

THE COMET.

BY F. T. COOPER.

JACKSON, MISS.

Saturday, February 1, 1879

The Editor of THE COMET has been confined to his bed for the greater portion of the past week, and has been able to work hardly any for the COMET. Consequently we ask the indulgence of our readers for any shortcomings which may appear in this number of THE COMET.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

The Hon. J. R. Chalmers of the River District is a busy, bustling representative, with a good deal of fertility of mind and readiness of speech. He is on the alert, and apt to get for his constituents a reasonable share of what is being "handed round." His speech on the power and duty of Congress to keep up the levees on the Mississippi, proves that George W. Jones, of Tennessee, once affirmed. A member had stated to the House that the argument in support of a certain claim amounted to a demonstration. "It demonstrates," replied Jones, "that if Congress will furnish the money, the claimant will always furnish the demonstrations." Chalmers has performed his part of the business, it remains for Congress to do the rest. There is real irony in this speech. "If," said the speaker, "you had power to protect by discriminating duties, the looms and spindles, continue the search and you will find the power to encourage the production of that which supplies them." Indeed, whether from the inevitable tendencies of our system, or from usurpation, the National Government has so hampered and enfeebled the States, that it ought to relinquish some of its powers, or assume still greater powers. The States affected by the overflow of the Mississippi river are denied the power to tax the rich commerce of this great highway, to aid in confining its vast volume of water. There are constitutional impediments, and practical difficulties in the way of joint action by the suffering States, and a system of levees to be effectual must proceed on some general and comprehensive plan, which shall not depend on the caprice, or be subject to the interference of individual States. When we speak of constitutional impediments, we are to be understood as having reference to an inherent infirmity in any resolution of a joint convention of the States interested, in the absence of any power to enforce it. These considerations point in Congress as alone possessing the power to project and to carry out any great scheme for building levees.

Bodies, the magnitude of the undertaking places it beyond the power and resources of the States to accomplish it; and lastly, there is this fact to be taken into the account: By a National decree, whether justified or not, is not now the question, the taxable wealth of the States effected by the overflow has been enormously reduced, and whilst it may not be advisable to ask compensation, it should not be forgotten that the measure has disabled these States for many years to come, to protect themselves against this destructive and constantly recurring evil.

The power of Congress to grant money and public property, to objects deemed important or simply meritorious, seems to be practically without limit. There must, however, be some definite and reasonable limit to the expenditure. Some statistics and estimates should be brought forward. There is another suggestion we feel bound to make. Our representatives in Congress labor to prove that it is not a mere matter of local concern, while in Mississippi the Legislature has persistently declined to give anything out of the common treasury, or to levy any general tax, to all the overburdened local proprietors. If the States of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, would each levy a general tax according to river frontage for the purpose of building the levees, it would greatly strengthen the appeal to Congress.

SEVERE WIND STORM.

We are permitted to publish the following extract from a private letter to a gentleman in this city, giving a description of the storm that passed over a portion of the town of Iuka, in the northern portion of this State, on the evening of the 28th ult.: "A severe storm passed over the southern portion of town last evening, about 7 o'clock. It appeared to strike about Wallace Harvey's residence (the Stewart place), thence through the Gaitther property, striking with terrible force upon the hill occupied by the negroes, killing the wife and child of Charley Dain, colored preacher, and three children of George Cummings, who were not found until this morning, and his stepson; and wounding his sister-in-law (who died this morning), his brother-in-law and breaking his own arm, and blowing his house entirely away. Several others were wounded and several houses blown away. The colored Baptist Church was blown down. So while persons were injured or their property, except some houses on the Gaitther place and an out-house of Mr. Deaton.

Hon. STEPHEN EVANS, of Enterprise, one of the best lawyers and highest intellects in the State, was in town yesterday upon business with the U. S. Court. He favored us with a call, and he knows the latch-key of our sustenance is always on the outside to him.

Southern States: Colonel J. L. Power, of the Jackson Clarion, attended the meeting of the Grand Lodge, of which body he is the Secretary—a position in which he won golden opinions from all sorts of people last Summer, by his masterly and watchful management of the yellow fever fund that was placed in his care by the Order in other States. Col. P. occupies a front seat in the newspaper profession, and in all the walks of life he is honored for his intellect, his energy and his commanding worth.

Clarion: We understand there is a probability that the physicians of Southeast Mississippi, will hold a convention soon for the purpose of taking into consideration matters of importance to the profession. We would suggest Enterprise as a suitable place for the convention.

FAR-FETCHED.

Our contemporary of the Carthaginian seems to have the idea wedged into his head somehow or other that Governor Stone has abused somebody who differed with him about calling the Legislature together, and that he characterized a part of the press who clamored for an extra session "as too ignorant to appreciate the situation." Really this is a perversion of the language of Governor Stone. He abused nobody—he made no such sweeping charge against the press. The most that he said on this point, was that editors and others who had apparently impugned his motives and indulged in personal onslaughts upon him, were influenced more by their zeal for the cause than by their knowledge of facts, and that he had the charity to believe that they really did not so much want to strike him down and magnify their own greatness, as they desired to help the afflicted—that, in a word, their course was the result of unfamiliarity with the facts in the case. This is, in substance, about what Governor Stone said, and when our friend of the Carthaginian looks at the case again he will see that he has strained a point.

The Carthaginian has dug up another man's nest. He says: "A paragraph in some one of our State exchanges stated that Governor Stone proposed to be one of fifty men to give \$1,000 each to the yellow fever sufferers. The people wondered naturally enough why, if Governor Stone desired to expend \$1,000 in this way, he should make his offer contingent upon the action and liberality of forty-nine other men, when, if the State were raked with a fine-tooth comb, that number of men able to contribute so large a sum could not be found. We cannot believe that Governor Stone made such a proposition, and as the substance of the paragraph alluded to above appeared in our columns at the time, we shall take pleasure in making any correction that the facts in the case may warrant."

There was a call for \$50,000. Governor Stone recognizing that he had no right or power to draw the sum from the State Treasury, and wholly unwilling to put the people to the expense of calling the Legislature together, did say, in the presence of some friends in Jackson, that the quickest and best way to raise the money would be by private subscription, and that he would be one of fifty men who would contribute one thousand dollars each. This proposition was made by him in good faith, to meet the wants of the sufferers and to silence the clamor for State aid. Of course, if the other contributors were not found, that proposition fell through. The Carthaginian's anxiety that he should have gone forward and paid the \$1,000 anyhow, seems to indicate that it doesn't clearly understand the nature of that proposition. And, the Carthaginian's other forcible expression that you might rake the State with a fine-tooth comb and not find fifty men able to give \$1,000, shows how poorly advised it is about the financial standing of many of our people. Why there are five thousand men in Mississippi more able to give \$1,000 each than Governor Stone is, there are more than fifty men who pay a thousand dollars taxes each.

There seems to be some straining to make this point against Governor Stone which our astute confere will see as soon as he considers it.

STATE GLEANINGS.

—Ex-Governor Adelbert Ames is now a dealer in butter and cheese in New York.

—Vicksburg Herald: Miss Emma Abbott, the celebrated American prima donna, will probably visit Vicksburg before the season is over.

—Canton Mail: The pay car passed through Canton on Wednesday. The monthly pay roll from this point to Jackson, Tenn., amounts to some \$30,000.

—Vicksburg Commercial: There were eighteen excellent samples of "young Arkansas" before the grand jury yesterday. They drink whisky, play poker and do all sorts of gambling.

—Aberdeen Examiner: We learn that there are over thirty cases of pneumonia among the students at Oxford. Mr. Jenkins of Gladysville, reported lying there dangerously ill. There is much sickness here, and we fear the present bad weather will increase it.

—Aberdeen Examiner: A married man by the name of Walters, absconded one night last week with a fair but frail Delilah, from the neighborhood of Lee's saw mill, flinging good nature, wife and children's love to the winds, to follow the bent of unchivalry lust. The case would bear much moralizing, or detail.

—Natchez Democrat: Mr. Thomas A. Williams died at the residence of Rev. J. B. Stratten, in this city yesterday morning. Mr. Williams was a native of this city, and a member of one of the oldest families. A man of the most honorable instincts.

—Columbus Independent: Two negro men were hanged (we could not obtain) were drowned in the Tombigbee below Columbus yesterday. They were in a skiff with a calf, which they were rowing from the back water, when a tree hub capsized the boat and all perished. The men were in the employment of Mr. E. L. Thomas.

—The Natchez, Jackson and Columbus Railroad has elected the same Board of Directors as served in that capacity last year. The board organized by electing Will T. Martin, President, James H. Fitzpatrick, Secretary and Superintendent, and G. W. Kountz, Treasurer.

—The town of Skipwith, between Vicksburg and Memphis, is about to make another move, the carrying of the back of the river rendering it absolutely necessary. This will make the third time the town has been moved, the new location being a half mile distant from the one now occupied.

—Water Valley Courier: The telegraph office is becoming quite notorious for silly canards. There was some of them sent out during the prevalence of the yellow fever. The General McAllister joke is another. Some people may think they are phony, we can see it.

—Valley Flag: During the present week three persons (all "of color") have been hanged in the penitentiary. Lewis Robinson plead guilty of shooting with intent to kill and murder, and went in for seven years; Los Turner and Isaac Sparkman pleaded guilty of stealing a hog, and were sentenced to two years each.

—Southern States: Hon. Oliver Clifton, the present Clerk of the Supreme Court, was among the distinguished visitors in Oklahoma, the past week. Oliver is an Apollo Belvedere in appearance—a graceful and accomplished young gentleman of culture and refinement.

LESSON OF THE LATE EPIDEMIC.

We have been deeply interested in the perusal of that part of Col. Power's report to the Grand Lodge, relating to the contributions to our late yellow fever sufferers by the Masons and Odd Fellows throughout the country. If anybody has allowed any doubts or misgivings to rest upon his mind as to the real benevolence and nobility of purpose which animate these benevolent institutions, it seems to us, that he ought now to dismiss them forever as unworthy of a lodgment among liberal and just thoughts.

The record which the Masons and Odd Fellows have made during the dark period of our suffering, is one of most grandeur, and many, many are the grateful showers of tears which will fall upon and cause it to bloom long in the nursery of thankful hearts. No man can read the account of the transfer of little Horace Walters from New Orleans to San Francisco, under the all-protecting aegis of Masonry, without paying to the noble brotherhood who could perform this tender office so well the tribute of a tear in recognition of their goodness and touching charity.

According to Col. Power's report the sum of \$75,472.56 was contributed mainly by the Masons and Odd Fellows for the Fever Sufferers in Mississippi. Reports from other States similarly afflicted will probably show similar munificence from their hands. And to show that this grand charity was not narrowed by any selfishness, or its benefits intended to be confined to the brotherhood, but given for the suffering wherever found and whatever may have been their creed or professions, here is a letter from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York, which contributed \$9,461.68. It speaks for itself:

To H. W. J. L. Power, Grand Secretary:

In order that it may not be charged against the Fraternity that the funds committed to the Masonic authorities in the South are expended for the benefit of Freemasons only, the Grand Master directs me to request that you will, if the means at your disposal will permit, consult with the Howard Association, so that the relief afforded may be as general as possible. The Grand Master makes this request at the instance of brethren who believe that a Mason's charity should be as extensive as the wants of suffering humanity. This sentiment is doubtless as universal with you as with us; still we must guard against the misapprehensions of our friends, as well as the misrepresentations of the enemies of our ancient and honorable institution.

Faternally yours,
JAMES M. AUSTIN,
Grand Secretary.

While speaking of this melancholy subject it affords us a sad pleasure to accord the meed of praise to our home heroes. Wherever the pestilence raged there were heroes who rose up to combat it. Many of them fell in the encounter. Ministers and physicians were especially noted for their timely work of love, their contempt for personal danger, and their eagerness to arrest the hand of the destroyer. Here in Jackson, the names of Drs. Craft, Johnston, Bailey, Harrington, Hough and others of the medical army are entitled to unstated praise. The conduct of Col. J. D. Stewart and his adjutants of the Howard Association covers them all with honor. Col. Power, by his activity and promptitude has won the plaudit "well done" from all quarters. Capital State Bank deserves special praise for cashing all drafts without discount or brokerage.

The lesson which we draw from this and other princely gifts from our Northern and Western brethren is, that when our people come to understand each other a strong bond of sympathy and fraternity is found to hold them together, and that this bond henceforward to be recognized and strengthened, so that all sections of our Union may serve as mutually protecting braces for the grand central column.

Letter From Canton.

CANTON, January 24, 1879.

To the Editor of the Comet:

Thinking you would like to hear something from this locality, I shall appropriate a few leisure minutes for your pleasure. To say that my welcome here, after years of absence, was very cordial, but poorly expressed, is the truth, in fact, I was at a loss to know which invitation to accept, so persistent were the porters, but finding at last that friend Hooker, of Brookhaven, and his estimable family were here and keeping the Singleton (originally Wolfe) House, my decision was quickly made, and I have had cause to regret my choice, for if there is any place where weary travelers may find rest and comfort this is the place.

I find everything greatly changed. Canton wears a sad, bereaved look. Business is of course dull as it is throughout Central Mississippi. The crops a failure and prices low, yet the merchants here, with one or two insignificant exceptions, will be able to weather the storm.

I have met many old friends and miss some. Whilst some are cheerful the most of them have had cause to mourn, and the people generally, as in other places of our scourged country, have a sad look.

There has been but little improving done of late years and the streets are in a wretched condition. Sewers are greatly needed to carry off the accumulated filth and water from portions of the town.

I find a great abundance of schools the most prosperous of which is the female Academy under charge of Prof. Magruder, a very efficient teacher and good scholar. He is a home made man. There is, however, a great lack of first-class Academies for boys throughout our country, something to take the place of the preparatory department at Oxford. I hope our next Legislature will take this matter under serious consideration, and act with more wisdom than did the last.

I regret to say that one of the most shocking murders—assassinations—that I have heard of in the South, occurred here last Saturday night.

A most respectable citizen, Mr. McKay, living near Sharon, was shot down at his own hearthstone, his wife sitting beside him, by some ruffian who under shadow of night had approached the house, and watched their opportunity. Mrs. McKay was leaning forward coughing when the shots were fired, some of them striking her chair, and a number lodging in the neck of the unfortunate victim. As yet, only surmises as to who the assassins were,

nothing positively known. The excitement in the whole community is intense, and no expense will be spared to bring the villains to justice. Fortunately for our country, no political capital can be made out of this crime, as Mr. McKay was a Democrat, and most highly respected citizen, yet, it is a terrible comment upon our morals, and the inefficiency of our officers of justice that crimes are so common of late. We need more faithful executioners of the law, and a purer public sentiment to counteract the moral depravity which is threatening, to overwhelm our country.

Immigration societies are worthless whilst physical and moral disease is preying upon us. The press, the pulpit, the courts of justice, our people one and all, must awaken to a proper sense of responsibility, virtue must be elevated, and crime repressed, else Mississippi will become the abode of wild beasts. Our good citizens will seek other States where the laws are efficient, and where they can dwell in safety.

I hope our State papers will do their duty fearlessly.

I am glad THE COMET has appeared, and hope its light will be strong and durable. It is certainly a poor State Capital that cannot afford two good State papers, in which, in fact, two cannot do better than one.

Hoping that with the Clarion notes of one, and brilliant effulgence of the other, our Capital shall in future afford the latest and best information to our people, wisely directing our political ship.

Since writing the above, one of the suspected murderers has been arrested, the other has absconded. The citizens have employed efficient prosecutors, and it is hoped the assassins will be brought to justice quickly.

I am truly, yours in haste,
VIATOR.

MEMORIES OF THE PAST.

BY VALENTINE VOX.

How nice it is to me to sit,
Within the sunset's glow,
And smile with olden eyes,
Sweet scenes of long ago!

How fast the dying shadows fly,
Athwart the meadow low!
I wipe a tear from out my eye,
For scenes of long ago!

Ah, well I mind me when a lad,
I trod my way to school,
And adorned with a soul made sad,
After the dinner's cool.

And when 'd fashion paper balls,
And dived did them shoot,
The master'd dust my overalls,
And thump my head to boot!

And when I'd larger grow,
Before time's onward lash,
'Midst sorrow black and sorrow blue,
I raised my first mustache!

I see me now as 'fore the glass,
I fit the razor shave,
And cut—oh, most unucky jaw—
I cut my underlip!

And how, dressed in my Sunday best,
I courted Mary Jane,
But she my love did lately jest,
And married Johnny Lane.

The sweet, so silent knee is it,
And watch the bedfellow's feet,
To think how she laughed at the split,
Turn in my track tail coat!

And when at last I gained a gal,
That fully filled my eye,
I found that when I married Sal,
I had to yield or die.

Stew-pans, skillets, and china plate,
On found a resting place,
Upon my newly bedded pate,
Or 'gainst my wrinkled face!

But now she's dead—yes dead and gone,
I'm truly glad to say;
And I, an old man sad and lone,
Await my final day!

But when, at last, I'll strive to stop,
Up to the gates of day,
I'll remember well I try to stop,
On my journey's way!

Clinton, Miss., January 23, 1879.

—The Enterprise Courier says that the town of Hickory derived its name from the fact that it is located on the spot where General Andrew Jackson encamped with his army during their march through the country on route for the Indian war. It is about twenty miles west of Meridian, and is a place of considerable business importance, and can boast of many good citizens.

—Columbus Independent: A negro stopped at Daniel Davis', a colored well-to-do farmer, blacksmith and merchant at West Port, and stole some apples. Being detected and headed for town he begged the negroes not to jail him but to whip him until they were satisfied. The brothers unsharped him and laid it on in regular old "Rob-time" style.

—Southern Herald: The shoe shop of Mirajah Jones, in Zion Hill precinct, was entirely consumed by fire on Saturday night, the 11th, together with all his tools, etc. Loss about two hundred and fifty dollars. The fire is supposed to have resulted accidentally.

—Oakland Times: D. W. Pratt, Esq., editor and publisher of the Oakland Times, died on the 19th inst. of pneumonia, at the residence of his niece, Mrs. W. H. Vassar, in this city. No nobler, better woman ever lived or died.

—Aberdeen Examiner: The many friends of Miss Ann Bartoe, will regret to learn of her death, on the 19th inst., of pneumonia, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. W. H. Vassar, in this city. No nobler, better woman ever lived or died.

—McComb City Intelligencer: We regret to announce that Mr. Nick Greener has tendered his resignation as Master Mechanic of the railroad shops at this place, to take effect the first of February, and that it has been accepted. Mr. Greener has been in the employ of the Great Jackson Route—over twenty-one years—that he was considered a necessary part of the organization, and his resignation has been heard of with the deepest regret by all with whom he has been associated in business or socially. He will be succeeded by Mr. E. L. Anderson, lately in charge of the shops at Jackson, Tenn.

JIM HEAD, known to our people as a bad case, robber, murderer, escaped convict, etc., whose latest man slaying operations were performed in the suburbs of Mobile, got a slight installment of justice in the court the other day—three years in the penitentiary. Lucky Jim Head to get off so light. Since he jumped off the train coming from Selma to this city, with Dr. F. W. Fisher as special officer having him in custody, his course of villainy and his luck have been checked. He has forfeited to the law, not only his liberty, but his life, time and again, and now comes out of this latest involvement with only three years in the penitentiary of Alabama. He was a participant in a murder near this city years ago and escaped a neck-breaking time. Jim's time is bound to come.—Meridian Mercury.

OPINION OF JUDGE HILL.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi, November Term, 1878.

GERHARD ALLEN, ET AL.,
SAMUEL B. THOMAS.

This is a motion made by Allen and others, attachment plaintiffs, against Rice, Todd & Co., in this Court, against the defendant in this motion, for a rule to show cause why he shall not be held in contempt of this Court, for obstructing its process, by resisting and obstructing the Marshal of this Court, in laying upon and seizing a stock of goods and merchandise, as the defendants in said attachments, by virtue of said attachments, then in the hands of the Marshal to be executed.

To this rule the defendant answers, that he, by his duly appointed deputy, under and by virtue of an execution issued by the Clerk of the Chancery Court of Hinds county, on the 10th day of the present month, upon a decree of said Court, rendered upon the 6th day of May, 1878, in favor of said Rice, Todd & Co., for the sum of \$16,718.40, had on the day of the issuance of said execution, levied upon and seized said goods and merchandise, as the property of said T. G. Rice, the defendant in this motion, and was so defendant in said execution, and was so defendant thereof, when the Marshal, by his deputy, attempted to levy and seize the same, and that he, by his deputy, maintained his possession of the same, as he had a lawful right, and as it was his duty to do. To this answer the plaintiffs in this motion reply that the execution under which the Sheriff, by his deputy, assumed to act, and under which he claims justification, and affords to the Sheriff no justification whatever, and for the reason that more than seven years had elapsed from the rendition of said decree, before the issuance of said execution. To this reply the defendant in this motion replies that the execution issued upon said decree, on the 21st day of May, 1872, by virtue of which a large amount of real and personal property belonging to said F. G. Rice, was levied upon by the Sheriff and sold, and that for the process of said execution so last issued.

The facts as insisted upon are not denied by the plaintiffs in the motion, but they deny that the execution first issued, and by which the goods were taken, and a not having been issued within a year and a day, from the day upon which the decree was rendered, was of any validity whatever, but insist that the decree was void and afforded no foundation for the issuance of the last execution; they further insist that as the last execution does not issue upon its face, that it is an alias execution, that for the purpose of this motion it must be considered as the original execution upon said decree.

There being no dispute as to the facts on either side, the legal question arising thereon, being questions of conflict of jurisdiction between a State and Federal Court, an important and demand the careful consideration of the Court. The rule is now too well settled to require authority to sustain it, that when a Sheriff has property in his possession under process legal and valid upon its face, issued from a State Court, that he cannot be disturbed in his possession by a Sheriff by virtue of a process issued from a State Court; and I am of opinion that where the process is duly voidable, at the instance of the defendant, in the execution that the possession of the officer who first obtains it is entitled to the like protection.

This brings us to the consideration of the question, as to whether or not the execution issued on the 10th of this month is a void process upon its face or only voidable. By the common law the writ of *fiere facias* could only be issued within a year and a day after the rendition of the judgment. If this was not done, the plaintiff had to resort to the provisions of the Statute. This was afterwards amended by statute, by allowing the plaintiff the writ *vi fieri facias*, calling upon the defendant to show cause why the writ of *fi fieri* should not issue. The Code of 1871 prescribed: "When the *fi fieri* shall issue, or rather the time in which it may issue, which is a year and a day after judgment, or after the dissolution of an injunction or supersedeas; see section 838, Section 839, which provides that all actions of debt upon any judgment or decree, rendered in the Courts of this State, shall be brought within seven years from their rendition, and not after, and that no execution shall issue upon such judgment or decree. These provisions of the Code taken together provide that the execution may issue within a day and year from the rendition of the judgment or decree, and may be continued by the issuance of another execution within seven years from the issuance of the last execution, for an indefinite period; provided, that not more than seven years shall have elapsed between the issuance of each, after the issuance of the first. It is admitted that more than a day and year elapsed from the day on which the decree was rendered before the issuance of the first execution, which under the decision in the case of Evans vs. Mitchell, 5 Howard, Miss. 8, 1848, rendered that execution voidable and irregular, but not void, and if a motion had been made by the defendant or any one interested before a sale was made under it, doubtless the Court would have quashed it, but as it was not done all parties interested must be held to have waived objection to it. In the case of Bracken vs. Wood, 7 English, Arkansas Reports, 605, under a similar case, it was held by the Court on the subject under consideration, it was held that where the execution was not issued until after a year and day had elapsed, after the rendition of the judgment, it was not a sufficient predicate, for the issuance of a second execution, and upon motion of the defendant, the last execution was quashed, but in doing so the Court only held the last execution irregular and voidable, not void. This is as far as any decision has gone, so far as I have been furnished with authority, or have found by my own research.

I am, after a very careful consideration of the subject, brought to the conclusion that if the execution issued on the 10th day of this month was not void it was only voidable, and not void. It is, however, insisted by counsel for the motion that the execution upon its face does not state, that it is an alias execution, and that more than seven years have elapsed from the rendition of the decree, and the statute having prohibited the issuance of the execution, after that date except in the cases provided for, that it was void upon its face, and afforded no protection to the Sheriff. The want of such a recitation is such an irregularity, as is amendable, and being so, the Sheriff has a right to show the facts as they exist, and if they settle him to prosecution to resist it, any other rule would be too harsh to be enforced.

I am satisfied that the seizure of these goods, by the Sheriff may work a great hardship upon the plaintiffs, in these attachments, from which I would relieve them, if I do so without creating a conflict between the State and Federal Courts, which must always be avoided if possible. If the property seized is the property of Rice, Todd & Co., and first sold to the creditors of the firm, the Chancery Court from which the execution issued may grant relief upon application to that Court for that purpose, but as the case is at present presented, I feel constrained to discharge the defendant to the motion.

I. A. Hill, Judge.

Greens' Bank.

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

ESTABLISHED IN 1848.

THIS BANK WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1848, and has never suspended payment since, either during war or any of the various panics.

We solicit accounts of parties throughout the State, and can offer specially liberal terms.

Attorneys, County Officers, City and Corporation Treasurers, are invited to correspond with us as we are sure it will be to their advantage to open accounts.

We transact all branches of banking business and attend promptly to all collections.

Our large connection throughout the State and our intimate relations with all the State officers, we think gives us superior advantages for the transaction of business.

We buy and sell all kinds of securities on smallest margin.

We collect in all parts of the State at card rates.

We pay interest on time deposits.

We make all settlements with State free of charge.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.,

Lessees Mississippi Penitentiary

CONTRACTORS FOR

Railroad Work, Tressels, Bridges,

AND ALL KINDS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Sell all Kinds of Rough and Dressed Lumber Shingles and Laths

MANUFACTURE WAGONS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

All Kinds of Leather

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, FURNITURE, MATTRESSES

JACKSON, MISS.

HIGHEST PRICES FOR MOSS, WOOL AND HIDES

New Advertisements.

A. L. BRUNSON

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF Sewing Machines

SEWING MACHINE ATTACHMENT Needles, Oils, etc.

Office at C. Cumming's, next door to Post-Office.

Whiting & Gray,

DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

STATE STREET, JACKSON, MISS.

Eyrich & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

DEALERS IN Shades and Shade Fixtures, STEREOSCOPES, SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, ETC.

State Street, - - - Jackson, Miss.

John M. Smylie

P. O. Box 162, Jackson, Miss.

Will Attend to all Land Matters ENTRUSTED TO HIS CARE.

SEUTTER'S CORNER

Let no one enter the quantity looking into MR. SEUTTER'S JEWELRY STORE

The display there of rich NECKLACES, LADIES' WATCHES, and many other Golden Ornaments, including Gold and Silver Watches is magnificent.

The striking and thinking of over a Hundred Clocks and the glitter of beautiful Silverware, including the show and they increase interest, are worth a visit to this fine establishment. Also, the times even we should say, judging from the low prices demanded for these goods.

SEUTTER'S CORNER is in the city night. In short, MR. SEUTTER'S JEWELRY STORE is a place where you can get the best of everything.

J. W. JENKINS, A. W. LITTLE, JENKINS & LITTLE, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Jackson, Miss.

Practice in the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State, and in the Chancery Courts of Hinds, Adams, and Warren counties. Collection of Claims a specialty.