

Dr. E. A. Rowan

MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRAT
Published Every Wednesday in
the Town of
HAZLEHURST.

MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRAT.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Transients and advertisements will be in-
serted in the
MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRAT
at \$1.00 per square for first insertion, and
fifty cents per square for each subsequent
insertion. Ten lines constitute a square.
One Column, One Year \$100.00
Three-quarters Column, One Year 75.00
One-half Column, One Year 50.00
One-quarter Column, One Year 25.00
Business Cards of two squares will be
inserted at \$12.50 per annum.
No advertisement of an objectionable
character will be inserted.
or printed on their ballots the words
"Against Chancery Court Amend-
ment."

DIRECTORY.
New Orleans, St. Louis and Chi-
cago Railroad.
Trains arrive at Hazlehurst as follows:
New Orleans, going north 1:25 a. m.
St. Louis, going south 1:25 a. m.
Chicago, going north 1:25 a. m.
Chicago, going south 1:25 a. m.
Express Train, going north 2:00 p. m.
Express Train, going south 2:00 p. m.
B. F. GATE.
Railroad and Express Agent,
Office open at all hours.

Churches.
Services at the Protestant Church every
Sunday, at 11 o'clock. Rev. W. B. Ingle,
pastor.
Services at the Baptist Church on the
second and third Sabbath of each month,
Rev. A. L. Lott, pastor.
Services at the Methodist Church every
Sunday, Rev. J. M. Wiggins, pastor.
Services at the Spring Hill Church on the
first Sabbath of each month, by Elder Scott,
and every third Sabbath and Saturday before,
by Elder D. L. Porter. Sabbath School
every Sabbath at 9 a. m.
Rev. J. M. Wiggins will hold divine ser-
vices at Hazlehurst on the fourth Sabbath in
each month at 4 p. m.

Notaries.
MAGNOLIA—Hazelhurst Lodge, No. 25, A. A.
F. & A. M.; meets the first Saturday in
each month. H. H. COOK.
J. L. ARNOLD.
R. H. JONES, R. A. Chapter, No. 81,
meets the first Saturday in each month.
J. A. HULL, R. P.
J. L. ARNOLD.
HAZLEHURST—Circuit Court, No. 4, P. O. at
Hazelhurst, on the first Monday of each
month, at 10 o'clock, at Hazlehurst, by
JOHN D. SMITH, Jr., Clerk.
G. T. HARRIS, Jr.
KENTON—Hazelhurst Lodge, No. 25, A. A.
F. & A. M.; meets every Friday evening
at 8 o'clock, in the house of the
G. W. FENNEL, C. C.
J. L. ARNOLD, R. P.
The Circuit Court will hold regular
sessions at Hazlehurst on the first Monday
of each month, at 10 o'clock.
W. J. RICE, Master.
T. M. JONES, Secretary.

Graves.
Graves—on W. Adams Graves No. 1,
first Saturday in each month.
Antioch, first Saturday.
Guthrie, first Saturday.
Hazelhurst, first Saturday.
Hazelhurst, second Saturday.
Hazelhurst, third Saturday.
Hazelhurst, fourth Saturday.
Hazelhurst, fifth Saturday.
Hazelhurst, sixth Saturday.
Hazelhurst, seventh Saturday.
Hazelhurst, eighth Saturday.
Hazelhurst, ninth Saturday.
Hazelhurst, tenth Saturday.
Hazelhurst, eleventh Saturday.
Hazelhurst, twelfth Saturday.
Hazelhurst, thirteenth Saturday.
Hazelhurst, fourteenth Saturday.
Hazelhurst, fifteenth Saturday.
Hazelhurst, sixteenth Saturday.
Hazelhurst, seventeenth Saturday.
Hazelhurst, eighteenth Saturday.
Hazelhurst, nineteenth Saturday.
Hazelhurst, twentieth Saturday.
Hazelhurst, twenty-first Saturday.
Hazelhurst, twenty-second Saturday.
Hazelhurst, twenty-third Saturday.
Hazelhurst, twenty-fourth Saturday.
Hazelhurst, twenty-fifth Saturday.
Hazelhurst, twenty-sixth Saturday.
Hazelhurst, twenty-seventh Saturday.
Hazelhurst, twenty-eighth Saturday.
Hazelhurst, twenty-ninth Saturday.
Hazelhurst, thirtieth Saturday.

Circuit Courts.
Schedule of the Circuit Courts of the
Fifth Judicial District, composed of
the counties of Carroll, Harrison, Jefferson,
Lawrence and Simpson. Hon. Uriah Mil-
ler, Circuit Judge; Hon. E. H. Stiles and
Hon. A. J. McLaughlin, District Attorneys.
Carroll County.
In Hazelhurst, on the third Monday of
April and October, and continue five days.
Harrison County.
In Port Gibson, on the first Monday of
March and September, and continue eight
days.
Jefferson County.
In Hazlehurst, on the fourth Monday of
May and November, and continue six days.
Simpson County.
In Westville, on the first Monday of June
and December, and continue six days.
Lawrence County.
Schedule of the Chancery Courts held
within the Fifth Judicial District.
Carroll County.
In Hazlehurst, on the fourth Monday of
March, June, September and December, and
at
Chancery County.
At Port Gibson, on the fourth Monday of
April, July and October. Hon. G. S.
McMillan, Chancellor.
Simpson County.
In Westville, on the first Monday of Janu-
ary, April, July and October. Hon. R. B.
Stone, Chancellor.

M. FALER & Co.,
HAZLEHURST, MISS.
Dealers in
GROCERIES, DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
FURNITURE, ETC.
April 14-15.
Dr. J. A. Rowan,
PRACTICING PHYSICIAN,
HAZLEHURST, MISS.
BEAUREGARD, MISS.
TENDERS his professional services to the
citizens of Hazlehurst and vicinity, and
prayerfully solicits a share of their patron-
age.
L. F. BISHOP, J. A. ROWAN, L. L. BISHOP.
Birdsong, Horne & Brittain,
HAZLEHURST, MISS.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-
ware, Cutlery, Furniture, Etc.
We will take in exchange for goods, all
kinds of country produce, such as hams,
chickens, eggs, butter, tallow, honey, red
onions, potatoes, etc. We buy in large quan-
tities and sell cheap for cash.
July 15-16.

Pardita.
As I came up the avenue this morn-
ing, I noticed at a fashionable Jew-
elry establishment, a very neat team
phoenix, drawn by a superb pair of
brown horses, I also noticed the fair mis-
tress, who was daintily descending,
as a woman to be observed. Nothing
could be in better for than her
entire equipage. Her dress was one
in which the quietest tints blended in
perfect accord. The delicate hat
could never have been fabricated out-
side of the world's gay capital, Paris,
and it seemed only a happy acci-
dent when the waning wind, blowing
too rudely, swept aside the dress for a
moment and revealed a foot to
wear the slipper of Cinderella and an
ankle rivaling in beauty and delica-
cy the swift footed Atalanta's own.
Very quiet and demure was the face,
in which there was no color nor beau-
ty save a pair of lovely eyes, which
were of a soft brown, changing some-
times to dark gray. The low, train-
able voice was one to remember,
for it seemed laden with cadences
of a sad heart. Yet, under the influ-
ence of those eyes, men old enough
to have wisdom, if gray hairs could
bring it, have forgotten wives, hon-
or, all, and bowed themselves in the
dust. If lost hopes and ruined
dreams could kill, this woman could
reap a martyr's crown. Higher
than Timour the Tartar's mount-
ment of human skulls. In spite of
her attractive exterior, the man of
the world should soon become aware
of the absence of the *je ne sais pas*
qual, which is the born heritage of
good blood and lineage, find them
only may. This is no venal Venus,
only a lobby queen. She lives
here quietly, keeping handsome
rooms, through whose portals the
names which have for years been
part of the world's history are too
frequently sent. She has an ample
fortune, made in Credit Mobilier, Pa-
cific Mail, and kindred devices, for
robbing the nation's coffers. Yet, with
youth, money and marvelous fasci-
nation, she is doomed to wander up
and down the earth with a brand up-
on her as enduring and unchange-
able as the mark of Cain. Few wo-
men will deliberately seek dishonor
but this one must have done so. A
wife once with the best love of a divi-
ne devotion, a high social position
and an historic name. All these she
cast from her for a man worth-
less, and without even a specious ad-
vantage of a handsome face and bear-
ing. One would have thought that
the contrast between this worthless
man and the gallant gentleman
whose life she wickedly wrecked was
so great that, if honor and honesty
had their place, worldly prudence
would have spoken in trumpet tones.
But it boots not talking of this. It
is only the story of Pardita with mod-
ern adaptations. If history repeats
itself, even in a like manner does re-
sult. This is the ancient story of the
"Lost One," with modern improve-
ment and not of the dark ages, but
in this virtuous and Christian nine-
teenth century.

A Specimen Texas Story
Thirty-nine years ago, on the morn-
ing of the battle of San Jacinto, Paul
de Ponce, a sufferer in the Mexican ar-
my, buried his loose cash beneath a
clump of bushes on the bank of a
neighboring bayou. Then "he fit into
the war" and was captured. A month
ago he landed at Galveston, hired a
schooner, and sailed up to San Jacinto
and hunted up the battle-field. After
a search of two days he struck the
right locality and found his treasure,
amounting to \$1,800 in Mexican gold
coin, undisturbed. It is proper to
add that the original bushes had be-
come tall trees, though nothing like
as tall as the story. [N. Y. Sun.]

Our Boys.
Annville elsewhere gives some en-
cious instances of juvenile depravity,
taken almost at hazard from the
mails of the past two months. It
by no means exhausts the subject;
it does not even bring forward all
the most notable cases that might
be cited. Short as is the list, it re-
cords the commission by youths, in
some cases by mere children, of the
grayer offenses in the criminal cal-
endar. Burglary, horse-theft, cru-
elty, killing in childish brawl, ho-
micide, assassination from a desire for
revenge, and wanton murder for the
sheer love of killing—these are some
of the crimes recorded. There are
but few cases where there can be plea-
died the excuse of the rule and law-
less state of the community, but near-
ly all may be ascribed to the utter
absence of paternal restraint and de-
moralizing influences of the streets,
that in all great cities are the play-
ground and school of boys in their
prime. The young hoodlum of San
Francisco who at the age of fifteen
was sentenced for homicide, after serv-
ing four years for burglary and lar-
ceny, and the younger and worse
hoodlum of eleven who, when arres-
ted for playfully burning the casual
Chinese woman with the end of his cigar
(fairly blanching his captor's hair
meanwhile with a volley of mature
imprecations), proved to be the pos-
sessor of a pack of cards, a pistol and
a supply of chewing tobacco, are on-
ly types of that very unclass of
our population whose destiny is the
prison or the gallows. In how
far a vigilant police force, long terms
reformatory institutions, the lash,
might tend to abate this nuisance
and danger, it might be profitable to
inquire. Those who will give the
subject due attention will find that
the boy hoodlum is a creature of our
doors. This description of crime is
by no means peculiar to America,
but must be admitted that here it is
much more abundant and atrocious
than elsewhere.

A Tale of Love.—One quiet day
in early June, when bees and birds
were all in tune, two lovers walked
beneath the moon. The night was
fair, so was the maid; they walked
and talked beneath the shade, with
none to harm or make afraid.
Her name was Sal, and his was
Jim, and he was fat and she was slim;
he took to her and she took to him.
Says Jim to Sal, "By all the snakes
that swim among the brush and
brakes I love you better a buck-
wheat cake."
Says she to Jim, "Since you've be-
gun it, and been and gone and done
it, I love you next to a new bonnet."
Says Jim to Sal, "My heart you've
busted, but I have always gals mis-
trusted."
Says Sal to Jim, "I will be true;
if you love me as I love you no knife
can cut our love in two."
Says Jim to Sal, "Through thick
and thin, for your true lover count
me in, I'll court no other galagin."
Jim leaned to Sal, Sal leaned to
Jim, his nose just touched above her
chin; four lips met—went—ahem—
ahem! And then—and then—and
then! Oh, gals!

A Great German Battle.
The other day a simple-minded
German called on a grocer to pay his
bill, giving him a \$10 note. The
grocer examined it and said: Hallo,
where did you get this note? "You
is de reason mit does not?" replied
the honest Teuton; "don't she was
good, hein?" "Good!" answered the
grocer; "why, you're a lucky man—
that note is worth \$10.50." "Fah
dat so?" "Why far?" "You see the
signature over here, don't you?"
"Dose things like a corkscrew mit de
worms? Yah?" "Well, that's
Spinner's signature." "Vell."
"Well, Mr. New is now Treasurer of
the United States." "You don't tol-
me so? Vell?" "Well and not signed
by Spinner are getting scarce, and
people pay five per cent. more for
them than the new issue." "By
shiminy, is dat so?" "Yes. Lem-
me see your bills. Why every one
of them is a Spinner. Man alive,
your fortune is made." In pursu-
ance of the grocer's advice Mr. Snid-
der called at the Sub Treasury Sat-
urday afternoon to get the premium
on his bills. What success he had
it is impossible to state, but he was
seen later in the evening lurking
round streets which the grocer must
go home by, and on being accosted by
an acquaintance the follow conver-
sation took place: "Der peoples from
Sharmany fights well, hein?" "Oh
yes! the Germans are unquestion-
ably a military nation of the first
class." "Some big fights, hein?"
"Leisic!" "Yes." "Und Sadowa?"
"Yes." "Und Koniggratz?" "Cer-
tainly." "Und Worth, und Mars-
la Tour, und Gravelotte, und Sed-
an?" "Of course, of course!"
"Dose was all big battles, und der
Deutsch licker?" "Yes." "Vell,
you joost wait till dat every store
shuts him up, you saw a Deutsch
victory, you forget all then little
dear." [Chicago Tribune.]

Sturvation.
How severely these hard times
press upon the poor is shown in
an incident at yesterday's session of
the Tombs Police Court. A sober,
cleanly, respectable mechanic was at
his own request committed to prison
for eight days. He had been prom-
ised employment at the end of that
period, but could not support himself
till then unless by theft or mendic-
ancy, from both of which courses he re-
coiled. He had not tasted food for
twenty-four hours. Desperate in-
deed must be the case of such a man
who though able and willing, may,
anxious to labor, find no opportu-
nity to earn even a wretched subsis-
tence, but must ask to be shut up with
criminals as his only means to
avoid crime or starvation. But the
case under consideration is by no
means the only one of its kind
that has been recorded. It is safe to
say that daily the magistrates are be-
sought to take similar action. And
if this is the fate of the able and so-
ber mechanic who has put himself to
support, what must be the sufferings
endured by the wives and children of
the laborer who earns smaller wages
and has fewer opportunities to secure
employment, and, above all, what
are the sufferings of the families of
men of this class whose chances of
obtaining work, already few and
feeble are lessened by their habits of
dissipation?—N. Y. World.

Why He couldn't go to church
"I wouldn't be such a Christian as
you are, John," said his wife, as she
stood in the doorway dressed for
church. "You could go with me very
well if you wanted to."
"How can I?" he half sobbed.
"There's the wood to be split, and
the coal to be shoveled over the other
side of the cellar, and no dishes
washed for dinner yet."
"Ah, I didn't think of that," she
murmured thoughtfully, and giving
her new cloak a fresh, "thall sallied
out alone." [Brooklyn Argus.]

The War Prospect.
NO SPECIAL DANGER OF COMPLICATIONS
WITH EITHER MEXICO OR SPAIN
Senator Conover says that he has
not consulted with the President or
Secretary of State in regard to his Cu-
ban resolutions, and it may be said
without disrespect to Mr. Conover
that these do not at present excite at-
tention here. It is not probable that
they will come up for discussion in
the Senate.
The House will soon call for the
papers in regard to the Spanish and
Cuban relations, and it is said that
the President is ready and quite
willing to comply with the demand
of the House at any time.
There is no reason to apprehend
trouble either with Spain or Mexico.
With the latter country all our rela-
tions are friendly, and the border
troubles are not likely to end in any
serious complications. The Spanish
negotiations are on such a footing
that no complications can arise for
some time to come, at least, and there
is a disposition among leading men
in both Houses to abstain from an avoid-
ance by the Administration of any-
thing that is likely to bring on a war.
Meanwhile it is known that the
Spanish Government is considering
remedial and quieting measures in
Cuba, and there is no doubt that it
has been urged to this course by the
knowledge that the most important
European governments are in sym-
pathy with the United States, and
not with Spain, most of all of those
governments having themselves se-
rious cause of complaint against
Spain.
Some curiosity is felt here to know
what the Spanish Ministry will de-
termine on as to Cuban reforms, and
whether it will propose Cuban rule
by Cubans and an opening of the
ports of the island to the world, with
a competent representation of Cu-
bans in the Spanish Cortes. It is
thought that some such plan as this
may be proposed, and that it would
win over the best of the Cubans and
the substantial citizens of the island.

Sentence of La Page.
La Page, murderer of Josie Lang
maid, the school girl, in New Hamp-
shire, has been sentenced to be con-
fined in the State Prison until Jan-
19, 1877, and then be hanged by the
neck until he is dead.
A good deal is said about the im-
portance of executions following im-
mediately on the heels of crime, to
be effective in their influence. But
there is something indescribably
horrible, awful in the doom of this
young man. To lie in his cell three
hundred and sixty-five days, only to
be taken out and executed at the end
of them—what can be more dreadful
And it is an open question whether
the example is not rendered all the
more influential by this preliminary
imprisonment. It is true the
final catastrophe is postponed, but
what an existence precedes it?
The case is thus kept in the pub-
lic mind; and if it is restraining, and
tends to prevent crime, for people
to reflect on murderers and their pun-
ishment, this system would seem to
accomplish that object.
The proposal to prove La Page in-
sane, simply by the atrocity of his
crime, was wisely abandoned.
There would, indeed, be good ground
for the community to take alarm, if
murderers were to be acquitted for
no other reason than that their crime
was peculiarly fiendish. A case is
properly adjudged to be very des-
perate when such a defence is sug-
gested.
The principal reliance of the de-
fence, in La Page's case, was an alibi;
but evidence of that was over-
come by contradictory testimony.—
[N. Y. Sun.]

An American citizen was called
on as a witness in a case before one
of the Justices and when the oath
was administered he raised both
hands, and said: "If I spoke ned-
dings what ain't drew, if ever I hope
to die so quick as a minute!"

State Laws.
A joint resolution to abolish the of-
fice of Postmaster for the two
houses.
Be it resolved by the Legislature
of the State of Mississippi. That the
office of postmaster for the two
houses be and the same is hereby
abolished, and that this resolution
take effect from and after its pas-
sage.
Approved Jan. 11, 1876.
Joint Resolution in relation to Pub-
lic Printer.
Be it resolved by the Legislature
of the State of Mississippi, that the
State printer be instructed to sus-
pend all work now on hand, and to
receive no further orders except such
as are made by the two Houses of the
Legislature, respectively.
2nd. That a committee of two on
the part of the House, and one on
the part of the Senate, be appointed
to examine the state of progress
of the work now in the hands of the
State Printer, and that said commit-
tee report to the Auditor the progress
which has been made with all public
work to the date of the passage of
this resolution.
Approved Jan. 15, 1876.
An Act to reduce the expenses of the
State.
Section 1. Be it enacted by the
Legislature of the State of Missis-
sippi, That no compensation shall be al-
lowed to any newspaper for publish-
ing the daily proceedings of this Leg-
islature, and that this act take effect
from and after its passage.
Approved Jan. 11th, 1876.
An Act to repeal an act in Relation
to Legal Counsel for Board of Su-
pervisors.
Section 1. Be it enacted by the
Legislature of the State of Missis-
sippi, That an act entitled an act to
enable the Board of Supervisors to
employ counsel at a stated salary,
approved Feb. 7th, 1872, be and the
same is hereby repealed.
Section 2. Be it further enacted,
That this act take effect and be in
force from and after its passage.
Approved January 14th, 1876.
An Act to confer upon the chairman
of committees power to administer
oaths and for other purposes.
Section 1. Be it enacted by the
Legislature of the State of Missis-
sippi, That the chairman or acting
chairman of any committee of the
Senate or House of Representatives
of the State of Mississippi, and the
chairman or acting chairman of any
joint committee of said Senate or
House of Representatives, be and
are hereby empowered to adminis-
ter oaths or affirmations to witnesses
in any case or matter under exami-
nation before said committees, and
every person who shall willfully
and corruptly swear, testify or affirm
falsely before such committees, shall
be liable to the pains, penalties, and
disabilities now prescribed by law,
for the crime of perjury.
Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That
this act take effect from and after its
passage.
Approved Jan. 14th, 1876.
An Act to provide for submitting to
a vote of the people, amendments
to the constitution, and for other
purposes.
Section 1. Be it enacted by the
Legislature of the State of Missis-
sippi, That whenever any amendment
of the Constitution is proposed
to the people for adoption or rejec-
tion, it shall be the duty of the Sec-
retary of State, at least three months
before the election is held, at which
the same is to be voted upon, to send
to the proprietors of every newspa-
per published in this State, a copy
of the Act or Resolution proposing
such amendment and a copy of this
Act; and every such newspaper that
will publish the same for the three
months next preceding such election
shall be paid the sum of fifteen dol-
lars out of the State Treasury.
Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That
in voting upon any proposed
amendment, the electors shall
have written or printed on
their ballots any words that are
sufficiently descriptive of the amend-
ment, voted on to identify the same,
with the prefix "for," if they vote
for, and "against," if they vote
against the same. The amendment
proposed at the last session in re-
lation to the chancery court amend-
ment, and those electors wishing to
vote for the same, shall have written
or printed on their ballots the words
"For Chancery Court Amendment,"
and those wishing to vote against
the same, shall have written

A Suit for \$100,000,000.
The celebrated Jennings case,
which has been in the courts of Eng-
land for fifteen years, it is said will
be soon decided. Jennings died in
this state about a hundred years ago,
and had property in England valued
then at \$15,000,000. Being that time
it has increased in value to over
\$100,000,000. The heirs to this im-
mense sum in England and the State
of Virginia number about 100. The
grand old litigation now going on
is the identity of the Virginia heirs,
which is disputed by some of the
English heirs. There are seven
claimants in Richmond, and one of
the principal is a young gentleman
who is a clerk in one of the stores
here. He is represented in this case
by Messrs. T. J. Jones and Judge Har-
dison, and J. V. Lewis, Esq., of this
city, two lawyers in Georgetown,
D. C., and Hon. Judah P. Benjamin,
in England. He yesterday received
a letter from the last named gentle-
man which he assures him that this
tiresome case is now rapidly
drawing to a close, and states that
there is every probability that the
identity of the Virginia claimants
will be admitted. In that event the
heirs in this city would receive \$35,
000,000, or \$7,000,000 apiece. The
majority of the other Virginia heirs
live in Lynchburg. Mr. Reddy will
probably go over to England soon
in the interest of his client. The
Jennings estate has been in the
hands of the Cashier of the Bank of
England, and he will continue to
hold it until the courts decide the
matter.

A Holocaust.
The discovery of an immense
quantity of human remains in one
of the walls of the old San Andres
Hospital, in Lima, is reported by the
Opinion National of that city. In
consequence of repairs being made, it
became necessary to throw down
one of the walls of the Chinese ward
which adjoins the department named
"Our Lady of Mercy," when to their
surprise the workmen employed
found that the wall was hollow and
filled with human remains. In one
day alone several hundred skeletons
were removed, the dress of all being
in good condition. On the follow-
ing day about 5,000 skeletons, it is
stated, were discovered. The hospi-
tal was built in 1537, under the
protection of the Marquis of Canete,
Don Andres Hurtado, and at the in-
stance and advice of a Spanish priest
named Molina. Since then up to
the present time it has been employ-
ed for charitable and humane pur-
poses, and it puzzles every one to
imagine how under these circum-
stances such a mass of bones could
have accumulated within its walls.
The general impression at Lima is
that the bones belong to victims of
the Inquisition. They appear to be
from 150 to 200 years old, and
seem to have been thrown into the
opening between the walls. All the
skeletons are clothed, and dress-
es, boots, and shoes are found mixed
with large quantities of women's
hair. [N. Y. Sun.]

A new dish is egg leaves fried in
grape butter; it is called a French
dish. An exchange remarks: "We
can't think of anything that would
be more delicious than fried grape
leaves unless it is a circus poster ad-
dressed to a green."