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Friday Morning, February 8.

A Good Bill.

Senator King, of Copiah, has introduced into the Senate an Act entitled "An Act to secure the payment of costs in criminal cases, and to provide for working the roads, and for other purposes," which so nearly embodies measures which the HERALD has advocated and urged for the last year or two, that we give a synopsis of its provisions. The first section provides for the appointment of road masters by the Supervisors, and directs how road hands shall be enlisted. The second section makes it the duty of Boards of Supervisors to file with the Clerk of the Board specifications of the several roads in the county districts, which shall be divided into as many contracts as may be deemed necessary, and let out to the lowest bidders by public outcry. The third section relates entirely to the duties of the road masters, in enforcing work on the roads by the hands enlisted for that purpose and by convicts from the county jail. The fourth section provides that the Sheriff shall not discharge from his custody any person on whom any fine or penalty has been imposed by the judgment of any Court, and, who, by such judgment is directed to stand committed until such fine or penalty shall be paid, or who shall be in custody by virtue of any process for such fine, or penalty, unless such fine or penalty be fully paid or secured, as directed; Provided, upon the certificate of any practicing physician and a member of the Board of Supervisors, that a prisoner is permanently disabled by disease or otherwise from the performance of manual labor, then said prisoner may be discharged in the manner now prescribed for the discharge of insolvent prisoners. The Board of Supervisors shall, from time to time, make such orders as they shall deem expedient, regulating the terms and conditions upon which private persons, may, with their consent, hire prisoners detained in custody for nonpayment of fines or penalties, and directing the distribution of such prisoners to the different road contractors of the county, and the prices to be paid for the labor of such prisoners, and the road hands. If such prisoner shall be hired out with his consent to a private person, such private person shall secure, upon the terms prescribed by the Board all the money for which said prisoner is detained, including jail fees, physician's fees, drug bills, clothing and costs of every kind, which may have accrued against him, and such person so hiring the prisoner shall have the right to return the prisoner at any time to the custody of the Sheriff and pay for the time he has had him, and cancel the obligation given for his hire; and the Sheriff shall, in case of any prisoner who shall not be hired within five days, make out duplicate detailed bills of all charges against said prisoner, including mileage at the rate of twenty cents per mile to the place of delivery, and deliver such prisoner, with one of the duplicates, to the contractor as required by the Board, taking his receipt for the same, and file the other duplicate with the Clerk of the Board, and the prisoner shall labor under the contractor until all charges and all subsequently accruing charges of every kind, including clothing and medical bills, shall be fully paid at the rate per diem stipulated by the Board and the contractor. The contractor may work such convict in iron waistband or to a ball and chain or in a chain-gang.

This section embraces the main feature of the bill, and we consider it one of the most important measures that could be brought before the Legislature—one that should be passed by both houses after mature deliberation and full discussion. The remaining sections of the bill we give in full:

Section 5. Be it further enacted, That the road master shall, on the first day of July, October, January and April, report under oath and in writing to said Board the condition of the roads in each of said contracts, whether the same has been kept in good repair during the preceding quarter, and whether the contractor has done the work required of him by the terms of his contract, and performed the duties required of him by law and the orders of said Board, and if the Board shall be satisfied that said contractor has fully discharged his contract, then warrants shall be issued upon the County Treasurer by order of the Board for one-fourth of the amount of said contractor's bid less the amount of the labor of said road hands and convicts. The road master shall be paid out of the county treasury, ——— dollars per day for all services not otherwise provided for in this Act; Provided, he shall not be paid in any one year, for per diem services more than—— dollars.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That when any convicted person shall have paid by his labor all of the fine, forfeiture, penalty, amercement, costs and charges against him, either upon hire to a private person, or by employment under a contractor, he shall be discharged from service, and the Board of Supervisors of the county shall cause to be paid all costs due to the officers, which have not already been paid to them by the county, and shall have that part due to the school fund, if any, credited to the proper account, and where the condition of any bond the taking of which is provided for in this Act, shall be broken, the said Board shall order it put in suit for the use of the proper county.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That two or more counties, by agreement between their respective Boards of Supervisors, may arrange to work all the prisoners and convicts of the agreeing counties on the roads of any one or more of said counties in the manner and upon the terms provided for in this Act.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That this Act take effect and be in force from and after the first day of January, A.D., 1879.

The Late Pope Pius X.

The Pope is dead! Such was the intelligence flashed throughout Europe, to Asia, and Africa, and across the Atlantic to America, on yesterday afternoon. It sent a thrill through all Christendom, and Catholic and Protestant alike will recognize in his death the loss of a good man, and in many respects, one of the most notable of the nineteenth century. The whole civilized world will watch with anxiety the changes and consequences of the entrance of another disturbing element into the confused affairs of Europe—the election of the Pope's successor, which now devolves on the Sacred College of Cardinals. The death of the Pope possesses a local interest for our numerous Catholic readers, and we therefore give a brief outline of his eventful career:

Pius IX (Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti) was born on the 13th of May, 1792, at Sinigaglia, in the ancient Duchy of Urbino, and was, therefore, in the 86th year of his age. His father, Count Geronimio Mastai-Ferretti, was Gonfalonier of Sinigaglia, and his mother, the pious Catevina, was a descendent of the noble family of Ferretti. His classical studies, which he began in 1803, were interrupted in 1808 by frequent attacks of epilepsy. In 1809 he went to Rome to study theology. Two of his uncles, the Bishop of Mantua and a Canon of St. Peter, were then in Rome. He returned to Sinigaglia in 1810, and continued his studies under the direction of his maternal uncle. In 1812 his name was placed by the French authorities on the list of the Italian guard which they were organizing at Milan, but he was excused from military service on account of his physical infirmity. The same cause thwarted his wish to join the Pope's "guard of nobles." In the Autumn of 1813 he attended, as a layman, the lectures of the Roman Academy. Soon afterward, his epileptic fits recurring less frequently, he was encouraged to resume his clerical costume, and was allowed to receive minor Orders. He was chosen, in 1818 by Monsignore (subsequently Cardinal) Carlo Odescalchi as a companion on a missionary excursion in the neighborhood of Sinigaglia. His zeal and talent in teaching the common people led Odescalchi to recommend him for ordination as sub-deacon. Pius VII. personally gave him permission to receive Priest's Orders in 1819, when he was appointed director of an institution called Tata Giovanni, or the education of poor boys. He was chosen in June, 1823, Secretary to Monsignore Muzi, apostolic delegate to Chili, where he ministered to the Indian population of the interior. On his return to Rome in June, 1825, he was made domestic prelate to Leo XII., and in December he became superintendent of the Hospital of St. Michael, on the right bank of the Tiber. In 1827 he was nominated Archbishop of Spoleto, and he created, at his own expense, charitable and industrial establishments like those which he had governed at Rome. In 1831 he induced a body of four thousand insurgents to give up their arms to him, obtained their pardon from the authorities, and governed for a time the provinces of Spoleto and Perugia. In 1832 he did much to alleviate the distress occasioned by severe earthquakes and he was made Archbishop of Imola. On the 23d of December, 1839, he was created Cardinal, and he was proclaimed as such on the 14th of December, 1840. When Gregory XVI., died, on the 1st of June, 1846, Cardinal Mastai-Ferretti was immediately designated by representative men of the moderate national party, as the most suitable successor. On June 16th, while the Austrian Cardinal, known to be unfavorable to his nomination, were still on their way to attend the Conclave in Rome, he was elected Pope.

One of the first acts of Pius IX. was to consult with Count Rossi on the reforms most likely to reconcile the papal sovereignty with the claims of Italian patriotism. The zeal with which His Holiness entered upon a course of reforms, the avowed object of which was to realize by successive steps the Giobertian ideal of a confederated Italy, aroused universal enthusiasm.

The popularity of the Pope did not begin to decrease, at least in foreign countries, until 1850 had almost expired. In December of that year, New York voted him an address of grateful sympathy and encouragement.

But at the very outset Pius IX. had honestly declared that he could yield no part of his prerogative as temporal sovereign if it would trammel his independent action of governing the Church. Austrian intrigues, and the excesses, in word and in deed, of the Republican party, after the French revolution of February, 1848, and finally the assassination of Rossi, on November 15th, 1848, together with the fact that on the next day the populace, the Civic Guard, the Gendarmerie, troops of the line, and the Roman Legion, besieged the Quirinal and forced the Pope, whose Secretary, Monsignore Palma, was shot down by his side, to accept a radical ministry, at length led Pius IX. to escape from imprisonment in his own palace, and, disguised as a simple priest, to seek refuge at Gaeta. Here he was received with great honor, and declaration of attachment and sympathy poured in upon him from all parts of the world.

He immediately issued a protest against the acts of the Revolutionary Government, and in February, 1849, he called upon the Catholic powers, particularly France, Spain, Austria and Naples, for armed assistance. Rome capitulated to the French forces on July 1st, 1849.

The Pope re-entered Rome on April 12th, 1850. Although he claimed a partial amnesty, his progressive tendencies had naturally enough, been checked, and the reactionary policy of the late Cardinal Antonelli, his Secretary for Foreign Affairs, became dominant in his councils.

On September 24th, 1850, Pius IX., by a letter apostolic, restored the Catholic hierarchy in England, making, in accordance with the reservation of the Catholic emancipation bill, no See at any city where there was a Bishop of the Established Church.

In 1854, he invited the bishops from all parts of Christendom to meet at Rome, and, with their consent, he formally defined the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception to be a dogma of the Catholic faith. The ceremony took place at St. Peter's, December 8th, 1854. Other important acts of his pontificate have been the conclusion of concordats with Spain, 1851; Baden, 1854, and Austria, 1855; all of which have since been revoked or annulled; the foundation at Rome of English and American colleges for theological students; a bull of excommunication, March 26th, 1860, and published with the usual formalities on March 29th, against all persons concerned in the invasion and dismemberment of his dominions; his reform of the great religious bodies, begun by the encyclical letter of June 17, 1847, and since consummated, so as to make the period of probation more protracted, and to raise the standard of discipline and intellectual training; the publication, December 8, 1864, of the encyclical *Quanta Cura*, and the accompanying *Syllabus*, or catalogue of propositions condemned by him at different times; the celebration, in 1869-70, of the first session of the Council of the Vatican, which ended with decreeing and promulgating the dogma of Pontifical Infallibility; the creation in the United States of a vast Catholic hierarchy, crowned in March, 1875, by elevating to the cardinalate Archbishop McCloskey, of New York; the conflict with the Russian Government, after 1863, in defense of the Polish Catholics; and the conflicts which took place within the German Empire and the Republic of Switzerland; the [illegible] of the Vatican; and, in 1877, the restoration of a hierarchy in Scotland, with the [illegible] of the English Government.

Pius IX. has conferred the honor of canonization upon more persons than any one of his predecessors. He completed the twenty-fifth year of his pontificate in June, 1871, and by reigning longer than any predecessor, he has contradicted the traditional words: *Non videbis annos Petri*—used at his coronation.

THE KING OF EAGLES.—Messrs. Levi Evans and Charles Borch, of Dodge county, Ga., killed, on the 15th inst., in Turnpike Swamp, an eagle whose wings measured nine feet from tip to tip. One of the feet of the eagle measured eight and three quarter inches when placed in a standing attitude.—[Savannah News.

IT is said that Japanese women don't know the use of pins. And if Japanese school boys don't know the use of bent pins, it must be admitted that they are growing up in fearful ignorance.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The House Engaged in Discussing the Agricultural Lien Law—Passage of an Act in Relation to Contested Elections.

The Senate Wasting Time and Indulging in a Great Deal of Nonsense in the Discussion of a Relief Measure.

Several Constitutional Amendments—The Exemption Laws Amended.

Special to the Herald:

Mississippi Legislature—Twenty-Sixth Day.

JACKSON, Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1878.

SENATE—AFTERNOON SESSION.

MESS COTTAGES AT OXFORD.

Senate met at 4 o'clock.

The consideration of the bill to establish mess cottages at Oxford University was resumed. Mr. McCaskill moved to table the motion to indefinitely postpone. Carried by a vote of 15 to 15, the Lieutenant-Governor voting yea.

Mr. Montgomery moved to re-commit. Lost. Mr Allen moved to strike out $10,000 and insert $3 000. Mr. McCaskill moved to table subject to call. Lost.

Mr. Thompson moved to re-commit the bill and amendments.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR.

A message from the Governor stated his approval of several Senate bills.

HOUSE—NIGHT SESSION.

House met at 7½ o'clock. Present 84, absent 36.

AGRICULTURAL LIENS.

The House resumed consideration of the special order, the report of the Special Committee on Agricultural Liens.

Mr. Gholson moved that a vote be taken on the adoption of the minority report, (Mr. Shand's substitute for the Committee bill) on Friday evening next at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Marshall, of Warren moved to strike out "9 o'clock," and insert "immediately after the close of the discussion." Adopted.

And Mr Gholson's motion as amended, was carried.

Mr. Spight offered amendments to the substitute of the minority.

The bill and amendments were discussed at length, a number of able and instructive speeches being made, as well as one or two amusing ones.

At 9½ o'clock, the House adjourned.

Twenty-Seventh Day.

SENATE.

JACKSON, Thursday, Feb 7 1878.

Senate met; Lieut.-Gov. Sims in the Chair.

Prayer by Rev. Dr Zealy.

Roll called. Absent: Messrs. Dowd and Hooker.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

On motion of Mr Furlong, the privileges of the senate were extended to Hon. Alex. H. Arthur, of Vicksburg, a former member of the Senate from Warren county.

A message from the House announced action on several bills.

A message from the Governor stated his approval of "an Act for the benefit of common schools in the city of Holly Springs."

A sealed communication was received from the Governor.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Act to repeal section 391 of Code, in relation to contested elections, and substitute a section in lieu thereof, with amendments, was taken up.

Mr. Lee explained the general objects of the bill.

Mr. Gibbs opposed the bill and amendments; he thought there was no particular necessity for a change in the present law.

Mr. Barry, author of the bill, pointed out the defects in the law, the merit and working of each amendment, and the necessity of them.

The bill, as amended, was passed.

NEW ASSESSMENT IN LAUDERDALE.

Act to provide for assessing lands in Lauderdale county. Laid on table subject to call.

PEDDLERS.

Act to repeal the proviso in sec. 1 of an Act to regulate the tax on privileges and to provide a uniform license system, approved March 1, in relation to peddlers and for other purposes. Amendment adopted, and bill passed.

DISCUSSION ON A RELIEF MEASURE.

Act for the relief of Mrs. Caroline Hester.

Mr Reynolds said this bill had been before the Finance Committee, and after examination the Committee thought the relief asked for should be granted. The case had enlisted his sympathy, and from the facts presented to the Committee, he espoused Mrs. Hester's cause, and hoped the Senate would pass the bill.

Mr Griffin opposed the bill. The same bill had been referred to the Committee on Claims, which reported adversely, and also had been before the Legislature for the last two or three sessions, each of which had declined to give the relief asked for. Senator Reynolds had advocated the bill, prompted by sympathy for Mrs. Hester, but he (Griffin) understood that the lady was not a widow, and therefore his sympathies were not touched as fully as if she were. At any time since this claim has been pending (three or four years) her husband could have gone before the Board of Supervisors and had the assessment corrected. If relief in this case was granted, hundreds of similar ones would be presented to the Legislature. It was in conflict with the financial policy of the state, and he would oppose the bill.

Mr. Morgan offered the following amendment, which was ruled out of order as not being germain to the subject:

Amend by adding: "Be it further enacted, That a vote of thanks be, and the same is hereby, tendered the whole Hester family, as a token of admiration on the part of the Legislature, of their unceasing perseverance."

Mr. Montgomery said the records would show that the lands which had been improperly assessed, really belonged to Mrs. Hester, and that her husband was hardly competent to attend to her business. However, Mr Hester had gone before the Board of Supervisors of Hinds county in 1874 and endeavored to have the taxes reduced. Poor lands, not worth $1 25 per acre, had been assessed at $15 per acre, and the Radical supervisors, anxious for large revenues had declined to make a reduction until 1875, when they reduced the valuation to $10 per acre. The present Sheriff of the county, and other responsible and impartial persons, were united in the opinion that the lands had been exorbitantly assessed. He hoped the Senate would pass the bill.

Mr. Reynolds again spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Pratt said this seemed to be a meritorious case. As a representative of the Republican party, he desired to make amends for their past misdeeds, and as they (the Radicals) had evidently assessed the property too high, a correction should be made. There had been a disposition to treat this matter lightly, and "laugh it out of Court," for instance one of his neighbors had written an amendment which he would read, as follows:

"It will not do for us to pester
The property of old Mrs. Hester."

He thought the matter should not be treated lightly, but that if the claim was a just one, and it seemed to be, it should be allowed

Mr. Gibbs said he based his support of the bill upon different grounds from that enunciated by other Senators, and gave his reason, viz: That it was a notorious fact that it had been as difficult to get a favorable report on a claim from our Finance Committee as it was to get a furlough from Gen. Bragg during the war, and as that Committee had made a favorable report upon this claim, he thought the Senate should adopt it without division.

Mr. McCaskill favored the bill.

Mr. Allen thought the claim was a just one—and whether the party asking relief was a man, woman or widow, should make no difference with the Senate—that justice should be given to every citizen of the State. It was well-known that he had never favored claims indiscriminately, but he thought this one meritorious, and that it should be allowed.

A motion to read the bill a third time prevailed.

Mr. Morgan moved that the bill be recommitted; there were about two hundred and fifty people in his District that would also need relief if this bill passed, and he did not want them to be writing to him that he was neglecting their interests.

A motion was then made to pass the bill.

Mr. Morgan made the point of order that the bill had not been engrossed.

The Chair ruled the point not well taken.

Mr. Morgan appealed from the decision of the Chair. Some discussion ensued, and the ruling of the Chair was sustained.

Mr. Reynolds moved the previous question on the passage of the bill, which was ordered.

The bill then passed; yeas 25, nays 9.

Mr. Morgan said the Senate had passed this bill on ex parte statements, and that, as the Senator from the Seventeenth had said, there were thousands of people in the State who were entitled to the same relief—they had also paid the high taxes under Radical rule. If this bill were rushed through and became a law, applications for relief would flow in from now until Gabriel blowed his horn. He had changed his vote for the purpose of moving a reconsideration of the vote whereby the bill passed, and to give Senators time to reflect.

Mr. Foote said, in explaining his vote, that every citizen of the State was entitled to relief if the present applicant was. Property was worth more several years since than it is now, and assessments were rightfully higher. However, if the Legislature undertook to correct the wrongs of Radical rule, and reimburse those who had paid exorbitant taxes, it would bankrupt the State.

Mr. Morgan moved to reconsider the vote whereby the bill passed, and have the motion entered on the Journal.

Mr Allen moved to table the motion to reconsider, which prevailed.

(And this settles it beyond resurrection.)

THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

Mr. McCaskill offered the following, which was adopted:

"Resolved by the Senate (the House concurring), That the Joint Standing Committee on Universities proceed as soon practicable to the State University at Oxford, and make a thorough inspection of the buildings, to ascertain what repairs are absolutely necessary to the same, and to inquire generally into the present condition of the University, the number of students in attendance, from what States they come; the number of law students, and the amount of money employed to maintain that department; and to report the result of their investigation to the Legislature."

THE ALABAMA CENTRAL ROAD.

A message from the House stated that that body recedes from it second amendment to "an Act to authorize the Alabama Central Railroad Company to locate and construct a Railroad in this State," etc.

DISPOSITION OF BILLS.

Act to amend an Act to amend the charter of Mississippi College. Passed.

Act to authorize Supervisors of Leflore county to establish free ferries on the Yazoo river. Passed.

Act to authorize Supervisors of Lawrence county to compromise a certain judgment. Indefinitely postponed.

Act to change the boundary lines of Lawrence and Lincoln counties. Passed.

Act to prevent the carrying of concealed weapons, and for other purposes. Select Committee reported a substitute. Tabled subject to call.

Act to prevent unlawful carrying of arms. Tabled subject to call.

Act to amend charter of Holly Springs Passed.

Act for relief of Miss Sallie E. Boyakin, a minor. Indefinitely postponed.

Act to provide for sales under judgments on mechanic's liens. Committee amendments adopted, and bill passed.

Act to provide for appointment of Tax Assessor for Copiah county. Indefinitely postponed.

Act to amend section 1 of an Act to regulate tax on privileges, etc., so far as the same applies to Vicksburg. Tabled subject to call.

Act to compel Boards of Supervisors to comply with section 2 of Act in relation to county finance. Indefinitely postponed.

Act to require Treasurer of Sumner county to set apart the Chickasaw School Fund received by him from the State Treasurer, for the exclusive benefit of that portion of Sumner county lying and being within the Chickasaw cession. Tabled subject to call.

ANOTHER RELIEF BILL.

Act for the relief of Mrs. H. E. Moore and her minor children.

Pending consideration of which, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

House met; Speaker Percy in the chair

Prayer by Rev. W. H. Watkins.

Roll called, present 101, absent 19.

On motion of Mr. Pegram, the privileges of the House were extended to Hon. A. H. Arthur, of Vicksburg.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

By Mr. Street: Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution in relation to special taxes for Court-houses, jails, and bridges.

Also, an Amendment in relation to subscription or loan by counties, cities and towns to corporations.

Both referred to Joint Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

APPROVED.

A message from the Governor stated his approval of a number of bills.

EARLY HOURS.

Mr. Spight gave notice that to-morrow he would move to change the Rule of the House so as to fix the time of meeting at 9½ o'clock a. m.

MEMORIAL.

Mr. Moody presented a memorial relating to division of Panola county into two Judicial districts.

THE EXEMPTION LAWS.

The House took up the special order, "an Act to amend the exemption laws of this State."

Mr. Street's amendment (published Thursday) was adopted by a vote of 47 to 41, absent 32.

Mr. Love moved to amend by striking out 5th section. Adopted by vote of 62 to 26.

Mr. Metts moved to amend by inserting additional section, as follows:

"Be it further enacted, That all property exempt by this Act from levy and sale, and all property heretofore exempt, shall become liable to seizure and sale whenever the owner is removing or about to remove from the State."

Mr. Tison moved to amend the amendment by inserting after "is" in second line from last, the words "disposing of or about to dispose of the same for money with a view of leaving the State."

The amendment as amended was adopted.

The bill then passed by a vote of 51 to 45.

A motion to reconsider and table, was carried by a vote of 49 to 45.

Mr. Marshall, of Warren, moved to amend the title so as to read "an Act to destroy the credit of the poor man and to give him in lieu thereof the delusive hope of having a cross-roads store and a farm." Tabled.

BILLS PASSED.

Act amendatory of an Act amendatory of and supplemental to an Act fixing the time and number of days for holding the various Circuit and Chancery Courts. Passed.

Act to authorize Supervisors of Clarke county to register outstanding warrants. Passed.

MORE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

By Mr. Love: Proposing an Amendment in relation to the term of office of members of the Legisture.

Also proposing an Amendment in relation to the term of office of county officers. Both referred to the proper Committee.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

A message from the Governor was received, and referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS.

Mr. McSwine presented a petition of citizens of Montgomery and Carroll counties in relation to sale of seed cotton, etc.

COMPENSATION OF CIRCUIT CLERKS.

Act to provide reasonable compensation for Circuit Clerks in criminal cases.

Mr. Street moved to table the bill. Lost.

Mr. Spight moved to amend by striking out $300 and inserting $300.

Mr. Cook moved to amend the amendment by striking out $200 and inserting $100.

Pending consideration of which, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. C.

The Anderson Trial—Wells's Bond—The Verdict.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—In the Anderson trial, Judge Whitaker opened Court this morning and took a recess to prepare his charge to the jury.

Before recess the Court referred to an article in a morning paper which stated that Wells had said he could give any amount of bail, but had not made up his mind yet. The Court stated if this was true it would raise the bond up to $20 000 again. The Sheriff was instructed to see Mr. Wells about the remarks said to have been indulged in by him. Wells explains as follows:

"NEW ORLEANS PARISH PRISON, Feb. 7.—Mr. H. C. Castellanos, Dear Sir: I have just learned with surprise that I am reported as saying I could give bail in the sum originally fixed, but that my object in not doing so is for the purpose of forcing the State to trial during this month. This is not true, and I am not accountable for an unauthorized publication. I have intrusted my case with you and associates, and I have been guided only by your advice. As my health is impaired, I hope you will continue your efforts to release me from further imprisonment. With high regard, your obedient servant,

(Signed.) J. MADISON WELLS."

At 9:20 p.m., Judge Whittaker finished the reading of his charge to the Jury and they retired. The Court-room was cleared, and even the attorneys for the defense had left, nobody expecting a verdict, almost everybody believing the result would be a mistrial. At 10:10 p.m., a loud knock came from the Jury room, which was promptly answered by a Deputy Sheriff, who went at once to the Jury room and returning quickly, startled the Judge, who, with some gentlemen and the reporters, was in his private office, with the news that the Jury had agreed upon a verdict. The counsel were sent for and Judge Cullom, of the defense, having arrived, Court was opened again at 10:40 and the jury brought down and called. About forty persons were present. Judge Whitaker asked the foreman the usual questions, when the verdict was given to the Clerk. Gen. Anderson was deathly pale, twisting nervously the head of his cane between his fingers. Their verdict was as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7, 1878.—We find Thomas C. Anderson guilty, and recommend him to the mercy of the Court.

(Signed) W. P. CONVERSE,
Foreman of the Jury.

The defense asked for the polling of the jury. Each Juror, after his name was called, was asked: "Is this your verdict, 'guilty and recommended to the mercy of the Court?'" all answered in the affirmative. The jury was then discharged, and the prisoner remanded to await the sentence of the law. A few of Anderson's friends at once surrounded him and saw him off to jail.