

Mississippi Barbarism.

In a fashion still prevalent in Mississippi all personal disputes with the law are settled by the sword...

Persons.

General Thomas C. Anderson returned from Orleans yesterday after a short absence. Contrary to some reports...

Cuba.

New York Sun contains a short interview with Colonel Lopez Queralt, giving the following account of the first time the Cubans retaliated on Spaniards...

New Orleans Pacific Railroad.

Receipt of the following letter to the Mayor authorized the Mayor to issue a proclamation fixing a day for the election...

The Assessments.

The new bill of the Administrator of the Assessments, whose occupation for two years has been confined to the duty of supervising the Board of Assessors...

Court Items.

In the United States Court, Monday, Judge Woods called the attention of the bar to the late practice of masters in chancery and assignees in bankruptcy...

ORDER FOR AUCTIONEERS.

No auctioneers' fees will hereafter be allowed for selling property by assignees of estates in bankruptcy unless prior to granting the order of sale it shall have been made to appear to the satisfaction of the court...

The following is the grand jury for the April term, and will meet May 9:

- C. L. Chase, foreman; Charles Rabell, Emile Timette, F. Burch, L. Pelissier, Philip Schnitz, Hyacinthe J. Trass, William A. Lamatt, A. J. Tebo, J. P. Robinson, John K. Commens, Arthur D. Armes, Victor Hebert, Mrs. Charolotte, his wife, E. P. ex-ecrunt clerk, and Dr. Rosser, Henry Mason, Samuel Herman, Emile Daniel, Octave D. Pavogent, L. Debee.

A verdict against B. T. Beauregard, in a criminal case, was rendered for \$5261.58.

In the Superior Criminal Court Sheriff Houston and the City Council have attracted the most attention.

Mr. Lozenberg held that the account allowed was in the nature of a judgment, and the city had no authority to revise it.

City Attorney Jones contended that the court had no jurisdiction to enforce the payment of any debt; that a public officer could only enforce payment by mandamus, and that was beyond its power; that claims against the city should be enforced under act No. 5 of 1870, and that act No. 55 of April 7, 1877, made the certificate of the court only prima facie evidence, and the city's counsel could go behind it and investigate the correctness of the account.

Mr. Sheldon closed for the sheriff.

Monday Judge Whitaker held that the court having certified to the account, the city's duty was only ministerial and it could not revise it; that he had no doubt of the jurisdiction, and the certificate was, in effect, a decision, but did not amount to an order to pay. The city had no other duty than to accept and make the appropriation to pay the account. Unless they were paid the court would have to suspend, as the sheriff could not be compelled to execute its orders at his own expense. The remedy, however, he considered to be by way of mandamus, and therefore dismissed the writ for contempt.

It was then arranged that the City Attorney should accept service of the writ, that the court might render a decision before the meeting of the City Council on Tuesday.

Yesterday Judge Whitaker overruled the city's plea to the jurisdiction; that the sheriff had an adequate remedy at law; that there had been no appropriation, and consequently the Administrators could not issue warrants, and made the writ of mandamus peremptory.

The city appealed.

In the Fourth District Court, the contest for the Auditor's office, Allen Jumel vs. George B. Johnson, has been tried.

Mr. Hay, for the defense, filed a petition and bond for removal to the United States Court, under United States Revised Statutes, 2010, alleging his election and possession of office until forcibly ejected by the force under the authority of Francis T. Nichols, and that 10,000 colored voters had been prevented from voting.

Mr. Egan argued that the section did not apply as the question was one of an application for mandamus between two citizens of the same State, and that the other questions raised were not pertinent.

Mr. Campbell urged that the case should be transferred on the filing of the bond, and that the United States Court was the only tribunal that could determine whether this was error or not.

The court overruled the motion, and also a motion for a continuance, and made the mandamus asked for peremptory, directing that possession of the office of the Auditor be given to Allen Jumel.

In rendering this decision the court said it did not pass on the merits of the de jure rights to the office of either party, that issue not being invoked.

The defense excepted.

Messrs. A. W. Smyth, M. D.; John J. Castellane, M. D., and Samuel Choppin, M. D., have been appointed by the Superior Criminal Court a commission to inquire into the mental condition of Curtis F. Lewis, now confined in the Louisiana Retreat.

The appointment was made on motion of District Attorney John J. Finney, on the report of the grand jury.

On Monday a suit was filed in the Fourth District Court, and an injunction issued against that portion of the bill (No. 94) appropriating \$50,000 which devotes \$25,000 for the mileage and per diem of those members of the Legislature who were returned by the Returning Board, but who were denied seats by the organization at Odd Fellows' Hall.

The petition alleges the bill violates article 114 of the constitution in not disclosing this purpose in its title; that in contemplating and providing for the payment of the mileage and per diem of the following persons, viz: P. W. Beaumont, of Ouachita; George Bird, of East Baton Rouge; Henry Bird, of Morehouse; O. H. Roseberry, of Ouachita; John A. Brown, of Vernon; Jeremiah Blackstone, of O-

Keeping it Up in Mississippi.

The Kemper county war shows how brutal and fatal the people may become when left with no restraints to their passions. Law was banished from Mississippi with Governor Ames. If a Republican in that State now asks for justice they give him a Stone.

JACKSON, May 1.—Thursday evening, John W. Guiley, a prominent citizen of Kemper county, was assassinated by an unknown party, which created intense excitement. Every means was resorted to to discover the perpetrator. On Saturday two colored men made affidavit that Benjamin Rush, a white man, did the shooting, and that Judge Christolm, who ran for Congress on the Republican ticket in the third district at the last election, had a warrant by which he had been arrested and imprisoned at DeKalb.

Mrs. Christolm and daughter insisted on sharing their confinement. Sunday Christolm sent to Scooba for Guiley, for whom a warrant had been issued. Guiley came, and on his arrival was arrested; but just as he arrived at the jail he was set upon by a mob and killed. The jailor was then overpowered by a mob, who immediately attacked Christolm, mortally wounding him and killing his son. Miss Christolm, in defending her father, shot and killed Dr. Rosenbaum and Hopper, some weeks since. Rush was in Arkansas. It is supposed that Rosenbaum and Hopper were hanged. It is reported that a horrible state of affairs exists throughout that section. The people are wild with excitement, and other hangings will probably follow.

Our New Collector.

The President has appointed as collector of this port the Hon. John E. King, of St. Landry. It is hardly necessary to say that no gentleman could be selected from the Republican ranks who would unite in his person more qualifications for any office than Mr. King. A native of Louisiana, a statesman of the best Whig school, and the last Whig Speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives he was one of the few loyal men of Louisiana who was able to maintain his Union principles during the trying times of the rebellion. A distinguished lawyer, his appointment by Governor Kellogg to the Supreme bench was hailed with approbation by the bar. Possessed of wealth and social position, he lends honor to a position which should be filled by a leading Republican who does not require the spoils of office to maintain his dignity.

While many Republicans have thought Governor Packard might have accepted the position, and this protected his followers, even they will join with others who accept the address as a true declaration of right and principle, in congratulating the party that the selection has been so excellent.

Kentucky Cash Distribution Company.

The attention of our readers is respectfully called to the advertisement of the Kentucky Cash Distribution Company, from which it will be seen that that organization will distribute on June 30 the sum of \$310,000. This will be the second of the series of grand drawings under the company's charter, and will be conducted in the same manner as the first, the fairness of which is conceded by all, and to which a long list of distinguished officials have certified. This second scheme is the best offered to the public, and the price of tickets is only \$10, which are sold in halves and quarters. Messrs. G. W. Barrow & Co., of Louisville, Kentucky, are the general managers, and the old and well known firm of Thomas H. Hays & Co., No. 627 Broadway, New York, general agents. Any communications or orders for tickets directed to either of these firms will be promptly and courteously filled.

The banishment of wine from the White House.

The banishment of wine from the White House is a relic of the times of John Adams, written from Philadelphia in 1777, to his wife Abigail. "General Washington," he says, "sets a fine example. He has banished wine from his table, and entertains his friends with rum and water. This is much to the honor of his wisdom, his policy, and his patriotism."

It was patriotic and politic on the part of President Washington, who was a States made no wine, but they did make good rum and do so yet, a pure article and no adulteration in it, nothing but the best of New Orleans molasses and the purest of New England's water. It is a divine beverage, that grows warmer as the years deepen its color, and an emblem of union that should harmonize all convivalists, even as its diverse ingredients mingle so kindly together.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.

At the annual meeting of the board of directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, yesterday, the following named trustees were elected, by representatives of over 100,000 shares of stock: Frederick L. Ames, Elisha Atkins, Benjamin E. Bates, A. B. Chandler, F. Gordon Dexter, Sidney Dillon, G. M. Dodge, Thomas T. Eckert, Jay Gould, C. K. Garrison, C. F. Huntington, H. J. Jewett, James H. Keese, Christopher Meyer, J. H. Mortimer, G. B. Sampson, Russell Sage, W. J. Syme and Henry Taber. The gross earnings of the company for 1876, including the leased lines of the Franklin Telegraph Company, were \$370,570 28; expenses \$291,441 83. The company sent 2,915,553 messages, being an increase of twenty-five and seven-tenths per cent. President Eckert has been assured that the company's agreement with the Direct Cable Company will be adhered to, and that there will not be an amalgamation with the Anglo-American Cable Company.—New York Sun.

Nature puts her toes through a regular course of sprouts every spring.

FOREIGN NEWS.

(By Telegraph to Associated Press.)

London, May 1.—A Reuter's telegram from Athens says: The Greek Minister of War having been informed of the disposition in the army to desert and cross the frontier, in order to take part in the war against Turkey, has called the superior officers together and pointed out to them the illegality as well as the impolicy of such a movement.

The district of Herakia, Argolis and Poros manifest a disposition to resist the law calling out the extraordinary reserves.

The Standard has the following special dispatches: Bucharest, April 30.—The marches of the Russian army during the winter of this season, if the Russians really intend to advance in that direction, they must wait at least a fortnight, as the roads are at present impassable.

Prest, May 1.—A telegram from Brazil announces that the Russians are building a bridge over the Parana there.

Vienna, April 30.—The Turkish Black sea squadron will next attack Odessa. The Romanians have killed eight and wounded eleven fugitive Jews, near Guriovo. The Romanians have reoccupied Kalafat.

London, May 1.—The Times' dispatch from Bucharest, of Monday's date, says: The Russian army is advancing very slowly; the left wing rests at Rani.

The Grand Duke Nicholas will establish his headquarters at Jassy to-day, where they will afterward be advanced to Ploesti.

It is reported that the Turkish gunboats have left the lower Danube, fearing torpedoes and the Russian heavy artillery.

It is believed that the slow movement of the Russians is due to an intention to give the Turks ample time to reflect upon their present situation.

The Telegraph, in a special edition, has a special telegram from Constantinople, which gives an account of Hobsart Pasha's running the blockade at Galatz, in his steamer Bathy-mo.

The Admiral left Ratschuk at night. On arriving at Galatz, which was guarded by torpedoes and heavy batteries commanding the river, the lights on the steamer had been extinguished, but a rocket from the Roumanian shore showed that Hobsart Pasha's approach was discovered, and apprised the Muscovite gunners of his coming almost to the batteries. The heavy guns began to fire, but the Bathy-mo was run so close in shore that the gunners were unable to depress their pieces fast enough to get the aim. The Admiral only fired one shot, and the Bathy-mo passed to the Black sea safely.

The Times in a leading article discussing the government's naval preparations, says: The recent reported declaration of Sir Stafford Northcote that the necessity of the ministry is tempered by the conviction that they have done, and mean to do their duty by their country, receives a curious commentary in the naval intelligence we published yesterday.

The ministry have been contending for peace, and can not have forgotten the ancient maxim that to insure peace is to prepare for war. But a foreigner might fairly suppose their preparations had been exclusively of a diplomatic kind when he reads of the Hercules, Triumph and Inconstant being all in the docks and requiring the labor of months to refit them for active service. The Hercules was probably the most efficient of our right iron clads, and the Inconstant the best cruiser, but the admiralty have so arranged that the outbreak of a European war finds both these ships disabled.

We are assured that the Thunderer, which represents the third great type of war ships, is ready for sea, but tells from the Mediterranean, and already tells that her sister, the Devastator, is being docked to repair after a two year's cruise. If this is so, the Thunderer can only rank as a relief. Though we have more and better ships than any other power, we can not use the ships we have.

London, May 1.—The Roumanian war vessels Fulgor and Stafonolmar, and all the disposable Roumanian troops, moved to-day in the direction of Kalafat. Refugee families are arriving from Galatz, Ibrail and Guriovo.

Reuter's Bagnosa dispatch reports that all Mensulmans in Bosnia and Herzegovina, between sixteen and sixty, have been summoned to join the army in the provinces.

A Reuter telegram from Strasbourg says: The Emperor arrived here at 5 P. M.

Odessa has been declared in a state of siege.

The Russians have completely obstructed the Danube at the mouth of the Pruth.

Revolting and drilling is going on in Jeddah and all the towns of Arabia. Large numbers are volunteering everywhere.

The sheriff of Mecca sends the Sultan 4000 fully equipped troops.

The suspension of the Galos was caused by an article declaring the necessity of making as vigorous war on the administration as on Turkey, so as to suppress robberies, which were the principal cause of defeat in the Crimea.

The Sultan will not unful the standard of the prophet to arouse the Ottoman feeling till other means of defense fail.

The Times' correspondent at Bucharest writes: "We do not see beyond occupying certain strategic points. Delay is good policy for the Russians. Nevertheless a Russian officer informs the correspondent that Russia is willing to sacrifice 30,000 men in forcing the Danube should circumstances compel immediate action in that direction."

The Porte gives official notice of no intention of carrying on war on Servian soil. Russia appears to have given a similar assurance.

Mr. Loyal, British Minister, advised the Sultan not to unfurl the standard of the Prophet, as it would end all attempts to localize the war.

The Pope is receiving pilgrims. His general health has improved, but his physicians warn him against fatigue.

The Car has telegraphed to the Prince of Montenegro: "I am firmly resolved this time to realize the sacred mission of Russia and my predecessor. God will aid us."

The Vienna correspondent of the Times telegraphs as follows: As things look at present, the British government will possibly be the only one to return a regular, official answer to Russia's representation that she is acting in the interest and according to the wishes of Europe. The British answer may possibly indicate the limits within which England would not consider her interest threatened, and would therefore remain neutral.

The results of all this seems to be that for the moment at least, there is an end to anything like concert or even common ground of European policy, each power being intent upon its own interests.

Recruiting has been proceeding briskly lately; nearly every regiment in the service is full.

The military artificers at Woolwich were excited yesterday from regular monthly drill on account of emergency work, of

which they are engaged, namely: The repair and preparation of the wagons and ambulances constituting a field train.

Seven twelve-ton naval guns have been shipped to Portsmouth, and 400 tons of ammunition and arms are being shipped for Malta.

FRANCE, May 1.—The French Chambers reassembled to-day. In the Deputies Duc de Cazes, laying the yellow book on the table, said the present complications found France free from any engagement. Never during the last seven years had her relations been better. The language of the neighboring powers, left no room for their pacific sentiments on the Eastern question. Most absolute neutrality, guaranteed by most scrupulous abstention, will remain the basis of our policy.

London, May 1.—A Reuter telegram from Ragusa says: The first engagement since the expiration of the armistice yesterday. A Herzegovinian insurgent force attacked the Turkish vanguard near Nevegrad, killing it is stated, fifteen.

Corfu, May 1.—The iron clad Orlando, Mareb, Swiftsure, Devastation and Hotspur, of the British Mediterranean squadron, arrived here this morning.

May 1.—Seventeen steamers have reached Revel. Navigation is now open. Fifty steamers bound for Riga have put into Windaw.

Paris, May 1.—Noisy, anti-Catholic demonstrations were made this afternoon by the students before the various Catholic institutions. The police dispersed the crowds of students, three of whom were arrested.

Verailles, May 1.—In the Chamber of Deputies, this afternoon, M. Leblon gave notice that he would submit an interpellation as to what measures the government proposed to take to repress the ultramontane intrigues.

M. Mueh asked whether the government accepted the responsibility for the campaign of impure calumny which was being waged against the Catholics.

Minister Simon replied that the government accepted no responsibility with the exception of Christianism, which he would speak further on the subject next Thursday, which day was agreed to for debate on M. Leblon's interpellation.

The American Navy in the Bosphorus.

Some three weeks ago the Secretary of the Navy sent instructions to Rear Admiral John L. Worden, commanding the United States European fleet, to move his vessels up to the Bosphorus, and on his arrival there to ask permission of the Turkish authorities to go up to Constantinople.

Under existing regulations of the Turkish government, no vessels of war are allowed to enter the Golden Horn, without special permission. They are, however, permitted to enter the Bosphorus, where there is good anchorage and from whence they can send steam launches up to the city. There is no doubt but that Admiral Worden will be permitted to take his fleet up to the city at Constantinople. He has also been instructed to keep a close watch over American interests in the Mediterranean and in the neighborhood of Constantinople, especially pending the war between Russia and Turkey.

The Secretary of the Navy is disposed to reinforce the European fleet, not merely for the purpose of making a show of force in that quarter, but as a necessary measure to insure full protection to our interests there. He has, however, no money with which to put into commission any more vessels, and no vessels can be spared from other stations. He has asked the proper bureau officers for estimates as to the cost of putting eight more vessels of war in commission, with a view of augmenting the subject to Congress at the extra session of Congress in June, and asking for an appropriation for this purpose. Information just received at the Navy Department from the European fleet states that the Vandalia has started for the Bosphorus, and Admiral Worden would shortly follow with the other vessels of his fleet. The whole fleet consists as follows: The Trenton, flagship, carrying eleven guns and 424 men. The Marston, eight guns and 214 men. The Vandalia, eight guns and 103 men (not a full complement). The Alliance, six guns and 119 men. All of these are new vessels.

The Gettysburg, two guns and seventy-five men, is on special service in the Mediterranean, but will render any assistance required of her in looking after American interests. The Despatch, one gun and forty men, sails from Norfolk for Constantinople in a few days for special service under direction of the American Minister at that city.—Washington National.

Decorations Day.

Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, as commander-in-chief of the national organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, has issued the following general order in reference to decoration day: HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, Philadelphia, April 28, 1877.

In accordance with the annual custom observed as "memorial day" in commemoration of our dead comrades, it is fitting that we should turn aside from secular pursuits to do honor to those who have given the strongest testimony of patriotic devotion, and a general observance of the day through the active participation of the members of societies, the children of the various schools and the citizens generally is earnestly invited.

Every effort should be made to mark the last resting place of each soldier and sailor, and we should also remember with tenderness those who died away from home and kindred and now rest in distant or unknown graves. Each post will be the judge of the manner in which it may best perform this duty, but concert of action should be had wherever practicable. Wherever there are no posts of the Grand Army to lead in the good work of the commander-in-chief, in behalf of their surviving comrades, asks the citizens to take steps to decorate the graves of the gallant dead and secure a proper observance of the day.

By order of John F. Hartranft, commander-in-chief.

ROBERT B. BEATH, Adjutant General.

Trouble in Iberville.

The Baton Rouge Advocate of April 28 says: A riot occurred one day last week at Iberville, in Iberville, which for a short time, bid fair to become serious in its consequences. It is a difficulty which took place some days previously in the store of Mr. Babin, a colored train hand named Wade was shot and wounded, from the effects of which he died. A large number (over one hundred) negroes assembled at Iberville and raised a clamorous cry. The Nicholas justice of the peace, Mr. Ercia, did his duty, and with the assistance of white citizens who rallied to prevent bloodshed, succeeded in dispersing the crowd. All is quiet on the bayou, and the law will be allowed to take its course without recourse to mob violence.

Carpet-Baggers.

"It is not right to indulge in facinorae at the expense of the 'carpet-baggers.' They are just now a trifling unpopular, but they have been useful. They did the North a favor by going South, which should not be forgotten, and it seems now to be in their power to do the same for the South a favor by coming North. They are thus a double blessing. They originated what may be termed a currency in politics; a circulating medium, a legal tender much needed between different sections of the country. As they left us, they took little with them; they will return some of them—leaders like the busy bee, with the results of accumulation and frugality. They have done much to make a solid South."—Chicago Tribune.

We transfer the above paragraph to our columns to show how unjust a carpet-bagger at the North can be. For the editor of the Tribune is a carpet-bagger. The Western States are largely peopled by "carpet-baggers." The carpet-baggers of the West came from every country in the world, and from the older Atlantic States, North and South. They settled in great swarms upon the prairie farms, and gathered in the towns, villages and cities. They went to work like bees cultivating the soil, building houses and barns, and improving cities and towns. They have made the West what it is. During the slavery period there were very few carpet-baggers at the South. Those few were divided into two classes—teachers, men and women—and plantation overseers—men. The latter class prospered; they were esteemed in the exact ratio of their cruelty to the slaves. They were inferior in their devotion to the peculiar institution, only to the bloodhounds, and they were loved and respected by the oligarchs of the plantation only in the same ratio as their brute fellows. The other class, the teachers, men and women, were pariahs. They were insulted, proscribed, socially outlawed, persecuted in their persons and estates, and finally driven from the country or murdered. The South recognized and petted all the bad carpet-baggers that came among them, but ostracized and banished all the good ones. The result was the slow but sure decay of civilization and every branch of industry at the South. The West, on the other hand, discouraged the immigration of the depraved classes by punishing crime, and encouraged the immigration of the good and virtuous classes by recognizing and giving them a helping hand, and laboring for their welfare. The result was a wondrous growth in civilization and a marvelous material prosperity. In the West there was freedom of speech, a free press and complete freedom of political action; in the South there was neither. There was a full restriction to the press, an opposition to the custom of holding men in bondage; consequently all good carpet-baggers had to be suppressed, and all bad carpet-baggers encouraged and petted. It was fondly believed that the war, emancipation and free black suffrage had changed all this, and Northern men of political action to colonize the South, giving them a helping hand, and laboring for their welfare. The result was a wondrous growth in civilization and a marvelous material prosperity. In the West there was freedom of speech, a free press and complete freedom of political action; in the South there was neither. There was a full restriction to the press, an opposition to the custom of holding men in bondage; consequently all good carpet-baggers had to be suppressed, and all bad carpet-baggers encouraged and petted. 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