the war, and it is moreover a difference that would not be regarded in the money market if there should be any pressure for loans.

Chicago, April 13.—The practicability of resumption has been sustained in various ways to-day. At the sub-Treasury a twenty-dollar gold piece came in to be exchanged for currency, and the coin checks issued by the Collector of Customs were deposited by a Bank as currency. Gold is beginning to be paid out by merchants quite freely. Subscriptions at the Chicago sub-Treasury for the four per cent bonds for this week aggregated \$99,200, and would have been a hundred thousand more, only that gold was not obtainable at to-day's market rate.

The following correspondence passed to-day: CHICAGO, April 13, 1878. To J. J. Knox, Comptroller of Currency, Washington.

Can we, by making our redemption fund gold, have our circulation redeemed in gold; if so we will advertise our gold redemption to-morrow, and send you gold check for redemption of funds. Answer. (Signed) Jan. D. STURGEON, Cashier Northwest National Bank, Washington, April 13, 1878.

To Jas. D. Sturgis, Cashier Northwest National Bank, Chicago: The Treasurer says the proposed arrangement is impracticable at the present time. You can redeem at your bank. (Signed) J. J. KNOX.

The Northwest has accordingly advertised it will redeem all of its circulating notes that may be presented at its counter. It is the first of the National Banks to take this step.

Greenbacks will be as Good as Gold.—Important Propositions that have Received the Sanction of the Senate Finance Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—It has transpired that the Finance Committee of the Senate voted on four important propositions: First, (with only two dissenting votes,) that after the first of July legal tenders to be receivable for customs; second, that legal tenders shall be receivable at par for four per cent bonds; third, that the present outstanding legal tender shall be indistinguishable; and fourth, repealing the law which authorizes the retirement of legal tenders in the proportion of 80 per cent to National Bank notes issued. The two last propositions have the same effect, but the repeal was necessary. Mutilated legal tenders will be replaced by a new issue. A bill embracing these features will be voted on in Committee on Tuesday, and there is little doubt in shrewd circles of affirmative action.

Reasons for the Recognition of the Diaz Mexican Government.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Department of State has not received official intelligence of the recognition of the Diaz Government, by Mr. Foster. There is no doubt, however, of that fact, as instructions to that gentleman on returning to Mexico, authorized him to do so should he find a proper condition of affairs to warrant such action, and besides full credence is given to the telegram to Mr. Zamacois, the Mexican representative, received last night, informing him of the occurrence. The reasons for recognizing the Diaz Government are that it has shown a disposition to arrange all matters in dispute between the two Governments, and given evidence of its earnestness in that direction, having, among other things, sent Federal troops to the frontier to preserve peace, thus supplementing the inefficient militia; consequently no raids have occurred on the Grande for the last three months, certainly none of a serious character. Besides, the Mexican Government has promptly paid as they became due two instalments of Mexican indemnity, amounting to six hundred thousand dollars, and recently the Mexican Government checked an attempt at Matamoros to levy forced loans on American citizens. There has been no other such attempts for some months, and every precaution will be taken to prevent them in the future. Further, the Mexican Government expresses readiness to enter upon negotiations for the adjustment of all questions in dispute, and has been on its good behavior for at least one year.

Russia Bound to have Bessarabia.

LONDON, April 13.—M. Brailiano, the Roumanian Premier, returned to Vienna Thursday, on his way Bucharest, and had an interview with Count Andrássy. The latter was up from Pest attending a council. The tidings Mr. Brailiano brings from Berlin are not very encouraging. The conviction there is that the Czar is bent on having Bessarabia back, and he will take it, and the best thing the Roumanians can do is to make the best possible terms about the compensation they are to receive. According to news from Bucharest the popular mind in Roumania seems scarcely prepared to accept such advice.

Good Prospect for the Wheat Crop.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Reports from the Spring wheat region show an average of 50 per cent greater than last year; the condition and prospects are better than since 1860, and the season three to six weeks ahead.

WAFFLES.—One quart sweet milk, three teaspoonfuls DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, a little salt, five eggs, the yolks and whites beaten separately, a small cup of melted butter, enough flour to make a not very stiff batter. Mix the Yeast Powder with the flour while dry.