Masonic Department.

CONDUCTED BY J. L. POWER.

Contributions to this Department are solicited from the Craft throughout the State.

Fees for Degrees---Edict of Grand Master.

GRAND LODGE OF MISSISSIPPI,
A.·. F.·. & A.·. MASONS,
CANTON, March 15, 1871.

Whereas, inquiries have been addressed to the undersigned as to the proper construction of section 9, page 15, Revised Regulations, which is in the following words:

"Sec. 9. Lodges must not confer any of "the Degrees they are authorized by their "Charters to confer, for a less sum than Ten "Dollars for each of those of Entered Ap-"prentice and Fellow Craft, and Twenty "Dollars for that of Master Mason--to be paid "in all cases in advance;"

And whereas, the same is being variously construed by Subordinate Lodges, I, therefore do issue this my Edict enjoining upon the several Subordinate Lodges to require the payment in advance of the amount above named for each degree, before the same is conferred, regardless of the date when candidate first presented his petition for initiation to the Lodge. As each Degree must be balloted for separately, on petition, so each must be paid for in advance. The above Regulation was adopted by the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge on the 18th of January, and was in force from and after that date.

GEO. R. FEARN, Grand Master.

Attest:
J. L. POWER, Grand Secretary.

From the New York Mail.

ROMANTIC STORY.

Journalist and a Widow--Grand Masonic Wedding Reception.

In the fall of 1869, William Young and his wife Emily came to the United States, and for a while remained in New York, afterward removing to Bloomfield, New Jersey. Fancying the West would be a better place to succeed in, they went there in the summer of 1870. While employed in Cincinnati, Ohio, William left home to mail a letter, and was never again seen by his wife, who, left alone in a strange city and land, 5,000 miles from her friends, knew nothing as the best course she should adopt, except to go to the house of a married sister, then in Missouri; for under the supposition that she had been deserted by her husband, Mrs. Young found almost every hand turned against her in Cincinnati.

The lonely wife therefore went to Missouri and found there a younger sister, the married one having gone to a new home in Tennessee. While in Missouri, she found in her trunk the certificate of her husband's connection with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in England, and this having been seen by one who knew its value, the matter was referred to the Lodge in the place, which took the case in hand, and raised funds enough to send her to St. Louis, with a letter to the Missouri Grand Secretary, E. M. Sloane, who, calling the Lodges of that city together, raised enough money to send her to New York, with a letter to Grand Secretary C. V. Clark. The want of regular communication with English Odd Fellows prevented Grand Secretary Clark from rendering that assistance which had forwarded the lonely woman from the West to the East, and while the Grand Secretary was puzzling as to the best course to be adopted, Brother J. K. Larke visited the Grand Secretary's office, and offered to undertake the difficult task of visiting the Lodges in person and to raise the money necessary to send the lonely woman back to the old country, where she had a child still living.

In less than three weeks after visiting a number of Lodges of Odd Fellows, and also with the kind assistance of several sympathizing Masons, Mrs. Young started by the steamer Minnesota from this port for Liverpool, thence to her home. On arriving there, she was no longer in distress, but had ample means to render her independent of even the aid of the Lodge to which her husband had belonged. Definite information having been obtained that William Young had met with an untimely end, the widow, finding that brother Larke was a widower, resolved to overlook the fact that he had five children, and determined to return to New York for the purpose of joining her fortunes with his, and thus, as far as she could, show her gratitude for his assistance in sending her home at a time when it appeared that she was almost without friends. Gallantly facing the perils of a midwinter voyage she returned to New York, via Portland, arriving in this city on Washington's Birthday. Her grateful conduct in this matter so pleased the Sisters of Alpha Chapter, No. 1, Order of the Eastern Star, that they resolved to celebrate the event by a wedding reception at the residence of Mrs. Vickers, Conductress of the Chapter, 33, King street. This event came off this afternoon, and was attended by the principal officers of the Masonic and Odd Fellow Fraternity, Most Worthy Sir Knight Charles V. Clark, Past Grand Master and present Secretary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, "giving away the bride." The marriage service was read by Illustrious Brother and Rev. Sir Samuel J. Corneille, Prelate of Morton Commandery, No. 4, K. T., and among those present were Most Worthy Mrs. F. E. Johnson, Grand Matron of the Eastern Star Order, State of New York; Hon. John A. Kennedy, M. W. Past Grand Sire of the United States I. O. O. F.; Most Excellent Dr. Jas. M. Austin, General High Priest of the United States, Royal Arch Masons; Eminent Sir R. Macon, Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, and Past Deputy Grand Master of the State of New York; Sir Geo. H. Smith, Past Grand Master, I. O. O. F.; Hon. A. Lent, P. G. M., I. O. O. F.; Right Worshipful Reeves E. Selmes, D. G. M., Second Masonic District; Hon. and Right Worshipful Judge Koch, Grand Marshal, F. and A. M., and Rt. Worshipful John Boyd, Grand Steward of the Grand Lodge of New York, and a large number of prominent Masons and Odd Fellows. Nearly one hundred ladies of the Order of the Eastern Star were present. Worthy Mrs. G. W. Dilks, Past Matron of Alpha Chapter, No. 1, together with all the present officers of that Chapter.

The bridge and bridegroom were in full evening dress. The husband, Illustrious Brother Larke, is a Master and Sir Knight Juliam K. Fellows so well known in the Masonic fraternity and Odd Fellow Order that it is needless to do more than mention his name among the brethren. He is also well known as having been for years connected with the press of this city.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Whereas, It hath pleased the Supreme Grand Master of the universe to remove from our midst our much esteemed brother and friend, Col. B. L. Owen, the honored Junior Warden of our Lodge, and a true and worthy Mason; and, Whereas, the Lodge feels a deep sense of sorrow and regret at this sad occurrence; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st, That in the death of Bro. Owen this Lodge, the Sabbath School to which he belonged, and the community at large, have lost a true and zealous member. One who loved to discharge the various duties of a Christian, Mason and citizen with fidelity, having but one object in view—to do his duty.

Resolved, 2d, That in the death of Bro. Owen the Lodge is bereft of one of its most worthy and gifted, as well as useful members.

Resolved, 3d, That while we, the sorrowing brethren of the fraternity, are compelled to submit to the wise but strange dispensation of Providence, we feel that our loss is irreparable; we miss him now. We drop a tear for him and offer these resolutions as a token of love and high regard for him who has been so recently called from among us.

Resolved, 4th, That while we mourn the loss of a brother so useful and good, we are comforted with the reflection that he is now receiving his rewards with the finally faithful in Heaven.

Resolved, 5th, That we deeply sympathize with the family of our departed Brother, and tender them our condolence.

Resolved, 6, That in token of our high esteem for our brother we wear the usual badge of mouring for thirty days.

Resolved, 7th, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Lodge, also a copy be furnished the family of our deceased brother, also a copy be forwarded to the Western Methodist, The Clarion and the Lee County Journal for publication.

T. B. SMITH,
L. T. TAYLOR, } Committee.
B. S. TRICE,

Tribute of Respect.

HALL OF STONEWALL JACKSON LODGE,
No. 332, A. F. & A. M., LONG CREEK,
PANOLA CO., MISS., March 12, 1871.

Whereas, It having been the will of the Almighty God to remove from our midst by the hand of death, on January 15th, 1871, our worthy and beloved brother James A. Chapman; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while our sympathies are deeply enlisted in behalf of the bereaved family and friends, we feel that the Fraternity to which he was ever a zealous and devoted member, as well as the community at large, have met with a serious and irreparable loss.

Resolved, That we attend his funeral services in a body as the last tribute of respect to his memory.

Resolved, That the usual badge of mourning be worn by the members of this Lodge for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his beraved family, as a mark of our esteem and respect for our deceased Brother, also to the Panola Star and JACKSON CLARION, with the request that they be published in the columns of their respective papers.

James A. Chapman was a devoted member of the Methodist church, was upright and generous in the discharge of his duties and was ever esteemed as a worthy citizen and christian gentleman.

God grant that his memory may remain fresh and green forever.

W. B. JACKSON,
W. S. CHAPMAN, } Committee.
H. A. JOHNSON,

BRANCH T. HURT, Sec'y.

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

From the Southern Cultivator.

The immediate work in hand this month, March, is the plowing in of oats, where these are to be sown on bottom lands the planting of corn, and preparation of land for cotton, sugar cane, potatoes, &c.

Our best farmers differ as to the methods of planting corn—some insisting that the seed should be put as deep down below the general surface as it is possible to get it in a deep water furrow, (not covering it deep however); others advocating the plan of putting the seed only a little below the general surface, in an ordinary furrow, made in land not bedded up. On rolling upland we incline decidedly to the "water-furrow" system; On flat and bottom land on the contrary even a low bed may be necessary.—There is also much difference of opinion respecting the distance that should be given to corn.—On old uplands where the soil is thin and the ground is not deeply broken, we are confident the distance should be great—each stalk should haye from 15 to 20 square feet of surface, that is to say with 6 foot rows the hills should be say 3 feet apart. If the land is deeply subsoiled and well supplied with vegetable matter, the distance in 6 foot rows may be reduced to 1½ feet. On damp, rich land it may be crowded much more, especially where there are facilities for irrigation. In connection with corn planting a fact may be mentioned that is worthy of further investigation. A farmer who plants largely upon low grounds informs us that last year in two seperate parcels of such land he escaped the ravages of the bud worm entirely, by dropping the cotton seed with which he manured the corn directly upon the grain as it was planted. The cotton seed had been killed by a short heating. Whil'est other potions of his corn suffered badly from the work, these pieces had scarcely a hill missing.

HAVE YOU MADE YOUR GARDEN?—"Have you made your garden?" is a question farmers sometimes ask each other in the spring. The real time to ask it is in the fall. Every farmer should endeavor to interest his family in the cultivation of the garden. A good garden contributes much to the pleasure and profit of country life. But what can be more discouraging to the boy or girl, or wife, who wants to sow a few seeds or plant a few potatoes early in the spring, to go into the garden, just as the snow is passing away, and find not a single spot of land adapted to the purpose. Weeds, cornstalks, potato-tops and rubbush of all kinds scattered everywhere, and not a thing can be put in the ground till the whole garden is ready to plow. The easiest and simplest remedy for is this: Plow the garden this fall. I try to plow mine twice in the fall, and put on some manure and mix it thoroughly with the soil. In the spring it is then ready the moment the frost is out of the ground. I usually plant peas before the frost is out, or just as soon as I can get four or five inches of surface soil to cover the seed.—J. Harris, in Hearth and Home.

HOW CORN GROWS.—T. S. G. says in the New England Homestead, there can be no perfect kernel formed except a particle of pollen or the dust from the tassel meets the thread of silk which belongs to that kernel—what is called the "silk" are the pistils of the corn plants, as the tassels are stamens. The development of the ear is progressive. The lower part of the butt is formed first, and this and the middle part grow about the right time to be fructified by the pollen falling from the tassel. The tip of the ear shoots out its silk early enough to be thus impregnated by the pollen from it own tassel. This has become dry and wasted by rains and winds. The sucker, tasseling latter, is just ready to shed its fresh pollen on those latter threads of silk pistils; thus the whole ear is fertilized, and we have long ears on the main stalks, and "nubbins" only on the later stalks or suckers.

HONOR TO THE PLOW.—Mr. Hugh Sheridan, living near Gainsville, Texas, made last season from eighteen acres of ground twenty-seven bales of cotton, with the aid of his three sons, one of which was but ten years of age. In addition to the cotton he also raised over one thousand bushels of corn, and a fair amount of vegetables. This is no great yield for the soil of Texas, but is only what can be done by moderate workmen almost any where in this great big State.

Improvement in Growing Cotton in India.

From the London Economist.

The Delhi Gazette gives an interesting account of a successful experiment in cotton growing during last season in India, in the neighborhood of Delhi, which appears to possess some value with respect to the question of the ability of India to compete with the Southern States of America. The superiority of the South lies mainly in the ability to obtain a larger return per acre—the average being several times higher than that of India; but the effect of the experiment is to show that four times the present ordinary yield is obtained in India. The experimenter was Mr. Logan superintending engineer of the Unballa division, and the method of cultivation was suggested to him by what he had seen in Egypt. The Gazette state:

Notwithstanding some serious drawbacks arising from floods, and the character of a portion of the soil, the results thus far have exceeded his most sanguine expectations. The seed selected was the ordinary seed of the country, purchased without any special effort at selection in the Delhi Bazaar. It was planted at the usual times, on the Egyptian system, and has been irrigated after the same plan. The result is that already about 300 lbs per acre of clean cotton have been collected, and there is still a period of six weeks of the gathering season left. It is believed that between 500 and 600 lbs will be secured. This is about four times as much as the ordinary yield under native cultivation, a result that is sure to arrest the attention not only of the Indian cultivator, but of cotton manufacturers of England. If such results as we have here recorded are possible in all the cotton-growing districts of India, the day is not far distant when Manchester will be independenr of America.

It is further added that Mr. Logan will report the results officially to his government, so that it may be hoped his facts will have ample publicity. Of course it is a long step from making experiments under vigilant European direction, to the general adoption of novelties in agriculture among a population like that of India, and there is some danger of the experiment coming too late.

Corn Planting and Culture.

From Our Home Journal.

The first number of your neat and attractive journel is before me; and, as you request all practical men to contribute to your pages, I send you my views on the planting and culture of corn.

After your land is well fenced, properly ditched, and made ready for the plow, to secure a good crop of corn, the following mode will prove successful if strictly followed:

Lay off your rows four feet eight or ten inches apart, ridge up your land with a good team, as deep as it can pull a good turning plow, thoroughly breaking every part of of the land. The plowing should be done (if the field was cultivated the previous year in either corn or cotton), from the middle of February to the first of March. Planting may then begin, if the ground is in good order and the weather fine. The field should now be prepared for planting in the following manner: You should have good turning plows, and by throwing two furrows together, in the middle that you have plowed out, thereby forming a low ridge (about as high as the common level of the field). Open and plant your corn in hills four fect apart, cover lightly. You must have the hill "marked" where the corn is planted, either by the hoe or the action of the planter, that you may be enabled to put your cotton seed (if you use as a fertilizer) a large handful on the hill of corn. The cotton seed should be rotted enough to prevent sprouting. Stable manure should be put in the bottom of the row before planting.

Should you use cotton seed, as directed, it will insure a good stand by keeping the ground moist on the hill of corn.

The cultivation should be prompt and thorough. As soon as the corn is up, bar off closely, hoe and thin your corn to two stalks to the hill. The distance given prevents firing, and ensures large ears of corn.

"Dirt" your corn with a small shovel or turning plow, running close and deep, putting the furrow nicely to the corn and covering completely any grass that may have been left with the hoe. Now plow out the middle, deep and thorough, and lay-by with another good plowing, from the fifteenth to the twentieth day of May, when your corn is bunching for tassel. Plant your peas the last plowing.

C. C. J.

Madison Station, Miss, Feb. 4, 1870.

From the Carrollton Consevative.

SALES.

BY J. Z. GEORGE.

VII.

The most common of all sales are sales of personalty, which term includes, in this connection, everything but land and debts.

1. There can be no valid sale of personal property for the price of $50 and upwards, unless there be delivery of the property sold, or some part of it, or unless the buyer pay or secure the price, or a part of it, or unless some note or memorandum in writing of the bargain to be signed by the party to be charged by such contract, or his lawful agent. Thus, if A and B meet and agree together that A will sell B his horse, for $50, and B agree to pay that sum for the horse, if nothing more be done, the sale is invalid, and A cannot recover the price from B, nor can B get the horse from A. But if, in addition to this, B pay to A $5, as a part of the price for the horse, or give his note to A for the $50, or any part of it, or if he deliver to A another horse, or a note on another person, or any other property, to hold as security until the price be paid, then the sale is valid.—And the sale would also be good if A then delivered the horse to B, though no part of the price was paid or delivered.—And if the sale be of articles in bulk, as corn, salt, flour, cotton, &c., if the sale be made for all of the bulk, as a crib of corn, or pen of cotton, or ten bales of cotton then packed, at a price *in gross* then agreed on, as for $100 or $200 or $500, then the sale will be good, if any part of the corn, cotton, salt, &c., be delivered to the buyer. The delivery of a part being, for the purpose of making the sale valid, equivalent to the delivery of the whole.

2. But here, as my Lord Coke would say, a diversity must be noted, in relation to sales of property in bulk, which I think will be better understood by illustration than by the statement of the principle. Thus if I have a crib of corn holding 1,000 bushels and I sell you a part, say 200 bushels out of that crib and you pay me the price, still the sale is not good, because the 200 bushels is not separated from the other and you cannot tell which 200 bushels you are entitled to. In that case, if I deliver the 200 bushels, it is all right; if I fail, you can recover damages from me for the loss you sustain, but you cannot get the corn; and so if I deliver 100 of the 200 bushels sold, the sale is good to that extent and no more, and as to the remaining 100 bushels, if I refuse to deliver it, you are left to your action for damages. So it must be understood that, when it is said, a delivery in part is equivalent to a delivery of the whole, it is meant that a delivery of an ascertained bulk, all of which is included in the sale, is good. Thus, if I sell the whole crib of corn, and deliver ten bushels of it under the contract, the sale is good, and if I refuse to deliver the balance, you can get it by acton of replevin.

3. One of the most intricate points in relation to sales is to determine when the sale is completed and the property at the risk of the buyer. The best I can do is to give some general ideas on the subject, since to undertake to discuss it fully would be foreign to the purpose of these letters. It may be stated generally, that whenever the title and property has passed to the buyer so that he could maintain replevin for it, then if it be destroyed, the loss falls on the buyer, and whenever any act remains to be done which is necessary, either to ascertain the precise thing sold, or necessary to fix the price, and there is no delivery, if the property be destroyed, it is the loss of the seller.

Thus, in the illustration before stated if a sale be completed of a crib of corn, (the whole of it at a price fixed, as $1,000 or $100,) and it is burned before delivery, the loss is the buyer's, unless the seller, in addition to the contract of sale, guarantee it against fire; but when the sale is of all the corn in the crib at so much per bushel, and the corn is, after the agreement, to be measured, in order to ascertain how much money is to be paid for it, then the sale is not complete, and if it be burned or stolen before measurement, the loss is the seller's. In such a case, however, if a part be measured and delivered, this part is the property of the buyer, and if destroyed afterwards, will be his loss.

4. So it may be observed that part delivery, which makes the sale of the whole good and complete, or vests the title in the buyers, means, always, a delivery of a part of a bulk, which bulk has been set aside to the buyer, or was bought entire by him, and that when the sale is ot so much of a bulk, as 200 bushels out of a crib of 500 bushels of corn, a delivery of a part makes the sale good only as to the part delivered.

5. To prevent misconception, I ought to state there is a distinction between a valid sale and a valid agreement to sell. A sale always means a complete sale whereby the title is passed over to the buyer; but there may be a valid agreement to sell, where the sale is incomplete, and this puts it in the power of either party to make the other complete the contract, or pay damages for a failure to do so. Thus, in the foregoing illustration of a sale of a part of a bulk, say 100 out of 200 bushels, if the agreement to sell be made valid by the delivery of a part of the 100 bushels, or by the payment of the price, or by its being reduced to writing then if the seller refuse to deliver the balance, he is liable in damages and if the buyer refuse to take the balance he is liable in damages. But when the agreement to sell is invalid, as where the sale amounts to $50 and upwards, and there is no delivery of a part, nor part payment of price, and no writing showing the sale, then if either refuse, nothing can be done, and the matter stands exactly as if no agreement had been made.

Before closing, it may be as well to observe that there is no vendor's lien in sales of personalty like there is in sales of realty. The only privilege the seller has in such cases is this, if he gets a judgment against the buyer for the price, the buyer cannot claim to hold the property exempt from execution as to that judgment; but this is of little value, since the seller can dispose of the propty, and thus prevent a levy.

Where no price is agreed on at the time of the purchase, and the goods are sold, then it is the law that the price is reasonable, i. e., what is customary. Thus as is common, if a party go to a store and buy goods without asking the price, the merchant has the right to charge the usual and customary price of the goods, but no more.

SPRING FASHIONS.

Preparations for the Coming Season.

Spring begins to appear. The first specimens show, says Harper's Bazar, are staple fabrics, such a calicoes, linens, and lawns. Small figures, very fine stripes, and broken are the styles presented in wash goods; and though these may seem but a repetition of old designs there are some novel patterns among them. A pretty effect is given to English prints with clear white grounds by having alternating stripes of two shades of one color, either blue, brown, or lavender. Dots, diamonds, blocks and vines are all shades of one color on purest white. The pretty watered designs and the harlequin stripes of several contrasting colors are repeated from last season. These prints are a yard wide, of infallible colors, and will be retailed for twenty-seven cents a yard. Colored ground, gray, brown or buff, with watered figures, and the clear, bright grounds, called double, purple, will be thirty cents. Black and white checkered figures, with stripes, hare bells and sprays of flowers are on the clean, cool, purple ground.

The pretty lawns and muslins, so little worn in this climate, but considered indispensable further South, have fine diagonal stripes, like twilled goods with bias stripes of white. Many of these have a narrow border near each selvedge that may be used for trimming. They are sold for thirty cents a yard.

As buff and gray linen have come to be regarded necessary for a summer wardrobe, designers offer a change from the solid colors so long. White or black stripes are shown on buff, dove, gray and brown grounds. The success of these is doubtful, and former attempts to make figured linens popular have failed. These, however, are more tasteful and neat then any of previous seasons. The material is the sheer wiry linen known last year as linen lawn; forty cents a yard is the price.

Solid colors prevail in the light woolen stuffs for spring wear, though a few pencil stripes are seen. Twilled goods, cotton warp with wool filling, a rebrought out in Frou Frou buff, brown and turtle-dove gray tints for street suits, and in pale green and blue for house dresses. A far handsomer fabric than these is called crape poplin—a silk and wool goods slightly repped, yet crinkled like crape. This appears to be serviceable, will make very dressy costumes, and is produced in exquisite colors. The Japanese silks, made of silk and linen, or more probably cotton, were widely known last summer. A new effect is given to these by watered grounds of black or brown with woite. Among the French fabrics for summer dresses are black grenadines with tiny colored stripes—gold, blue, purple, green or white figured and dotted grenadines are also revived. Mohair mixtures of black and white, producing grisaille effects, and broken plaids of black and white in leno and goat's hair are prepared for spring.

A venerable couple in Scott county, Iowa,, recently receavid a lesson in practical chemistry by accident. The old lady took a drink of lye in mistake for vinegar, and being uncertain whether her taste was perverted or she had got hold of the wrong jug, she gave her husband a swig of the same to get the benefit of his opinion upon the subject. Presently their throats and mouths began to burn, when they discovered that it was lye they had been drinking and swallowed some oil to allay the pain. The oil combining with the lye formed soap, which stimulated the salivary glands to excessive action, causing a flow of foaming soap-suds from their mouths that was as alarming as it was disagreeable. A physician who happened to call while this process was in full operation relieved them by the application of proper remedies, but it was several weeks before they were able to enjoy their food again.

Woman journals seem to indorse the action of Gov. English in granting a divorce to a man whose wife had become insane. The argument is that no law ought to oblige the husband to wear a chain which nature had practically severed.

A Literary Faux-pas.

That Mary had a little lamb
Is very likely so,
But fleas are black, How could it then
Have fleece as white as snow?

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President.
feb10w1y

In the Chancery Court of the First District at Rules, Feb. 21st, 1871.
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
HINDS COUNTY.
MRS. SALLIE G. BROWNE, by her next friend, &c.,
vs.
JAMES M. F. BROWNE.
UPON opening the complainants Bill in this cause, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, James M. F. Browne, is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be served on him It is, therefore, ordered that he enter his appearance herein on or before the next term of this Court, to be holden at the court room in the town of Jackson, the 3d Nonday in April next ensuing, and plead, answer or demur to complainants bill or the several allegations thereof will be taken for confessed as to him. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the Weekly Clarion, a newspaper published in the city of Jackson once a week for one month.
SAMUEL DONNELL, Clerk.
GEO. DONNELL, D. C. March 2, w4t

Building Paper.
This is a hard, compact paper, like an ordinary book cover, and is saturated with tar and used on the outside of frame buildings, under the clapboards, also under shingles and floors, to keep out damp and cold. It is also used on the inside, not saturated, instead of Plastering, and makes a warm and cheap wall. It costs only from $6 to $30 (according to size) to cover houses on the outside. ☞ Samples and descriptive circulars sent free.
Address, ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., Chicago,
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EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS.
SEVEN GOLD MEDALS
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TEN FIRST PREMIUMS & MEDALS
in Oct. and Nov. 1870,
AWARDED TO CHARLES M. STIEFF FOR THE BEST **PIANOS**, OVER NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON MANUFACTURERS.
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THE STIEFF'S Pianos contain all the latest improvements to be found in a first class Piano, with additional improvements of his own invention not to be found in other instruments. The tone, touch and finish of their instruments cannot be excelled by any manufactured.
Second-Hand Pianos always on hand, from 75 to $300.
Parlor Organs from the best makers from $50 to $250.
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Send for Catalogue giving names of 1,000 persons in the South who have bought the Stieff Pianos since the close of the war.
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FACTORY and Ya. Cheese and Macaroni for sale by WM. B. TAYLOR & CO.

GOLDEN PROLIFIC
COTTON SEED!
DURANT, MISS., Dec. 11, 1870.
We, the undersigned, residents of Durant and vicinity, take great pleasure in recommending to our friends and the planting community generally, the
Golden Prolific Cotton Seed!
We believe this seed to be superior to the "Dixon" or any other seed we know of.
We also cheerfully bear testimony to the fact that our friend, John C. Davis, made nine bales of cotton from Golden Prolific seed, on seven acres of land, and that land not the best by any means. The chief points of excellence of the GOLDEN PROLIFIC COTTON SEED are
First—The foliage is smaller, making it best for bottom lands.
Second—The seed are fully one-third smaller, consequently more lint.
Third—The staple is much finer and longer.
Fourth—The yield is fully double that of any other cotton.
We cheerfully recommend the seed offered for sale by John B. Davis, and parties ordering of him may rest assured that they will get genuine seed, and be fairly and honestly dealt with.
Capt. Sam'l. W. Red, Capt. H. H. Wynn, Capt. James Hays, A. W. McDonald, Wynn & Co., | W. A. Lockhart, Murphy & Davis, J. F. Allen, Dr. C. T. Murphy, Wm. B. Williams.
For Sale by
JOHN B. DAVIS & C. SIMON,
Durant, Holmes Co., Miss.
Price, $2 00 per Bushel.
January 26, 1871. w3m*

DR. M'LANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC,
OR
VERMIFUGE.
SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.
THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable.
Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE
Will certainly effect a cure.
The universal success which has attended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in pledging ourselves to the public to
RETURN THE MONEY
in every instance where it should prove ineffectual: "providing the symptoms attending the sickness of the child or adult should warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the Medicine to be given IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS.
We pledge ourselves to the public, that
Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge
DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY
in any form; and that it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*
FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA., PROPRIETORS.
P. S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and *take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.*
For sale by Druggists, and Country Storekeepers generally.

H. P. BUCKLEY,
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WATCHMAKER,
AND DEALER IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Silverware & Spectacles.
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GUNS
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PISTOLS.

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Course---Classical, Scientific, or Elective.
245 Students in attendance. Tuition, Board, Washing, Fuel, etc., $150 to $175, per term of Twenty Weeks.
For Circular, address,
GEN. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Chancellor,
or B. R. JOHNSON, Principal,
Nashville, Tenn.
January 20, 1871. wlm*

FOR 1871.
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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
McNutt, Sunflower Co., Miss.
☞Special attention given to payment of taxes, and to the purchase and sale of real estate. aug29, '70 wly

TRUST SALE.
BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by E. Barksdale and A. J. Barksdale to secure to John Humphreys the payment of a certain obligation therein described, the undersigned Trustees will proceed to sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the Capitol, in the City of Jackson, Miss., on the 3d day of April, 1871, the following described land in the county of Rankin, Miss., to-wit: The northwest quarter and west half n e quarter and w half s w quarter section 4, T. 4, R. 2, E.
E. half s w quarter, Sec. 33, T. 5, R. 2 E.
Northeast quarter, Sec. 5, T. 4, R. 2 E.
South half s e quarter and n e quarter s w quarter Sec. 32, T. 5, R. 2 E.
West half s w quarter, Sec. 33, T. 5, R. 2 E.
We will convey such title as is vested in us as Trustees, which is believed to be good.
JO. BELL,
THOS. GREEN,
March 2, 1871ts Trustees.

GUNS, Pistols, Hardware, and CUTLERY, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, Glass and China Ware, Hats, Dry Goods and Ready Made Clothing, for sale by WM. B. TAYLOR & CO.

PIEDMONT & ARLINGTON
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
GREAT SOUTERN INSTITUTION
Keep Your Money at Home.
A BRANCH OFFICE TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THIS STATE.
Home Office----Richmond, Virginia.
ASSETS, - - - - - - - - $2,000,000
POLICIES ISSUED, - - - - 12,000.
REV. J. W. MOSELEY, General Agent.
JNO. T. BUCK, Local Agent.....JACKSON, MISS
March9wly

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.
CHARLES JONES, 110 vs.) or Bill MARY R. BELL et al.) Mary R. Bell et al., (110 vs.) Cross Bill, Charles Jones.
BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of the final decree rendered in the above styled cause, in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi, at the December Term, 1870 thereof, I will on Saturday, the 1st day of April next, 1871, proceed to offer for sale in front of the Court of the county of Bolivar, and State of Mississippi, to the highest bidder for cash, and between the hour of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate lying, being and situate in Bolivar county, State of Mississippi, to-wit: The north east quarter and east half north west quarter and east half of south west quarter and south east quarter of section nineteen, and lots number one, two, three, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, twelve and thirteen of section thirty-four, and the south west quarter of section thirty-five, all in township twenty-two (22), range eight (8) west, containing 976 acres more or less.
CHARLES SCOTT,
Commissioner, etc.
W. & J. R. YERGER, Sol's.
Jackson, Feb. 16, 1871. w5t

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.
Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsapar