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THE Summit Sentinel gives a glowing account of the crops of that portion of the State.

THE Color Line is bothering the Louisiana Radical party. The white Rads want all the offices.

THE warehouse of J. F. Powell & Co., of Yazoo City, was destroyed by fire on Thureday night.

COL. FRANTZ, the editor of the largely circulated and ably-conducted Brandon Republican, is in the city.

THE Kemper Herald thinks there will be no strong opposition to the re-election of the Hon. H. D. Money to Congress.

THE President says the Radical party of Louisiana is divided into a half dozen different factions, and it is very hard for him to decide whom to appoint. The Radical party of Louisiana are all unanimous on one point, they all want office. This is what confuses Mr. Hayes.

A STORY is related of a boy out West who having read in a dime novel of a man who escaped from Indians by jumping off a bluff two hundred feet high, attempted to imitate the feat in a small way by jumping off a bluff only forty feet high. He is now able to get around on crutches quite easily.

MR. H. H. MOORE, Deputy Sheriff of Warren county, deposited about ten thousand in Treasurer Hemingway's bank yesterday. He is one of the best officers in the State, and carries a heavy responsibility on his shoulders, but he is able to bear it, and a man would have difficulty in finding a flaw in his management of the office.—[Clarion.

JEFF. DAVIS reviewed the government troops at the capital of Mexico the other day. The Mexican press, coincidentally, as it were, instantly assumed a hostile tone against the United States.—[Washington Republican.

An odd coincidence, since it was Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, a Major General of Volunteers in the United States Army during the war, and a Colonel in the Regular Army, who reviewed the troops at the Capital of Mexico.—[N. O. Times.

Sheep Raising.

Raymond Gazette.]

The more we hear and the more we read about the success attendant upon the raising of sheep in this State, the greater is our wonder that more of our people do not engage in it. It requires little or no preparation, no special farm arrangements, no costly outlay, nor is there an acre of land in Hinds county outside of the swamps that would not answer for sheep range.

We hear of a man in Rankin county who started with a flock of a half a dozen sheep less than a half dozen years ago. He has been eating good mutton ever since—has sold sheep—has clothed his family from the sale of wool—and to-day has over 500 sheep on his place, worth $2 50 a head.

And to-day there is a successful farmer within 4 miles of Raymond, who, four years ago, bought two lambs, for which he paid $5. From this commencement he has had these results: 1. He has brought to his table 11 good mutton. 2. He has sold 9 head, for which he received $26. 3. He sold wool the first year to the amount of $6; the second year to the amount of $13; the third year to the amount of $18; and now has his fourth year's clip, worth about $20—total for wool, $57. And 4. His flock now numbers 38 head of sheep. And it has all been done with but a trifle of attention and labor, and without expense.

We must repeat, that it is strange that any farmer who is at all settled, can afford to do without a flock of sheep.

But we have heard it said that we cannot raise sheep and dogs too. Possibly not. Then let us dispense with the dogs; and they will be dispensed with if the farmers of the country ask it. The dogs in Hinds county now consume more than 25,000 additional sheep would consume. Can we afford longer to feed the dogs and do without the sheep? Our debating societies, and we believe we have a remnant of them still in the county, (though in a languishing condition,) would do well to discuss this question; and the discussion, if found interesting, might be adjourned from the debating society to the Grange.

The Memphis and Vicksburg Railroad.

We are glad to be able to inform the citizens of Vicksburg and of Sharkey county, that steps have been taken which will insure the building of a railroad through Sharkey county from this city, provided the vote asked of the city and county shall be favorable. At the next meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen a direct proposition, we are informed, will be made, and the Board will be requested to take the proper steps to have this proposition submitted to the voters of the city at the ensuing election. As soon as practicable a proposition will be submitted to Sharkey county also. The leading features of the proposition that the company wish submitted to the voters of this city, we are informed, are as follows: the city will be asked to agree to give to the road *on its completion to Rolling Fork*, in Sharkey county, one hundred thousand dollars in bonds bearing 8 per centum interest per annum until paid, and to give the road the right of way through the city to the Compress. On their part the company will agree to construct the road to Rolling Fork *from the city*; they will agree not to pro rate against the city in favor of any individual, steamboat, railroad, or corporation in the transportation of freight and passengers; they will agree to locate the depot at any suitable place they can get in the city, said location of the depot to be at some point north of Clay street, and they will agree that the road shall never be operated in any way to militate against the interests of the city. The first thing in this proposition that strikes the attention of our readers is the absence of all risk as far as the city is concerned. If the company fail to build the road, the city will have assumed no obligation whatever. The completion of the road to Rolling Fork is a prerequisite to anything asked of the city. It seems to us that this enterprise is so plain, honest and simple that all can understand it, and the only thing for the voters to decide is whether or not the benefits to be derived will be commensurate with what the road asks of the city. We have often shown some of the benefits the city would derive from this road, but there are others to which we have not referred, and we believe there are many that no one can refer to, for they will not be discovered until after the road is constructed. The first glorious effect the road would have would be the complete and entire restoration of confidence in the future of Vicksburg. With this valuable road in operation, the depot located in the northern part of the city, and a good portion of the rich valley trade secured, there would be such a revival of energy and confidence as was never witnessed in this city before. The building of the Natchez road by that city, through a comparatively poor section of country, has given new life to her, and she threatens to outstrip Vicksburg in the race for prosperity. The building of the Deer Creek road would, we feel satisfied, enhance the value of real estate in this city at least one million dollars; it would increase business in all lines of trade fully one-third; it would tie to us forever the richest long staple cotton-producing country on the face of the globe. To gain all these immense benefits, what is Vicksburg asked to do? She is not asked to risk one dollar. She is only asked to aid, to a very small extent, after it is in successful operation, an enterprise worth to her every year at the very lowest calculation tenfold what she is asked to give it. She will not have to provide one dollar to carry out her agreement until one year after the trains are running to Rolling Fork, as it will be that long before the first year's interest on the bonds fall due, and thereafter she will only have to provide eight thousand dollars a year. We have heard the best merchants in the place declare that the city will reap more benefit from the road in *one week* in the business season than the amount she is asked to pay for one year.

Some, in discussing this question, have asserted that Vicksburg would be no more benefited than New Orleans or St. Louis. No one well acquainted with the nature of the country through which the road will run, can be impressed with this idea. Deer Creek, near which stream the road will run, is situated between the Mississippi and Sunflower rivers, and cotton, freight and passengers must at present go by one or the other of these streams. In the Fall the planters haul to the Mississippi and ship by the Bends packets to New Orleans, and Vicksburg has no chance at the cotton, because these boats will take cotton as cheaply to New Orleans as they will to Vicksburg. Later in the season the water rises, the cotton is shipped by the Sunflower, but the most of it goes to New Orleans, because the business arrangements are made with New Orleans. If the railroad was built, all this would be changed, because Vicksburg would have *three* immense advantages. Her customers would have no river or fire insurance to pay, no landing or forwarding charges, and no hauling across bad swamp roads. She would have every advantage with the local trade, because persons desiring to trade here could come and return in the same day, at a trifling expense compared to what they would have to pay to visit other cities. The Deer Creek merchants would soon find it to their advantage to sell and buy here, and in a few years the city would inevitably secure the bulk of the trade of a valley from which she now receives a very trifling amount.

The Town of Bolton.

ITS LOCATION, BUSINESS, AND APPEARANCE—CROPS DOING WELL—THE DAMERON GROVE—BOLTON THE PLACE FOR PICNICS AND EXCURSIONS.

BOLTON, MISS., April 29, 1878.

Editor of the Herald:

Located upon the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad twenty-seven miles from Vicksburg and eighteen miles from Jackson, and a little north of the center of Hinds county, is to be found the flourishing village of Bolton, a village of 500 inhabitants, of fourteen stores, two saloons and one bakery, and which has been built up almost entirely since the war, the wreck and desolation of that terrible conflict having left only two store-houses and a few dwellings standing in the place at its close. As unpretending as Bolton appears from the railroad depot she ships between 9,000 and 10,000 bales cotton annually, and does an immense business with the surrounding country; her merchants are mostly thoroughgoing young men, and have excellent credit; it is a noticeable fact that only one failure has taken place in Bolton in two years. Bolton has a refined and intelligent population, and the elegant modern residences of her citizens, and their beautiful flower gardens speak volumes for the fine taste of the ladies of this delightful little hamlet, for "you bet" their wishes were consulted in the erection of the tasty residences in the town, and, as for the gardens, they supervised these themselves. A ride of half a mile from Myrick's corner up through the principal street of Bolton, will both please and astonish any stranger to the place.

Bolton has a fine school, too, though not large, presided over by the accomplished Miss Capers, formerly of Port Gibson; she has also flourishing churches of the Methodist and Episcopal denomination. As to morals, the place ranks high, no drunkenness, no fighting being seen upon her streets; and in the two days that I have spent here recently, I have heard no swearing in the streets, nor have I seen any loafers lounging at street corners. May Bolton continue blissfully ignorant of the disgusting profanation heard upon the streets of larger towns.

The colored element hereabout seems to be doing well, have totally abandoned politics, are upon the most amicable terms with the whites, and no talk is heard among them of emigrating to Kansas, Colorado or Liberia, or any other far-off country, because of the oppression (!) the enemies of the South tell them they suffer. They are satisfied with Mississippi and no specious sophistry will entice them away.

Crops are reported as well advanced in this section, planters and freedmen all working hard to pay themselves out of debt. The merchants say they never saw people buy so little, either for cash or on credit. They anticipate a glorious trade next Fall by reason of this.

Bolton has but one mechanical industry and that is the steam gin and grist mill of Mr. C. C. Harris.

By the way of amusement and recreation the ladies of the Episcopal Church will give a strawberry supper here to-morrow night in aid of their church, and in view of the superior advantages of the locality and with an eye to business this Summer, Messrs. Walton & Black have leased the beautiful "Dameron Grove," directly in front of the residence of Mrs. Martha Dameron, in Bolton, and under the grand old oaks of the Grove, some of them beautifully draped with hanging moss, have erected a nice dancing platform where the lovers of the dance can "trip the light fantastic." They have erected a music stand, too, for the band, aye, the band! for Bolton, besides shipping so much cotton, has a Brass Band. In view of these recommendations, its healthfulness and good water, and plenty of it, I think Bolton the place of all others best suited for picnics and excursions. I know of no place in the State its equal, with, perhaps, only one exception, and that is Magnolia, Miss. My paper is about full, but, in conclusion, I must say one more word. At the "Myrick House" you will not find "fancy doings," but plenty of substantial, good fare and good coffee, and if you will give Jim Murray, the polite cook, a wink, and tell what you want, he will get you a good square meal sure. The house is in charge of Mr. R. A. Moore, a very accommodating gentleman.

Yours, etc. CHAD. ALL.

THE Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Times credits the President with some remarkable utterances. He says Mr. Hayes has a comprehensive plan for the improvement of the Mississippi river, which, he thinks, ought to be put in operation at once. "The Republican members of Congress from the West," said the President, "will help carry it through. Everybody I know, except the Eastern Democrats, is in favor of the improvement of the Mississippi, and I can't see why these bills have not been passed." Then the correspondent adds: "Referring to the fight papers like the New York Tribune are making against Southern improvements, the President smiled and said, "I believe the people of the country are for all these things. I think the necessity for them is self-evident." If this report be true, there can be no further reason to wonder that the South so persistently declares that Hayes is a better friend to it than Tilden would have been.

Presentation of the Banner to the Old Guard—Major H. H. Whitfield's Address, Receiving it on Behalf of the Company.

Major D. W. Flowerree, introducing the speaker, said: "The Banner will be received by one who has 'served,' a tried soldier, a true citizen, who has lately made his home among us. In behalf of our citizens I welcome him and bid him God speed! I have the pleasure of introducing Major Henry B. Whitfield."

MAJOR WHITFIELD'S ADDRESS.

Fellow-comrades of the Old Guard, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Listening to the stirring strains of this martial music, and in the presence of this large audience of beauty and manhood, it had almost escaped me to say that I had been called unexpectedly and on short notice, to act for my comrades of the "Old Guard" in accepting this beautiful Banner. I have no apologies to make, however, after the routine manner of some public speakers, but shall, as a true soldier, step to the front in the discharge of a pleasant duty.

First of all, on behalf of our organization, with feelings such as old soldiers know how to cherish for each other, we tender our grateful appreciation and sincere thanks to our gallant comrade and commander for his generous liberality. We also desire to thank our honored friend, the worthy gentleman who has tendered us this Banner, for the eloquent words and complimentary manner in which he has presented it. With a brilliant record as an officer in time of war, and a character worthy of imitation in the pursuits of peace, we feel a just pride in accepting this evidence of the confidence, the esteem, and kindly appreciation of Major Flowerree. While we admire the costly material, the taste of workmanship, and the beauty of design, we yet regard in a higher sense the motive that prompted the gift; and beg to give the assurance that whatever fortune may betide us in the future, each individual of this command pledges himself to see that this emblem of our union and standard of our organization, shall ever remain in worthy hands.

Allusion has been made, in terms of eulogy, to the chieftain of our Southern hosts, General Robert E. Lee. A name dear to every patriot's heart! A man of exalted patriotism; a General distinguished beyond any of his age in the art of war; an exemplar of all that is noble and worthy of imitation as a citizen in time of peace; and as the climax of all, an *humble soldier of the Cross!* Grand old Virginia, "the mother of States and statesmen," upon whose soil the chief of the first revolution for independence was born, the immortal Washington, whose mantle fell on so worthy a son of the same noble mother, the loved chieftain of the hosts who fought in the second revolution for independence in State sovereignty, equality of constitutional rights, the liberty of self-government—Robert E. Lee. A name that shall live so long as a Southern mother remains to teach the memory of great deeds to generations yet unborn; so long as the grand old mountains of his native State shall lift their heads to kiss the passing clouds; and while every Southern river traces its course to the sea.

Time would fail me, even if the occasion justified, to tell something of the history of Albert Sidney Johnston, the renowned Jackson, and scores of other great names among the dead, as well as the living, whose deeds are fresh in memory.

But, I must crave the time to speak briefly of the history of *the true hero* of the second war of independence. A man who had but little of earthly goods to be saved or lost, but was rich in the love of his family, and the quiet of his humble home; a man who stepped boldly to the front at the call of his country, when the first tocsin of war was sounded; a man who endured the weary march, though hungry and thirsty, and often fainting by the way; a man whose bed was most frequently the hard, the wet, or the frozen ground, and whose only watchers while he slept were the stars of heaven; a man who was always in the front of the battle, and the thickest of the fight, where danger and death were scorned, and glory was to be won; a man who made Generals, and gave them name and fame; a man whose noble deeds are written in lines of blood, and to whose memory the muse of history and poetry, and song will yet do justice; a man who is the representative of thousands, and tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands, who lie buried in unmarked graves, from the heights of Gettysburg, through every State, to the banks of the Rio Grande; from the Missouri river in the North-west, over prairies, and hills, in valleys, and by the river side, to the shores of the Gulf. You will recognize this hero as the PRIVATE SOLDIER OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY!

Of such are many of the "Old Guard," and numbers of others here present to-night. Of those who sleep in death, Theodore O'Hara, as with the pen of inspiration, has written:

"The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.
On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

"Rest on embalmed and sainted dead,
Dear as the blood ye gave;
No impious footsteps here shall tread
The herbage of your grave.
Nor shall your glory be forgot
While fame her record keeps,
Or honor points the hallowed spot
Where valor proudly sleeps."

"You marble minstrel's voiceless stone
In deathless song shall tell,
When many a vanished age hath flown,
The story how ye fell;
Nor wreck, nor change, nor Winter's blight,
Nor Time's remorseless doom,
Shall dim one ray of h ly light
That gilt's your glorious tomb."

A few words in regard to the emblems of our banner. The coat of arms of Mississippi on the ground of pure white, is emblematic of the record of our proud State under whatever flag her sons have fought. Whether we recall the names of Claiborne, Coffee, McClung, Quitman, and Davis, or others who shall live in history; or speak of New Orleans, San Jacinto, Monterey, Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, or the gates of the capitol of Mexico; or the great number of battle-fields of the late war, the memory of which is fresh in our minds; on these noble sons, as well as on these sanguined fields, the star of Mississippi's glory has risen, and stands unobscured by a single cloud.

On the reverse side, you see the blue ground, with the beautiful gold-leaved circle enclosing the date of organization of the "Old Guard," "May 1877," and the motto, "WE HAVE SERVED." This is the climax of expression. What volumes of thought and memory are contained in those three words—"*We have served!*" What names come unbidden to our minds! Manassas, Yorktown, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, Chancellorville, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, The Wilderness, Petersburg, Appomattox; Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Murfreesboro, Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Franklin; Lexington, Elkhorn, Oak Ridge; Port Hudson, Chickasaw Bayou, VICKSBURG—noble, enduring, historic Vicksburg, the Queen City of the inland sea. The very ground on which we tread, these now silent walls, if these could speak, they would alike attest, "we have served." The names and memory of hundreds of faces dear and familiar to us all, but loved and lost, and who we shall never meet again unless it be in the beautiful land beyond the river; the living witnesses here present; all these attest when, and how and where "we have served!"

Fellow-comrades of the Old Guard: While we gaze upon this beautiful flag as the standard of our organization, we cannot help recalling tender memories of the Banner under which we once marched, even though we must say of it in the sweet, touching language of song:

"Furl that Banner! for 'tis weary.
Round its staff 'tis drooping dreary,
Furl it, fold it, it is best.

"Take that Banner down, 'tis tattered,
Broken is its staff and shattered,
And the valiant hosts are scattered
Over whom it floated high.

Furl that Banner! true, 'tis gory,
Yet 'tis wreathed around with glory,
And 'twill live in song and story,
Though its folds are in the dust;
For its fame on brightest pages,
Penned by poets and by sages,
Shall go sounding down through ages;
Furl its folds, though now we must.

"Furl that Banner, softly, slowly!
Treat it gently, it is holy,
For it droops above the dead!"

And yet again, turning to our new standard, we can exclaim in the language of the poet-priest:

"Lift it up! wave it high—'tis as bright as of old;
Not a stain on its white, not a blot on the gold;
Tho' the woes and wrongs of many long years
Have drenched the South's sunburst with blood and with tears.
Look aloft! look aloft! lo! the cloud's drifting by!
There's a gleam through the gloom—there's a light in the sky!
'Tis the sunburst resplendent—far, flashing on high!
The South's dark night is waning, her day-dawn is nigh."

The Western Commune

MOVEMENTS AND PLANS OF THE SOCIALISTIC PARTY — A FORMIDABLE ARMED BODY.

Special to the New Orleans Picayune.]

CINCINNATI, April 30.—The Enquirer to-morrow will publish details of the movements and plans of an armed force of Communists in this city. Cincinnati has of late become the headquarters of the so-called Socialistic Labor party, the secretary of the national organization having come here some time since, and has been recently followed by the treasurer, and now preparations are making for the publication of a national organ here, under the management of officers of the national association.

The Enquirer reporter has been quietly at work for some time ferreting out the intentions and secret movements of this party, and to-morrow will publish facts. He finds that the party has three thousand men enrolled here, and that large numbers of them are already organized into military companies, which meet secretly and drill, and are as rapidly as possible being furnished with arms. It is said there are several thousand stand of arms in the city, which it is supposed are being remodeled and made into breech-loaders.

They have, it is now learned, recently made several ineffectual attempts to get possession of the Gatling gun purchased for the police last summer. The history of the movement is that in a meeting of Socialists recently a motion was made that as they could not effect their purpose by ballot that they arm themselves. This failed to carry, but the mover, followed by many adherents, proceeded with the formation of companies, which are growing rapidly. O. P. A.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The syndicate sold $1,500,000 4½ per cent. bonds yesterday, leaving less than $1,000,000 of amount of the recent recall unsold.

Chancery Court.

HON. U. M. YOUNG, CHANCELLOR—J. W. BOURNE, CLERK.

The following is a list of cases on the Chancery docket.

1344—John Cuneo vs A and Isaac Bonham.
1345—James Hazelett vs Sallie C and Thomas M Boland.
1346—E H Cogburn vs Margaret Hunt.
1347—Juliet H and John A Poole vs A J Flanagan, Sheriff.
1348—Mary S Blake vs Alexander McCarty.
1349—Ernestine Kahn vs David Wallace et al.
1350—Samuel Friedlander vs Isaac Hirsch.
1351—G W Sentell & Co vs John F Ring and John O'Flaherty.
1352—R F Cameron vs Thomas M. Cameron.
1353—James Fossett vs Robert Redditt et al.
1354—George W Alexander vs Richard Grant et als.
1355—John Kelly vs Joannah McNamara et al.
1340—Allen Grimes vs John A Klein, Executor of Wm Grimes, deceased.
1338—J N Beadles et al vs Wm A Fair, child et al.
1339—J H D Bowmar et al vs Sarah J Miller, Extx.
1335—Lina Adler vs Maria Tinsley.
1334—James Gallagher et al vs M Meyer et al.
1331—Mary B Porter et al vs Sarah E Keene, Admrx.
1329—Belle Worthy vs Robert May et al.
1326—Bettie B Willis vs Virginia Thomas et al.
1327—Murray F Smith vs A E Chadwell et al.
1325—James and Kate Botto vs L M. Loewenburg et al.
1324—Sam Overstreet vs Miles A Carlee.
1323—Charles Green vs John W Hodge et al.
1322—Andrew J Lane et al vs Memphis and Vicksburg Railroad Co et al.
1320—G W Hutcheson & Co vs Forbes & Fitzpatrick et al.
1319—Wm M Chamberlin, Assignee, vs W H Woodruff et al.
1318—Virginia Thomas, Adm'x vs T C Bedford et al.
1317—Ernestine Kahn vs H N Martin et al.
1315—Geo M Klein vs Eugene Martin.
1314—J A J Cresswell et al vs Eugene Platt.
1313—Maria Speranza Pera et al vs Alexander Brunini et al.
1307—Isham Schafer vs Ph Gilbert and L M Loewenberg.
1303—Philip Chapman and Henry Ferrie vs Philip H Gilbert.
1302—Joseph Hasty vs Calvin Chavis.
1300—Thomas J Martin vs Ellen F Bush et al
1297—Horace Wisher vs Annie Wisher.
1296—Maria Speranza Pera vs A Brunini et al.
1295—State of Mississippi, Maria Speranza Pera vs Brunini et al.
1294—John Fleckenstein vs J P Lauderdale.
1285—Julia Goodwin vs Arden R Anthony et al.
1281—J A Klein vs Warren Cowan et al.
1279—I Riorden vs J H Gunning et al.
1277—J H D Bowmar et al vs B T Montgomery et al.
1274—John L Hebron vs M C Bignall et al.
1273—Thos J King et al vs W T Wolthorly et al.
1265—Laura V Flood et al vs Jno W Flood et al.
1264—Thos A Marshall, Adm'r, etc, vs Owen McGarr, Adm'r, etc.
1250—Frank Henderson et al vs Sallie F Henderson et al.
1249—H C Downing et al vs Thomas E Mount, et al.
1248—Thomas J Hanes vs Planters Cotton Press, etc.
1247—Joseph Genella vs Kliengenberg & Leonard et al.
1245—Timothy Crimmons vs Mary Crimmons,
1225—Warren Cowan et al vs T B Alsop et al.
1230—Joseph Genella vs Kliengenberg & Leonard et al.
1229—Joseph Genella vs Dodge, Cammeyer & Co.
1228—A L Hurliman vs A O Hurliman.
1224—S A Sanderlin vs all persons.
1217—David Wallace et al vs Malachi DuBose.
1211—W W Dedrick et al vs H C Clarke et al.
1210—Eugene Clark et al vs H C Clarke et al.
1208—Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad vs H N Martin.
1207—John A Klein, Executor etc, vs Allen M Grimes et al.
1205—N B Lanier vs A A Whitley et al.
1202—Hetty Wright vs Hamilton Wright et al.
1200—A C Waddell vs Chas Talbott et al.
1186—A E Moesman et al vs Catherine Hall et al.
1183—Bennie J Wathen vs Mary Glass et. al.
1182—E L Matthews vs Jas L Gee.
1181—Mary A Finney vs Union Mutual Life Insurance Company.
1177—Julius Coleman vs Geo P Hudspeth et al.
1176—Catherine Bugg et al vs Thomas Fox et al.
1175—Wm M Harris et al vs William Owens.
1173—Ellen R Vandenburg et al vs Geo J Bradfield et al.
1171—Emerson Brewster vs Laura M Wathen et al.
1168—Tilford Pegram et al vs Peter Crosby et al.
1164—Thomas N Jones et al vs Joseph Mitchell et al
1152—Charles E Hooker et al vs D H Gregg.
1145—State of Mississippi vs J W English et al.
1143—Thos J Sumner vs V & M R R.
1128—Thos L Porterfield vs Margaret Hayes et al.
1121—Louisa Smith vs Alexander Smith.
1112—W H Woodruff vs Supervisors of Warren county et al.
1106—Wm P Henry vs Wm T Fleming.
1103—John W Vick vs Christopher A Manlove and wife.
1102—Mary A Adams vs Ann Naughton et al.

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives Favors the Texas and Southern Pacific Roads.

HARRISBURG, May 2.—The House of Representatives this morning adopted a resolution calling on Senators and Representatives in Congress to devise means of aiding and encouraging the immediate building of the Texas Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads in order that a portion of surplus labor of the country may be employed.

Collector at New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Geo. L. Smith has been confirmed Collector of the port of New Orleans.