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THE WEEKLY CLARION.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3W.	4W.	3M.	6 M.	1 YR.
One inch	1 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	9 00	15 00	20 00
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Three in.	3 00	5 00	7 00	9 00	15 00	25 00	40 00
Four in.	4 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00
Five in.	5 00	7 50	12 00	15 00	30 00	50 00	75 00

☞ Special, or local notices, 20 cents per line each insertion.

For THE CLARION.]

TWO PICTURES.

M. L. S.

I gaze on my baby to-night as she lies
With dainty lids hiding the light of her eyes—
A pink flush of health on each soft dimpled cheek,
And rosy lips parted, as if ready to speak—
In one hand, a doll by the arm she holds tight,
The other is buried 'mid silken curls bright;
A fair pretty picture of infinite grace—
My baby asleep with a smile on her face.

But, as I watch my darling's calm sleep,
Across the way ponder a mother doth weep,
In a white velvet coffin, her babe is at rest,
The lilies are still that lie on its breast.
Ah! Mother, look long on that pure little face,
No more will it nestle within thy embrace,
No more round your neck shall those little arms twine,
God hath taken the jewel you cherished as mine

Oh! in your anguish you will cry, tho' in vain,
"Little lost darling come back once again,
Come to my arms—let me rock you to rest,
Lie, as of old, on mother's fond breast."
In dreams you will feel the soft touch of her hand,
And fancy your cheek by sweet breathing fanned;
Only in dreams, for the waking once more
Will bring back the anguish more sad than before.

Oh! Death when thou comest to the aged in years,
Whose eyes have grown dim with shedding of tears,
When thou comest to hearts that are sickened with care,
Even like thy dread presence is *awful* to bear,
But when thou walkest in youth's sunny hands,
And grasp the warm fingers of soft dimpled hands,
Then deep is the shadow of thy fearful black wing,
And bitter indeed is thy terrible sting!

COLUMBUS, MISS., August 30, 1880.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Reported for The Clarion by L. Brame, Attorney-at-Law, Jackson, Miss.

APRIL TERM, 1880.

J. F. WILLIAMS & CO.
vs. } No. 3342.
TISHOMINGO SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Appeal from the Circuit Court of Alcorn county. Hon. J. A. Green, Judge.

A King in New York drew a draft on a bank in that city for $150 00, payable to their traveling agent. The draft was sent by letter to Corinth, Miss., and by mistake delivered to a wrong party, who forged an endorsement, and procured Williams & Co. to cash the draft. Williams & Co. endorsed the paper to appellee and received the money on it.

The forged endorsement was discovered, and appellee sued Williams & Co. on their endorsement, and recovered judgment.

Defendants appealed.

Hooker, C. J.

Held—

1. An endorser warrants the genuineness of prior endorsements and his duty is to the payee. The drawee is bound to know the signature of the drawer, but not of endorsers. If an endorsement is forged, the drawee can, even after payment of the bill, recover the amount from the person to whom he paid it; and such endorser may recover from the person who endorsed to him. *Affirmed.*

Ingersoll & Chandler, for appellants.

Whitfield & Young, *contra.*

[To be reported, 57 Miss., 633.]

I. M. CHISHOLM,
vs. } No. 3368.
J. H. ANDREWS, et al.

Appeal from the Chancery Court of Yazoo county, Hon. T. G. Payton, Chancellor.

A tract of land was purchased by Chisholm at execution sale. Before rendition of the judgment, the defendant in execution had sold the land by title bond, the vendee being put in possession. Chisholm then filed this bill to reach the equitable interest of the vendor.

The bill was dismissed on demurrer.

CHALMERS, J.—

Held—

1. The vendor of land by title bond, where any part of the purchase money has been paid, has no interest which is vendible under execution. 7 S. & M., 15; *Taylor v. Lowenstein*, 50 Miss., 278.

The intimation in *Bell v. Flaherty*, 45 Miss., 604, that the purchaser, while he did not acquire the title, might afterwards, by bill in equity, subject the money due by the vendee, is not sanctioned by the decisions of this court.

The vendor in the title bond occupies the attitude of a mortgagee, and the interest of a mortgagee is not vendible under execution.

The purchaser having acquired nothing at the sale, has no *locus standi* in court. *Buckley v. Duby*, 45 Miss., 538; *Beckett v. Dean*, 57 Miss., 282. *Affirmed.*

Nugent & McWillie, and A. M. Barlow, for appellant.

Hudson & Hudson, *contra.*

[To be reported, 57 Miss., 636.]

For THE CLARION.]

THE NEW CODE.

No. 15.

The Code will soon be distributed, after which there will be no occasion for continuing these articles. In such further review as may be made, I will merely give a summary of the most important modifications and new features in the law.

CHAPTER 61. JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Almost the whole of chapter 10 of the Code of 1871 is retained.

Section 1315 of that Code, as to the competency of the parties to testify, and prohibiting a continuance longer than three months is omitted. The general provision as to the competency of witnesses, makes the testimony of a party in any civil case admissible.

Section 1331, Code 1871, which prohibits the justice from giving instructions to a jury, is also omitted.

PROCESS

Shall be directed to a constable and not to the sheriff, unless in the opinion of the justice there shall be good reason therefor. § 2198.

PROPERTY SEIZED

By a person specially appointed to execute process shall be delivered to the sheriff or constable. § 2200.

LAND LEVIED ON

By virtue of process issued by a justice of the peace, shall be advertised and sold as in case of an execution from the circuit court. Such sale may be made by a constable or the sheriff. § 2210.

A TRANSCRIPT

Of the proceedings and judgment, including a copy of the execution and return, shall be filed with the officer's conveyance in the chancery clerk's office, for record, before the title to the land shall vest in the purchaser. § 2211.

The statute does not specify whether or not the costs of this transcript shall be a part of the costs of the case.

IN ANY CRIMINAL CASE,

If the justice shall discover that it is clearly a felony, and the defendant is guilty, he shall not punish such party, but shall bind him over to appear before the circuit court, or commit him to jail, if the case is not bailable. § 2221.

REMEDIES FOR MONEY COLLECTED.

Sections 1339 and 1342, Code 1871, are so amended as to authorize a summary proceeding against a justice of the peace and his sureties for money or fines collected. If the amount withheld is less than one hundred and fifty dollars, the proceeding is to be instituted before another justice of the peace: if more, in the circuit court. § 2229-2230.

PUBLICATION OF SUMMONS

For absent or non resident parties in the justice court, shall be made as required by law for publication in the circuit court in similar cases. § 2267.

FORMS

For all ordinary proceedings before a justice of the peace are given. These forms are plain and concise, and being made authentic will be of great value.

CHAPTER 62—PROVISIONS COMMON TO MORE THAN ONE COURT OR JUDGE.

Besides the new provisions which will be noticed, this chapter includes a number of sections that are of a general nature, but in different parts of the Code of 1871 under special heads.

By placing these sections together, the general provisions of law having reference to different courts and officers may be readily referred to; many portions of the old law will be eliminated, and uniformity of the proceedings in reference to many matters concerning the several courts secured.

SPECIAL TERMS

Of the circuit and chancery courts are to be ordered and notice given substantially as required by the present law. § 2262.

IF BY THE FIFTH DAY

Of any term the judge or chancellor shall fail to attend, the court shall stand adjourned for the term. By written order of the judge or chancellor it may be adjourned by the clerk or sheriff to the next term or to an earlier day. § 2264.

Under this section, if the judge or chancellor ascertains that it will be impossible to attend and hold any term of court, it will be his duty to send a written order and have the same adjourned to a particular time. Witnesses, jurors and others interested will not then be kept in suspense awaiting the arrival of the judge, but will be discharged to appear at the time indicated. This will prevent great inconvenience and expense.

SUBPŒNAS DUCES TECUM

May be ordered in vacation by any circuit judge, chancellor, circuit or chancery clerk. § 2269.

WHEN JUDGE DISQUALIFIED.

Section 536, Code 1871, is amended by making the same applicable to chancellors as well as judges, and this shall apply to criminal cases. § 2271.

IN VACATION,

If the judge or chancellor is disqualified or absent, any act necessary may be done by the judge or chancellor of another district. § 2272.

SERVICE OF ALL NOTICES

Provided for by law in any court, shall be by the sheriff or any constable of the county to whom any such notice may be delivered for service. § 2289.

TERM OF COURT EXTENDED.

"When the trial or hearing of any case, civil or criminal, has been commenced and is in progress, in any court, and the time for the expiration of the term as prescribed by law shall arrive, the court may proceed with such trial or hearing, and bring it to a conclusion, in the same manner and with the same effect, as if the stated term had not expired." § 2292.

The practical importance of this section can not be over estimated.

THE RECORD

Of any judgment or decree which has been lost or destroyed, may be substituted, upon motion and notice to the defendant. § 2293.

IF ANY SURETY

On a bond or other undertaking in a legal proceeding shall be dead, judgment final may be rendered against the living parties, and judgment *nisi* against the personal representative of the deceased. § 2301.

EXECUTION,

In case of the death of some of the parties on a bond or undertaking, may be issued against the living parties, and citation may be issued to the representatives of the deceased parties, to show cause against the issuance of execution as to them. § 2302.

IRREGULARITIES IN BONDS.

"When any bond, recognizance, obligation, or undertaking of any kind shall be executed in any legal proceeding, it shall enure to the person to whom it is designed by law as a security, and be subject to judgment in his favor, no matter to whom it is made payable, nor what is its amount, nor how it is conditioned, and the persons executing such bond or other undertaking shall be bound thereon and thereby, and shall be liable to judgment or decree on such bond or undertaking as if it was able and conditioned in all respects as prescribed by law, *provided*, such bond or other obligation or undertaking had the effect in such proceeding which a bond or other undertaking payable and conditioned as prescribed by law would have had; and where any such bond or undertaking is not for any specified sum it shall bind the parties executing it for the full amount for which any bond or undertaking might have been required in the state of case in which it is given." § 2305.

BOND, HOW PAYABLE.

"Any bond required to be given in any matter, where it is not prescribed to whom it shall be made payable; may be made payable to the State of Mississippi. § 2306.

INSUFFICIENT BONDS.

Any court, or the judge thereof in vacation, in cases not specially provided for, may require a new or additional bond with sufficient sureties, to be given in place of any bond required in legal proceedings therein, which is shown to be insufficient.

Notwithstanding the discharge of a *supersedeas*, injunction, attachment, or other process, in consequence of a failure to give new or additional security, a judgment or decree may be given on the bond given, as though it had not been held insufficient. § 2307.

CHAPTER 64. APPEALS—TO THE SUPREME COURT.

"Writs of error as heretofore used are abolished, and all cases, civil and criminal, at law and in chancery, shall be taken to the supreme court by appeal, as herein provided, and shall be dealt with by said court, without regard to the manner of removing said cases to such court." § 1952.

ON OVERRULING DEMURRER

In the chancery court, appeal must be applied for and bond given during the term at which the demurrer is overruled. § 2310.

From such a decree entered in vacation, as we have seen, the clerk may grant an appeal within thirty days. § 1952.

JUDGMENT FOR CONTEMPT.

Any person ordered by any court, from which an appeal may be taken to the supreme court, to be punished for a contempt, not committed in the presence of the court or in such proximity as to interfere with its business, may appeal to the supreme court in the same manner, and upon the terms provided in reference to criminal cases. § 2216.

APPLICATION FOR APPEAL.

"The mode of obtaining an appeal from any judgment or decree, other than such as are provided for to be granted by the chancellor, shall be by petition, in writing, to the clerk of the court, where the judgment or decree was rendered, or where the record of the judgment or decree to be appealed from may be according to law." § 2317.

ONE OR MORE OF THE PARTIES

To a judgment or decree may appeal. A summons shall be issued by the clerk before whom the appeal is taken, or by the clerk of the supreme court, for those who do not join, and if the parties are non-residents, publication shall be made. If the parties summoned fail to appear and join in the appeal, they cannot afterwards appeal. § 2319.

If the parties cited shall appear and give security, they may join in the appeal § 2320. If they do not join in the appeal, execution may be issued against them in the lower court. § 2321.

FILING TRANSCRIPT SUFFICIENT.

"A written petition for an appeal shall not be necessary to its validity, but filing in the office of the clerk of the supreme court a transcript of the record of the case in which the appeal is taken shall confer jurisdiction on the supreme court to try and dispose of the case; and where there is no petition for the appeal, it shall be considered to have been taken, when the appeal bond was filed, or if there is no bond, from the time of filing the transcript of the record in the office of the clerk of the supreme court." § 2322.

This section and that which provides that all cases are to be taken to the supreme court by appeal, will prevent a great many technical objections in cases before that court.

APPEAL WITHOUT SUPERSEDEAS.

On appeals from decrees overruling demurrers or other interlocutory orders, where a *supersedeas* is not allowed, and an appeal from final judgment and decrees, where a *supersedeas* is not asked, appellant shall give bond with two or more good sureties, freeholders, in the penalty of $500, conditioned to pay all costs of said appeal in case of affirmance.

But if appellant will prepay the costs of the transcript, a bond of $100 shall be sufficient, or that amount in money may be deposited in lieu of the bond. § 2324.

Under the Code of 1871, an appeal maybe taken from a decree of the chancery court overruling a demurrer, without giving a bond for costs. And in like manner it is held that a writ of error to any final judgment or decree may be prosecuted as a matter of right, without a bond for costs, and without prepayment of the clerk's fees for making the transcript.

This is changed by the new Code. No civil case can be taken to the supreme court without bond as above provided.

BOND OF SUPERSEDEAS

Shall be given substantially as required by the Code of 1871, in double the amount of the judgment or decree appealed from, or double the value of the property, or other matter in controversy. § 2325.

A WRIT OF POSSESSION

In ejectment shall not be stayed, unless the appellant shall give bond in double the value of one year's rent of the premises, conditioned, if the judgment is affirmed, to pay all costs and the value of the use of such premises after taking the appeal, and damages for waste. The value of the rent to be determined by the clerk taking the bond. § 2326.

IF THE JUDGMENT IS AFFIRMED

The circuit court, after notice to the obligors, shall execute a writ of inquiry and enter judgment on the bond for the value of the use and occupation, and all damages and costs. § 2327.

There was a great necessity for these two sections, for it has been held that the defendant in ejectment can, under the law now in force, take the case to the supreme court and retain possession of the premises without giving a bond for *supersedeas*. See 53 Miss., 71.

DECREE AS TO REAL ESTATE.

If the decree appealed from directs the sale or delivery of possession of land, the appeal bond to operate as a *supersedeas*, shall be in a penalty double the amount decreed to be paid, or double the value of the land. This bond shall be conditioned to pay all costs and damages, and the value of the use of the land until surrendered.

If the decree is affirmed, proceedings shall be had in the chancery court on the bond similar to those provided for in reference to bonds given to supersede a judgment in ejectment. § 2328.

IN CASES NOT PROVIDED FOR

The appeal bond may be made payable to the state; but it shall not be an objection to the bond that it is not payable to the proper person. § 2329. See also § 2305, above.

In case of an appeal to the supreme court, where no *supersedeas* is provided for, a *supersedeas* may be allowed by the court or judge, upon such bond as may be fixed. § 2330.

OPTION AS TO BOND.

"When the decree appealed from, fixes a specific charge on real estate, the amount of the bond for a *supersedeas* shall be double the value of the said real estate, or of the decree, at the option of the appellant." § 2331.

BONDS BY ONE OR MORE APPELLANTS.

"Appeal bonds shall be sufficient if signed by one or more of several appellants, with sureties as required by law, and in case of the affirmance of the decree or judgment complained of, the judgment of affirmance shall be entered against all the appellants in the same manner as if all had signed such bond. But, if the decree or judgment shall be affirmed as to some, and reversed as to some of said appellants, the judgment of affirmance shall be entered only against those as to whom it is affirmed, and the sureties on the appeal bond." § 2332.

NO BOND IN CERTAIN CASES.

"The state, and any county or incorporated town thereof, and the officials representing the state, or county or town in any suit or action, and any state, county or town officer, who is a party to any suit or action in his official character, in which suit or action the state, county or town is beneficially interested, and the several incorporated charitable institutions, established and maintained by the state, shall be entitled to an appeal and *supersedeas* in all cases without bond." § 2333.

"Executors, administrators and guardians, except executors who have not given bonds as such, may appeal from any judgment, decree or order affecting them in their fiduciary character, and shall have a *supersedeas* on such appeal, without bond for costs or for a *supersedeas*, but they may be required to prepay the clerk for the transcript of the record for the supreme court." § 2334.

APPEALS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

There are some changes of the laws as to appeals and appeal bonds in criminal cases, but it is not considered necessary to refer to them.

AUTHORITY OF THE CLERK.

"To enable the clerk to determine the value, or amount of the matter in controversy, where the same shall not appear by the proceedings in the cause, he may examine the parties and other persons, on oath; and he may also examine, on oath, all persons who may be offered as sureties on any appeal bond, touching their sufficiency as such sureties, and require the same to be given in writing, and signed by such persons." § 2345.

EXECUTION SHALL BE STAYED,

When an appeal is taken and bond given. If execution is issued, and an appeal with *supersedeas* is afterwards taken, the clerk shall order the officer to desist from execution and to return any property seized. § 2346.

FORMER APPEAL; TRANSCRIPT.

When a case has been remanded and shall be again taken to the supreme court, the appellant may signify his desire for the clerk to make a transcript only of the subsequent proceedings. This, with the former transcript, shall constitute the record for the case in the supreme court. § 2347.

There will be a great saving of costs under this section.

THE CLERKS FEES

For the transcript shall be endorsed thereon. If this is not done, the clerk of the supreme court shall not be required to issue execution therefor. § 2349.

APPEAL TO CIRCUIT COURT.

FROM BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

To be taken as required by § 1383, Code 1871. § 2351.

FROM JUSTICE COURT.

Appeals in civil cases are to be taken within five days from the rendition of judgment, and as provided by § 1332, Code 1871, except that no affidavit is to be required.

"The party praying such appeal shall give bond with security to be approved by said justice, payable to the opposite party in the penalty of double the amount of the judgment or double the value of the property involved, and all costs accrued and likely to accrue in the case, and in no case to be less than one hundred dollars." § 2352.

Under the present law, the appeal bond required is two hundred dollars in all cases. If the judgment appealed from is small, this bond would be too large. On the other hand, the judgment and costs might be more than two hundred dollars. Hence the reason for the amendment as to the amount of the bond.

The strict requirement as to the oath of the appellant never served any beneficial purpose, and was therefore wisely omitted.

Sections 1333 and 1334, Code 1871, as to the proceedings and judgment in appeal cases in the circuit court, are in substance re-enacted. §§ 2353-4.

APPEALS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

§ 1335, Code 1871, is so amended as to require a bond of not less than one hundred, nor more than five hundred dollars.

To said section add: "and on conviction of such defendant in the circuit court, judgment shall be rendered on such bond or recognizance for all costs in both courts. § 2355.

APPEAL WITHOUT SUPERSEDEAS

May be taken, if the defendant shall give bond to cover the estimated amount of costs accrued and to accrue, or if he shall make affidavit that he is unable to give such bond. § 2356.

DUTY OF THE JUSTICE.

The original papers and the appeal bond, together with a certified copy of the record of the case, shall be forthwith transmitted by the justice, to the circuit court. He shall be liable for the amount of the appeal bond, if he fails to require a good one. If the circuit court is in session the case shall be triable at that term.

CERTIORARI TO JUSTICE COURT.

Section 1336, Code 1871, is re-enacted.

"The clerk of the circuit court on the issuance of a *certiorari*, shall issue a summons for the party to be affected thereby." § 2358.

It will be seen at a glance that many defects in our legislation have been removed by the new provisions referred to in this article.

L. BRAME.

Jackson, Sept. 8, 1880.

[To be continued.]

THE "BRIDE OF DUKE ALEXIS."

SINGULAR INFATUATION OF A KENTUCKY BELLE FOR A SON OF THE CZAR.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Last week a middle-aged lady created considerable sensation about the Galt house by driving up in her carriage and demanding to see the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, "her affianced husband." She was richly attired and wore a bridal veil and jewels. When informed that he was not in the hotel she became incensed, and informed the clerks that they could not prevent her from seeing him, as he had made an appointment to meet her there. She also went to the Louisville Hotel and made the same inquiries and as suddenly disappeared. Nobody knew whence she came *or* who she was. A correspondent from New Castle, Ky., sends the Courier-Journal the following interesting account of the lady and the cause of her insanity:

The unfortunate lady in question is now, and has been for some years past, a resident of this town. Perhaps an explanation of her strange hallucination may not prove uninteresting to the readers of the Courier-Journal. She is about 42 years of age, but still retains traces of the beauty which made her so popular in society some eighteen or twenty years ago. She was carefully educated by a wealthy and indulgent father, and, having free access to her parent's excellent library, her reading was most excellent and varied, her conversational powers were remarkable, and in every way she was eminently fitted to adorn a high station in refined society. Her maiden name was Kenton, and she was born and lived the larger portion of her life in St. Louis. At the age of 21, while visiting her aunt in Chicago, she made the acquaintance of a young Capt. Reilly, who was stationed there with his regiment. The friendship soon ripened into love; and, after a brief courtship, they were married. The marriage was in every respect a happy one. They continued to reside in Chicago, and she, by her beauty and brilliant mental endowments, became a great favorite in the best society of the city. Unhappily, after seven years of wedded felicity, her husband died, and at the early age of 29 she was left a widow with no children. Her grief was almost inconsolable, and she left society to mourn for the loss of her husband whose memory was so dear to her. Her sorrow was so intense and enduring that grave apprehensions were entertained by her relatives in regard to her mind, which they thought was impaired, and at their urgent solicitation she was induced to leave Chicago and return to St. Louis, her former home. Her friends, who thought the change would benefit her were not disappointed, and she rapidly regained her health and beauty, but, as the sequel proved, she never recovered the perfect use of her faculties. Her melancholy almost entirely disappeared, and, to the astonishment of her friends, she began to take a lively interest in the gay world of society, of which in past years she was so brilliant a member. About this time the Grand Duke Alexis in his tour through the United States visited St. Louis, and Mrs. Reilly attended the grand ball given by the city to its royal guest. Although not in the flush of youth she was still an extremely handsome woman; time and sorrow had but chastened and spiritualized the beauty which had in her younger days won for her such lavish admiration. She never appeared to better advantage than at this ball, and the grand duke paid her marked attention and seemed to evince a decided preference for her society; she, of course, was much flattered by this distinguished mark of appreciation, and in return made every effort to create a favorable impression on the susceptible duke. That she succeeded in doing so no one can with any decree of certainty assest, but she was deeply infatuated with him, and certainly labored under the impression that the feeling was mutual. Her relations did all in their power to cure her of this unfortunate attachment, but their efforts were in vain, and she persisted in writing to the duke after he left the city, although her letters were never answered. She was firmly persuaded that he loved her, and that the only bar to their union was the objections made by the royal parents of the prince to the match. She never for a moment doubted the sincerity of the duke's affection for her. She has gradually grown to be a monomaniac on this subject, and while perfectly rational on all other matters, she is entirely "off" about this one. Every day she declares that Alex. is coming to this country to claim her as his bride, and several times she has eluded the affectionate vigilance of her relatives and left home to keep in some neighboring city a fancied appointment with her royal suitor. She never expressed any disappointment as his failure to remember the engagement, but charitably believes he is detained in Russia by circumstances over which he has no control. Her recent appearance at the Galt house was the result of an imaginary agreement to meet the crown prince of all the Russias. She has made this quiet, pleasant old town her home for several years. She lives with her married sisters in ease and comfort and [illegible] waiting for the lover who never comes. Always hoping and always disappointed, she never ceases to love the man who has long since forgotten her very existence.

SELECTED MISCELLANY.

Geneva is the grain of musk which perfumes Europe.—C. M. Talleyrand.

Those who give not till they die show they would not then if they could keep it any longer.—Bishop Hall.

Love of truth shows itself in discovering and appreciating what is good wherewith it may exist.—Goethe.

One of the best rules in conversation is, never to say a thing which any of the company can reasonably wish had been left unsaid.—Swift.

Reason is progressive, instinct stationary. Five thousand years have added no improvement to the hive of the bee, nor to the house of the beaver.—Colton.

There are some minds like the convex or concave mirrors, which represent objects such as they receive them, but they never receive them as they are.—Joubert.

It is only by labor that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labor can be made happy, and the two cannot be separated with impunity.—Ruskin.

What a rare gift is that of manners! how difficult to define, how much more difficult to impart! Better for a man to possess them than wealth, beauty or talent; they will more than supply all.—Bulwer-Lytton.

To be always intending to live a new life but never to find time to set about it—this is as if a man should put off eating and drinking and sleeping from one day and night to another, till he is starved and destroyed.—Tillotson.

In general, pride is at the bottom of great mistakes. All the other passions do occasional good, but wherever pride puts in its word, everything goes wrong, and what might be desirable to do quietly and innocently, it is morally dangerous to do proudly.—Ruskin.

A Widow's Romance.

The has been a new sensation in St. Petersburg. A young widow, left penniless, tried her utmost to make a living, but failed; she then resorted to strategy. Assuming the name of her deceased husband, she changed her dress for that of a man, procuring employment in a factory, and worked there for years undiscovered and contented. By and by she met a young lady who was maltreated by her parents, and, in order to save her from further persecution, proposed marriage, after having informed her of her sex. The wedding was duly performed in a church in St. Petersburg, and the pair lived happily until the facts were discovered and exposed. The pair was arrested and committed for trial; but the judges were puzzled by a case which had not been foreseen by Russian law, and it has been sent to the Senate for decision.

OUR HOUSEHOLD DARLING.

[From the Yazoo City Herald.]

Up and down the alley in the early morn
Waking up the sleepers with harp and drum and horn,
Singing, laughing, crying, full of fun and joy,
What a jolly thing it is to be a little boy!
Out among the flowers, breaking off their stalks,
O'er forbidden places fearlessly he walks.
Always in some mischief whether late or early,
Everybody scolds him yet loves him dearly,
Splinters in his fingers bruises on his toes,
Digging, hopping, skipping, all day long he goes.
Never seeming tired from day's early peep
Till worn out with playing at last he falls asleep.

* * * * * * *

Now I sit and listen, but listen all in vain,
His drum and harp will never disturb my sleep again.
The house and yard are silent, the flowers are left alone,
The alley is all silent, our little boy is gone!
The *Beautiful* from this poor life is fled,
Our household pet, our darling boy, is dead!
Brief was life's journey for our little man,
But three short summers was his earthly span,
And yet we all had learned to love him so,
It broke our hearts to let the darling go.
What would I give if I could hear once more
His little feet come pattering to my door!

* * * * * * *

'Tis said in Alpine regions cold
When shepherds wish to take their fold
Above the snow and glacier's sheen
Where pastures smile in living green,
They take the lambkins of the flock
And carry them o'er ice and rock,
And then the rest will follow where
Their little ones in safety are.
And thus the Heavenly Shepherd comes
And takes our dearest from our homes,
And bears them gently on his breast
To the bright fields of love and rest.
The fairest flower the Spring has nursed,
Is born to pale and perish first,
And children whom the Lord loves best,
Are soonest gathered to his breast.
We try to follow up the steep,
Ah! Christ, *as* Thou didst *once* we weep.
Thy tears were shed for other's woe,
While ours for our own sorrows flow—
We sink beneath afflictions rod
But we are mortal, *Thou* art God.
Our limbs are weak and travel sore,
The road is hard and tempests lower.
The spirit longs to scale the height
Where dwell our lambs in fields of light,
The flesh is weak, and day by day,
We faint and falter by the way,
But this we know to us is given
To always have a *child* in heaven.

H. N. P.

YAZOO CITY, July 3, 1880.

THE MISSISSIPPI INDIANS.

From Claiborne's History of Mississippi.

[CONTINUED.]

The missionaries commenced their labors among the Choctaws in 1818. They were found in a semi-civilized State, living in huts or cabins, cultivating small patches of corn and beans in a very primitive fashion, and some of them owning herds of a small breed of horses and cattle. The crops were planted and worked exclusively by the women, who were never idle, doing the cooking and sewing for the family, providing fuel, making baskets, etc., etc. They were the burden bearers and providers of the tribe, and if ever woman's mission, with all its trials and grievances, has been faithfully and uncomplainingly performed, it has been by the Indian women of the South. Untaught, bred in the wilderness under all the leveling influences of poverty and want, and debauchery, without the divine light that points out the path of duty to more fortunate races; with only the instinctive tenderness, delicacy and sense of duty of their sex to guide them, they uniformly manifested the highest attributes of human nature. Chaste, modest, resigned, patient, industrious, honest, devoted to husband and children, and always faithful to their country. They brought up their girls like themselves; they taught their boys to be honest, truthful and brave. And until corrupted by the whites, and tainted with the lust of gold, and other vices of civilzation, there was no purer race than the Indians of Mississippi. Until we introduced the accursed fire-water into their country, they had no intoxicating liquors, nor was there a profane epithet in their lanfluage. Marriages took plade in early life, and it required very little capital to go to housekeeping.

The land was free to all; a little cabin was easily built by the side of some bubbling spring. A small iron kettle to boil their venison and hominy, and a wooden bowl to put it in when cooked, were sufficient for the young couple. They needed no mahogany tables, because, like the ancients, they sat upon the ground. If they had company the bowl was placed in the center, and the guests sat round and helped themselves one after the other. The same great wooden or horn spoon passed round the circle.

Tom-ful-la was their standing and favorite dish. It consisted of corn, soaked in lye to take off the husks, when thoroughly boiled, and seasoned with bear's oil, deer-tallow, and sometimes with the kernels of walnuts or hickory nuts.

They served their venison and turkey stewed with bear's oil; they made delicious tortillas or corn-cakes of pounded corn, and a pleasant beverage of acidulated honey and water. The ribs of a fat bear and the liver was a luxury. They would put a slice of venison, a slice of the breast of a turkey and a slice of bear's meat on a stick and barbecue it before the fire, the grease from the bear's meat dripping on the turkey and venison, and thus serve a dish that no metropolitan cuisine could surpass. They made a very refreshing jelly by pounding the roots of China briar, (*Smilax pseudo China, smilax aspero,*) staining it through boiling water, and then through baskets, drying the farina, and then mixing it with honey. They likewise pounded walnuts and hickory nuts, passed them through boiling water, and then through strainers of fine basket work, and thus produced an inspissated liquor, the color and consistency of cream, and richer and of finer flavor.

The Missionaries found that the Choctaws recognized a Supreme Being or Great Spirit, who made and ruled all things. But they had not even a traditional knowledge of any other religion. They believed that the air was peopled with good and evil spirits, the latter more numerous, and to their influence they attributed individual and national misfortunes.

The males, when not at war, were usually hunting, not in parties, (unless they went into a region where they would probably encounter enemies) but singly and alone, his only companion a small dog. They were dexterous with the bow and arrow, and became expert with the rifle. They universally believed in witches and sorcerers. Old and ugly women were often accused as witches, found no defenders even among their kindred, and were summarily put to death.

They had among them, as privileged castes, the Rain-maker and the Medicine-man, the Prophet or Seer. The Medicine-man interpreted dreams, charmed away spells, and healed the sick; the Rain-maker, in periods of protracted drought, was invoked to save the crops, and the Prophet lifted the veil from the dim and mystic future.

When the Medicine-man was called to a patient, he placed him on a blanket, then bending over him, he used his mouth as a cupping-glass, sucking the seat of pain, and growling during the process, like a dog worrying a cat. He often put his left hand to his mouth, pretending to deposit what he had extracted from the patient. And then, after sucking, pounding, kneading, and growling, for an hour, he would repair to a tree and affect to wipe his hand upon it. This process of rubbing and manipulating usually put the patient to sleep, and he often woke up relieved, and the fame of the Medicine-man went abroad. If, however, the patient grew worse and died, the doctor immediately declared that the intervention of some powerful and malicious witch had defeated his efforts. The relatives would formally demand of him to point out the witch, and after some days of apparent deep thought, he would indicate some old, decrepid, and isolated woman, who, without formality, or interposition, even of her kindred, was promptly put to death.

In 1818, the child of a warrior sickened and died, in spite of all the manipulations of the Medicine-man. He attributed it to witchcraft, and pointed out a very old woman in the neighborhood. Several young braves immediately volunteered to kill her. They repaired to her house, and she, with true Indian hospitality, placed before them all the food there was in the house. They chatted pleasantly during the repast, and then suddenly sprang up, gave the war-whoop, and litterally cut her to pieces.

The Rain-maker had one privilege over other specialists. He always demanded a respectable fee in advance, giving them to understand that the spirits did not do business on credit, and as they never called on him till their crops were burning up, and their supply of water was exhausted, they were in no condition to haggle about terms.

If the Rain-maker fails, he does not attribute it to witchcraft, but says that he himself is Na-koo-a. Na-koo-a-fa-na—mad, too mad to be heard by the Great Spirit when he asks for rain, and that their crops must burn up. The credulous Indians gather about him, implore him to try again, and eagerly beg to know what can be done to restore his good humor. He replies that he will tell them after awhile, he is too mad now to think or to talk. He remains secluded until he notes the signs of an approaching change of the weather, and then he appears in public, and tells them if they double his fee the rain shall come. Glad to propitiate his anger, they promptly brought even more than he demanded. And very soon the rain comes as he had promised.

The Choctaw, like most Indians, was taciturn, of haughty demeanor, patient, abstemious, apparently insensible to pain or emotion—"the stoic of the woods." They were hospitable, grateful for favors, unobtrusive, neither forgetting nor forgiving. They were fond of dress, of paint and plumes, of trinkets and jewelry, and would spend hours in adorning their persons and admiring themselves in the small mirrors they carried in their bosoms. Red and blue were their favorite colors. In early times, they wore a profusion of silver ornaments. The metal was obtained in their predatory excursions about the sources of the Arkansas and Ouachitta, and from the earliest times there were skilled ortisans in metal among them.

The Choctaw had no fear of death. He regarded it as a mere journey to a better hunting ground; and formerly, his pipe, tobacco pouch, knife, tomahaw and gun were buried with him, and sometimes his horse was slain on his grave, as it was supposed he might need them on his arrival. Thus the Natchez killed the attendants of a great personage, that he might have servants in the other world.

The cry over the grave was never omitted. At a time appointed, relatives, neighbors, and friends assembled, and one group after another sat around the grave in a circle, with their blankets over their heads, and made their lamentations. They continued several days and nights, and then they had a feast and a dance. When this was over, the name of the dead was pronounced no more.

The Choctaw woman had one blessing amidst all her burdens. She was exempt from the curse which the scriptures tell us was bestowed on parturition. They were as prolific as other races, and yet the *sage femme* was unknown among them. A woman about to become a mother, retired into the woods, and in a few hours returned with her child, and resumed her occupations.

It is the testimony of the Missionaries that they found the Choctaws strictly honest, scrupuously punctual to their engagements. If one borrowed an article, to the very hour he promised to return it, it would be brought.

The itinerant white trader was the potent instrument of demoralization, and counteracted many of the wholesome teachings and regulations of the Missionaries.

These devoted teachers, however, succeeded in accomplishing many reforms, and in destroying many of the ancient superstitions. The Medicine-man, Rain-maker, and Prophet, were soon recognized as impostors, and ceased affecting to observe with what interest they listened to the history of the Redeemer, and how soon, under the Divine guidance, they seemed to comprehend and feel the regenerating influence of revealed religion. They heard, with amazement, the story of the cross and the atonement. For a man to yield his life for the life he had taken, for a friend to die for a friend, was their own law and creed, but for one to die for his enemy, for the son of the Great Spirit to die for those that reviled, scourged and crucified him, required more than the eloquence of the missionary could accomplish, but it pleased God to enlighten their understandings, and they soon manifested an earnest faith, visible in their prayers, and in their lives and conversation.

In 1818, under the auspices of the American Presbyterian Board of Missions, the Rev. Messrs. Kingsbury, Byington, Gleason, Hooper, Touse and Cushman, with their families, and Dr. Pride and Misses Burnham, Foster and Thacher, established themselves near what is now Mayhew Station, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. They gave their settlement the name of Mayhew.

Not long afterwards a similar establishment was made under the name of Elliott, some sixty miles southwest on the waters of the Yalobusha.

After laboring several years as evangelist and teacher at Mayhew, Rev. Dr. Cushman, who was greatly beloved, was induced by the Folsom's and other leading Choctaws, to remove ten miles west of the present Starkville. He built on a spot known to the Choctaws, by tradition, as the old Chocehuma Fort, and where the last of their people had been slain. The Indians regarded it as haunted ground, and were terrified by the ghosts of the departed. They believed that the presence of the white race would frighten them away.

Every Sabbath, no matter how cold or stormy, the missionary chapels would be crowded by these unfutored people, never tired of listening to the narrative of the redemption, and eagerly inquiring for the bread of life.

The women arranged themselves on one side, the men on the other, the sexes never sitting promiscuously. The preacher, (until he acquired the language) stood with his interpreter, fronting the assembly, and spoke a sew sentences which were immediately rendered by the interpreter. At the end of every sentence the men would exclaim *Yum-ma!* (very good.) Now and then, a warrior would quietly leave the church, and in a few moments return with his capacious pipe filled with tobacco and sumach, resume his seat, draw a few whiffs and pass it to his neighbor, and so the pipe traveled round until its contents were exhausted. Then he, who had been favored with the last pu