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Friday Morning, April 26.

A MAD DOG was recently killed in Meridian.

THE Natchez, Jackson and Columbus Railroad is completed nearly forty-three miles, and the work goes bravely on. Vicksburg will wake up after awhile.

THE Meridian Mercury thinks the HERALD is too much of a Hayes Democrat. Because we did not fall into Howe's wake, and agree with that South-hater, Conkling, the Mercury thinks we have become decidedly Hayesey.

THE Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Times says Senator Bruce has worked earnestly and intelligently for the levee interests of the South, and deserve the thanks of the Southern people for his efforts in this direction.

COL. F. T. COOPER, a prominent journalist of this State, recently delivered in Jackson a masterly and eloquent temperance speech. The vineyard is large and the laborers are few, and Col. Cooper's effort should be imitated by others in all parts of the State.

THE Crystal Springs Monitor now says that its informant only meant that the Legislature had received free passes from the railroads, and construed that to mean bribery. The violent article in the Monitor was based on a very slender foundation, if that is all there is of this charge.

THE Upper Mississippi, the Missouri, and the Tennessee rivers are all coming out at flood tide. This will probably raise the Mississippi at this point as high as it has been at any time this season. We do not, however, anticipate any damage to the valley lands, as the river had fallen far within its banks, and the Ohio is only in fair boating order.

Mr. Money and the Pacific Railways.

In a recent letter to his paper, the Memphis Avalanche, Col. Kellor has the following about Hon. H. D. Money:

He is for a Southern Pacific railroad bill. He will vote for a bill providing for the extension of the Texas and Pacific road, provided there is no provision made for building a line by aid of the Government to Vinnita, and provided also there shall be an extension of the road to the Mississippi river, preferring Vicksburg, of course. He is opposed to giving to Colonel Scott the whole line from Texas to the Pacific coast, and favors giving the right of way and land grants to Huntington from Fort Yuma to El Paso. In other words, he will support a bill as described in the Avalanche, providing for Huntington and Scott, for Vicksburg and Memphis, to jointly construct a line from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean.

Will the Southern members of Congress agree to support such a bill? Will a majority of them agree to do so? The Tennessee delegation will likely agree on Memphis as the eastern terminus of a Southern Pacific. The Mississippi delegation will insist on Vicksburg. Why not secure to both a direct connection to the Pacific coast?

Mr. Huntington frankly states he will unite with a majority of the Southern members and give whatever measure the South agrees upon his whole support, in and out of Congress. This is on the basis of conceding to him so much of the Southern Pacific route as lies between Fort Yuma and El Paso, with right of way and land grant as substantially proposed in a former bill reported by Lamar.

As the above presents Mr. Money's position in a better light than it has been hitherto viewed, we gladly give it a place in our columns. We still think, however, that Mr. Money should stand by the Texas Pacific, as a large majority of Southern Congressmen are doing.

"DON'T you find that it hurts your lawn to let your children play on it?" asked a friend of a suburban the other day. "Yes," answered the gentleman addressed, "but it doesn't hurt the children."—[Boston Transcript.

Is the South Too Solid?

This is the question that leading Southern Democrats should ask themselves. It is now evident that the Northern Democrats are as much opposed to doing the South justice in public enterprises as the Republicans are. If the Texas Pacific Railroad is not soon begun, it will be on account of the opposition of Northern Democrats. If there is no aid given to preserve the rich Mississippi Valley from overflow, we may know that Northern Democrats are to blame for it. It is just possible that the South is a little too solid. The Northern Democrats seem to think that they have a bill of sale of the whole South, and they act accordingly. If we point out to them that millions have been spent on Northern railways, rivers, harbors, etc., and insist that the smallest justice requires that the South should be given enough at least to develop a little of her wealth, they give us a huge dish of bosh about the grand old doctrine, and bid us beware lest we injure the party. We are growing weary of this. We are beginning to ask ourselves what would be the effect if five or six Southern States should take it into their heads to cast their Presidential Electoral votes in 1880, where they would do the most good. Many conservative, earnest Republicans actually seem more favorable to Southern development than do some of the Northern Democrats. It may be necessary for the South to reflect a little if the Democrats of this Congress continue to give us a stone when we ask for bread—persist in treating us with barefaced injustice, when we ask only a mite as compared to what the North has received. We are aware that they consider us bound to their chariot wheels, and that they have already calculated upon the "Solid South" for 1880. We warn them that the South can and will break any bonds that binds her to men who, while claiming to treat her justly, deny to her everything but *advice*. The South has local self-government, but she gained it herself. Mississippi threw off the yoke, and Louisiana and South Carolina followed her example. When South Carolina was making her grand campaign against scoundrelism and Southern Radicalism, Hampton appealed to Northern Democrats to aid him, even if they could do ever so little. Instead of aiding him they shunned him, and *advised* him to be careful lest he should injure "the party." This is a matter of history that Gov. Wade will verify at any time. By Heavens, we are growing sick of advice. If to treat us as equals and to do right will injure the party, we are beginning to imagine that the party is too easily injured ever to be of any benefit to us. There are a half dozen States in the South that the least thing will throw either way in 1880, especially since President Hayes has tried to act so fairly toward us, and we beg to inform the Northern Democrats that they must not consider the South solid in their service, no matter how badly they treat us. The Southern people will do a good deal of thinking for themselves after Congress adjourns, and the citizens of some of the Southern States may possibly decide that the South is just the least bit too solid.

In the Interest of Education

Mr. Chalmers, by unanimous consent, introduced the following bill:

A BILL to educate colored teachers in the State of Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of ten thousand dollars per annum be and the same is hereby, appropriated, from the proceeds of the sales of public lands, to Alcorn University, of Mississippi, to be paid by the Treasurer of the United States in quarterly installments to the President of said University upon his draft therefor; and that each Senator and each Representative in Congress from Mississippi shall be authorized to appoint cadets to said University from the colored youth of the State upon the same terms and conditions as cadets to West Point are appointed, who shall be clothed, fed, and educated free of charge at said University, and who shall teach colored schools in Mississippi for the period of two years after their graduation, provided their services are needed, for the compensation allowed by law for teachers in said State.

Views of a Member of the Syndicate.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Geo Bliss, before the Committee on Banking and Currency, stated he was a member of the Syndicate. The Syndicate had purchased $10,000,000 4½ per cents outright; their option to take more would cease when the Syndicate failed to take $5,000,000 per month. Bliss saw nothing to prevent specie payments after the first of January. He thinks Englands and France will facilitate measures for resumption.

The Deer Creek Country.

ITS FERTILITY, BEAUTY, AND ADVANTAGES — TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES ALL THAT IS NEEDED TO MAKE IT "A LAND OF PURE DELIGHT."

THE PEOPLE ANXIOUS FOR RAILROAD CONNECTION WITH VICKSBURG — A RAILROAD MEETING; PROPOSITION OF L. A. CAMPBELL & CO.; SOME OF THE RESOLUTIONS.

ROLLING FORK, April 23, 1878.

Editor of the Herald:

This Deer Creek country is decidedly the most inviting portion of the State. To those who have seen it, the statement will not be a surprise, but there are those in Vicksburg, where the roar of the cannon during the seige was distinctly heard by the inhabitants of this region, who to-day have an idea that this is a regular, old swamp country, with now and then a fertile and improved place, the balance being a jungle similar to a large portion of Mississippi swamp lands. There could not be a more erroneous idea. In all the country there is not a finer body of lands. Considering its inaccessibility and the habits of the Southern people in neglecting to beautify and improve their farms, one is surprised more than he can express, at the magnificent view which presents itself as he passes these broad and fertile plantations stretching away back to the woods, often a mile away. If to the scene were added such aids as nice orchards, symmetrical fences, neat and modern houses, with nice yards and gardens, and presentable barns, it is doubtful if one could find anywhere on this Continent a region more attractive. Even without these aids, its natural advantages and beauties are so great that one wonders it could have so long remained unimproved. In the sense of Mississippi improvements, it is *highly* improved, but in the sense of what improvements are where people think of other things than cotton, and in view of its great capacity in this direction, very little seems to have been done, after simply clearing up, save what nature herself has done. But the day is not far distant, I think, when this section will be the garden spot of the South. Not only the garden spot, for it is that now, but a cultivated and beautiful garden through which the citizens of your city will one day whirl in comfortable cars on picnic and May day excursions. Let the whistle of the locomotive once scream through these valleys as it draws its rich loads of freight and people between its termini, and the transformation which will take place here will astonish the most sanguine. The material upon which to base such transformation is unquestionably superior to any other spot in the United States not already under a high state of improvement, and it is unreasonable and impossible that in the present advancement this very inviting spot shall not very soon answer to the touch of improvement till its oldest inhabitant would barely recognize it any more.

On last Sabbath I was treated to a ride of nine miles down Little Deer Creek from here, and while I was constantly expressing my delight at the view presented to me, I was told that the view above was much better and the scene more enchanting. I had planned to go up there to-day but a terrific rain storm prevented, and I was debarred the pleasure. I write this in the earnest belief that I will not have to wait long before I can go there by cars, leaving Vicksburg in the morning and returning the same day.

On arriving here we found the people talking railroad and anxiously canvassing their chances of soon having one. They appreciate the advantages that would accrue to them, and while they have slight differences as to the manner of extending aid towards an enterprise that would give them a road, are unanimous in their feeling to donate every dollar they can spare for the accomplishment of such an object. They feel shut out from the world. Even now, when they have good navigation, a trip to Vicksburg and back occupies from four to five days and costs them nearly as much as a trip from Vicksburg to Saint Louis and back. A gentleman owning a fine plantation above here, who resides at Canton, in this State, declared, in a public meeting, that he could make the trip to New York in less time, with less expense and with greater comfort than he could to his plantation here. On the lower part of this Creek the plantations are nearly entirely shut out from the world. They have not enough water for the little steamboats, their roads leading to the landings on the rivers become impassable, their cotton lies at their gins waiting shipment, interest is eating into them, the price is declining, and away into the Spring, when they ought to be planting their new crop, a little dinky of a steamboat crawls up to their places, and perhaps after the cotton has laid at the landings till greatly damaged, and goes into market with the stigma of "bad order" attached to it to offer an excuse to unfaithful merchants to "go for" it, the boat charges outlandish prices for tranportation, so that in the end, the planter feels thankful anything is left him to pay for all his labor and anxiety. One intelligent planter declared he lost $2,500 this year by not having a railroad, and this estimate did not include the decline of $10 per bale from the date his cotton was ready for market and the date on which it reached market. Persons desiring to travel, often hang around the landings waiting, under the most uncomfortable circumstances, for tardy steamboats, and on returning, are often tumbled out in the dead of night, in the rain and mud, in many cases being compelled to foot it to their homes across the swamps. The receipt of freights is uncertain; the charges, on account of the difficulties of navigation, necessarily high; the landing charges and insurance enormous; while, very often, the cost of hauling from landings on the Mississippi and Sunflower is greater than the entire freight would be by rail from Vicksburg. All in all, the great wonder is that a railroad up here was not built years and years ago, and the failure to build it can be accounted for only on the theory that the country has been too full of Wilkins Micawbers, waiting for something to turn up.

On Monday evening a railroad meeting was held at the Church here, and was organized by the selection of Col. W. D. Brown as Chairman and your correspondent as Secretary. After Col. Brown had stated the object of the meeting to be to entertain and discuss a proposition from Mississippi gentlemen to build a railroad from Vicksburg to the northern boundary line of Sharkey county, under certain conditions, C. E. Wright, Esq., presented the proposition of Messrs. L. A. Campbell & Co., agreeing to build the road upon the county entering into a compact to issue the road $75,000 in bonds bearing six per cent. interest and payable in twenty years, to be issued upon the completion of the road through this county. Mr. Wright took occasion to vouch for the ability of the gentlemen making the proposition, and to express his belief that if it were soon accepted, and Vicksburg should do a part commensurate with the advantages she would derive from this road, the road would be in operation to this point by the first of next January. Mr. Wright has long been an earnest advocate of railroads, as you all know, and I was not at all surprised at the interest he manifested at this meeting, but, in truth, I was agreeably taken aback by the very able manner in which he depicted the advantages that would result to the people of this favored region by the building of a railroad. I had come up here on tournament business, and had not thought much of the subject of railroads one way or the other, but I caught the infection from the people here, and believe I would rejoice as much as any of them at the consummation of their wishes.

At this meeting, Col. Brown, Mr. Casey, Dr. Hall, and Mr. Cameron discussed the subject pro and con, and in an earnest manner, which showed it was a subject of vital interest to them, and while, as I said before, there was some diversity of opinion as to what to do to secure the road, there was a hearty unanimity in the sentiment that every one wanted the road, and wanted it badly. Among the resolutions offered, and which were unanimously adopted, were the following:

Resolved, That this meeting is heartily in favor of the speedy building of the Memphis and Vicksburg Railroad through this county, and that we are willing to tax ourselves to the highest reasonable limit for the purpose of aiding in said work.

Resolved further, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Board of Supervisors of Sharkey county submit to the voters thereof, at as early a day as practicable, the question of aiding said road upon such plan and such terms as may hereafter be deemed advisable.

Dr. Hall was appointed a Committee to present the resolutions to the Board of Supervisors, and to confer with them on the points covered by the resolutions, and also to arrange for a general railroad meeting on the day the Board will first be in session. The enterprise will have many earnest workers up here, but certainly none more industrious or effective than Col. Brown, who declares that if the enterprise fails he will feel like pulling up stakes and getting out into the world. The people here want to become linked with Vicksburg, and do not hesitate in their belief that she will do everything she consistently can to have this road. They want a market nearer at home than New Orleans, and I feel sure that if this road were built Vicksburg would, in a short time, transact nine-tenths of the business of this almost inexhaustable country. The reasons why the road should be built are so numerous and appear so palpable to me that I feel I ought to apologize for occupying your space in mentioning them, but I drifted off the Tournament and will have to ask you to allow me to be heard on that subject in a letter which I shall write aboard the boat as we run down to-morrow, it being the intention of the Vicksburg pleasure-seekers to return home by the Fair Play, which is to pass the landing sometime to-morrow. It is to be hoped we wont have to wait around in the woods at the landing all day before being picked up.

B. H. P.

The Adherents of Lerdo Preparing for a Big Revolution in Mexico.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A special from San Antonia, Texas, says: The better class of Mexicans in the city are very much excited over Mexican affairs, and all are in sympathy with the contemplated movement against Diaz. The presence of Gen. Escobedo in Galveston, and the various telegrams he is sending to different parts of the State, indicate business of a serious nature. Col. Paul John T. Macharra, now here, yesterday received a commission as Brigadier General from Lerdo. It is said that this officer and Escobedo are procuring arms and munitions for the Lerdoists. Great secrecy is maintained but enough can be seen here to warrant the belief that a great rebellion will occur in Mexico at no distant day.

Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of Daniel Swett, Passed by the Session of the Presbyterian Church, Vicksburg, Miss.

WHEREAS, It hath pleased our Heavenly Father, who doeth all things well, to remove from our midst our beloved brother and co-worker, DANIEL SWETT, a Ruling Elder of this Church for twenty years; and, whereas, the session of said Church in special meeting convened, desiring to testify their respect for the memory of their deceased brother, do

Resolve, 1st, That in the death of our venerable and beloved co-laborer, we recognize the chastening hand of the Lord, and bow submiesively to His Holy will, feeling assured that "what is our loss is our brother's eternal gain."

Resolve, 2d, That we as office bearers in the Church, do cherish a lively recollection of and do bear cheerful testimony to the unfeigned love and zeal of our late associate for the Church of which he was an overseer; that he carried her wants and interests constantly upon his mind, and had a heart to feel her every woe; rejoicing when she rejoiced, and weeping when she wept.

Resolve 3d, That we esteem our deceased brother and associate very highly for his works sake, and his many labors of love; for his wisdom in council, his unswerving fidelity to the trusts his Lord and the Church had committed to his hands; for his liberality; for his many Christian graces, and for that he filled the Gospel standard of measure of a Christian, setting us, his survivors, an example of Christian excellence worthy of our best efforts to imitate.

Resolve 4th, That these proceedings be spread upon the minutes of session, be published in the Vicksburg papers, and Southwestern Presbyterian, and that a copy of same be sent to the family of the deceased.

Death of Randolph Barnes.

HIS CONFESSION IN REGARD TO THE MURDER OF NEVILLE.

Randolph Barnes, who has for some time past been in a dying condition, breathed his last yesterday forenoon in his cell in the county jail. His death was caused by consumption, accelerated by remorse. In his dying confession, which he made voluntarily, and which was committed to writing by Mr. Heman Denio, Barnes stated that Neville was killed by Stephen Greer; that he murdered him with a dray pin, and that the deed was done in the middle room. He did not see Greer strike the blow, but was told by Greer a few moments before it occurred that he intended to kill Neville. After Nebille was dead, Greer called Barnes and Lewis Wilson inside the ice-house, and they assisted him in carrying the body out and laying it on the pavement, where it was found next morning. Neither Barnes nor Lewis Wilson witnessed the killing. He further stated in his confession that he was aware of his impending dissolution—he knew that no bodily harm could come to him during the short time he had to live, that he believed in the existence of a God, and that he would call Him to witness, (with the certainty of eternal suffering awaiting him if he testified falsely,) that he told the truth regarding the murder of Neville. Barnes says that Greer told him his motives for killing Neville to be the latter's improper intimacy with his (Greer's) wife, and that he (Barnes) considered that to be sufficient provocation for any man to take the life of another. About twenty minutes after the conclusion of his confession Randolph was a corpse. Thus passed away one of the actors in one of the most bloody tragedies that has ever stained the criminals annals of Vicksburg.

THE following is a late special dispatch to the New Orleans Times:

The Republican Congressional Committee is holding meetings and getting ready for the next canvass. The secrets of the Committee are guarded with uncommon care, but it is known that a thorough reorganization is to be made. Especial attention is given to the South, particularly Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. The Republican party in those States is thought to have elements of vitality left, and everything possible will be done to stimulate it. In close districts in Louisiana and Mississippi the Committee will not advise the nomination of a Republican ticket, but suggest that "independent" candidates be encouraged to run, for whom the colored vote should be cast. This plan is strongly recommended by leading Republicans, in at least two districts in Louisiana, one in Mississippi, two in Alabama, and one in Georgia. They think South Carolina is a hard nut to crack, and will not waste much money or time on it. The Committee, however, has great hopes of Louisiana. From reports made to it, the opinion is that the Republicans have a fair chance to carry at least two of the districts that are now Democratic, besides holding the one they have. The administration is informed that there is great dissatisfaction among certain Democratic leaders at the course of things, and that a judicious use of money and some patronage would make such a split as would be beyond healing.

As has been said, it is not the policy of the Republicans to nominate straight-out men of their own party when the result is at all doubtful, but, to foment disagreements among the Democrats and cast their votes for the candidate with whom a confidential understanding will be considered. No particular effort will be made to carry the legislative districts in the States named, but everything will be concentrated on the election of "Independents," who will vote with Republicans whenever they are needed.

Congressional Nominations.

CIRCULAR FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC-CONSERVATIVE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Jadkson Clarion.]

ROOMS OF THE STATE EX. COM., OF THE DEM. CON. PARTY, JACKSON, April 24, 1878.

The Congressional Executive Committee of the Democratic-Conservative party, of the several Districts of this State appointed by the District Conventions last held, are respectfully requested to meet as early as practicable, at such times and places as may be designated by the Chairmen thereof, for the purpose of calling Conventions to nominate candidates for Congress at the approaching election on the first Tuesday, the 5th day of November next.

E. BARKSDALE,
Ch'n State Ex. Com.

MARION SMITH, Sec'y.

State exchanges will please notice.

Ghost of '76.

A CONFESSION AS TO HOW FLORIDA WAS CARRIED FOR HAYES.

JACKSONVILLE, April 23.—McLin, the Secretary of State under Stearns, and L. G. Dennis, of Alachucha county, have made confessions, in writing, of the frauds in 1876, by which Florida was carried for Hayes. Dennis covers fully all the details of the Archer precinct frauds, which played so important a part before the Returning Board. He says 214 names were put in the return of Archer after the voting. McLin's confession is said to cover all the transactions before the State Canvassing Board. These confessions were in the hands of the present Secretary of State (Blaxham), and have been forwarded to Washington. After Dennis made the confession eleven indictments against him for fraud in Alachucha and Levy counties were nolle prosequied. McLin, it is said, was rewarded but how is not known.

Mediation Believed be be a Failure, and Consequently the Russians are Pushing Operations in the Neighborhood of Constantinople.

LONDON, April 25.—The growing belief in the failure of mediation in Eastern troubles continues to depress the stock markets. There has been a general fall in prices. Russian securities are down another cent.

The negotiations regarding the Congress and withdrawal of the British fleet and Russian troops from near Constantinople led to no result, and it is also considered very unfortunate that Prince Bismarck and Prince Gortschakoff have fallen ill at this critical juncture.

In the uncertainty of the issue of the "pour parlers" the Russians are doing their best to strengthen their position, and advices from various sources concur that there are considerable movements of troops toward Constantinople as well as Gallipoli.

According to a letter in the Vienna Political Correspondence from Tchaldaja, about thirty miles north-west from Constantinople, 2,000 sappers and 8 000 infantry, are at work there turning and completing lines thrown up by the Turks along the whole line from Hademkoi to Derkos on the Black Sea. Four smaller redoubts have been enlarged, and five new ones constructed. There still remain a good many of the siege guns belonging to the Turks; these are far from sufficient to arm the intended works, but one hundred heavy guns and thirty mortars are expected to arrive from Odessa.

A Number of Polish Emigrants Leave South America in Disgust.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—The schooner Paul Seavey, Capt. Young, arrived at the Passes this morning, from Laguayra, South America, bringing as passengers two hundred and sixty-two emigrants, originally from Poland, who went to South America to form a colony, but after they had made improvements on their lands the Government removed them to another locality, and becoming discouraged at the prospect of not being permitted to enjoy the fruits of their labors, they besought Captain Young, master of the Seavey, to take them back to Poland. Not succeeding in this, they embarked with him for New Orleans. The vessel is now being towed up to the city. The probabilities are that they will remain in this State.

Golden Cake.

Two cupfuls of sugar, butter size of an egg, well mixed; the yolks of eight eggs beaten to a stiff froth, one cupful milk, three cupfuls flour, with one teaspoonful DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER sifted through it, flavor, add the eggs last. Bake in small pans.

A Fictitious Turkish Circular.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.—It is now certain the circular which it was stated on the 12th inst., had been sent by the Porte to representatives abroad, recognizing the treaty of San Stefano as a result of war, expressing a determination to loyally carry out its terms, but at the same time, saying the Porte would regard as opportune any modification which might be made, and pledging the Porte to carry out the projected reforms, was not sent out by the Porte, nor is any circular, whatever, regarding the San Stefano treatey to be issued.