...ekly Times

...hed every Saturday
BY THE
...ublishing Company

...FICE RULES.
RULE ONE.
...OF SUBSCRIPTION;
...e year, in advance, $3:00
...months, in advance 2:00

RULE TWO.
...OF ADVERTISING:
...Advertising, One
...ne Insertion....... $1:50
...equent Insertion... 75
—o—
...Legal notices due on or
...publication. No proof
...until paid for

...ULE THREE.
...Y, HALF-YEARLY AND
...EARLY RATES:

...CUPIED,	3 MOS	6 MOS	1 YEAR
...e	8	12	20
...res	10	15	30
...Column	18	25	35
...olumn	25	40	75
...nn	40	75	125

...Regular Advertisements
...id at the beginning of
...ter.

...RULE FOUR.
...itorial Notices, except
...mpaning the first inser-
...n advertisement, will be
...0 cents per line; Obitua-
...ame. Simple announce-
...deaths or marriages free.
...ho wish to indulge in
...rmed "personal notices,"
...quired to pay in accord-
...the nature of their arti-

RULE FIVE.
...R ANNOUNCING CANDI-
DATES:
...and District Offices, $20
...ty Offices:............... 10
...Offices..................... 5

RULE SIX.
...from transient customers
...written, for job work, ad-
..., or subscription, must be
...ied by the Cash to obtain
... Accounts of regular
...s due and presented the
...h month.

...t of Court Terms.

...to transfer the counties of
...and Coahoma from the
...th (11) to the twelfth (12)
...al District, and the county
...flore from the twelfth (12)
...eleventh (11) Judicial Dis-
...nd to fix the times for hol-
...the Circuit Courts in said
...et.
...2. Be it further enacted,
...e Circuit Courts of the Elev-
...dicial District shall be hol-
...continue for the times as
...fter stated, should the busi-
...the Court so long require.
...e county of Bolivar com-
...g on the first Monday of
...nd September and continue
...judicial days.
...e county of Washington
...cing on the third Monday
...h and September, and con-
...enty-four judicial days.
...county of Issaquena com-
...g on the seventh Monday
...first Monday in March and
...ber, and continue twelve
...days.
...county of Sunflower com-
...g on the ninth Monday after
...t Monday in March and
...ber, and continue six
...days.
...county of Leflore, commen-
...eleventh Monday after the
...onday in March and Sep-
...and continue twelve judi-
...ys.
...oved March 25, 1874.

...RDS OF SUPERVISORS.
...lar meetings are held by the
...of Supervisors of each coun-
...he 1st Mondays of January,
..., July, August, and October,
...ay continue in session 4 days
...longer.

...ancery District; continues 6
...in Tunica, 6 in Coahoma, 6
...livar and 12 in Washington:
...day (5th) January, Tunica
" (12th) " Coahoma
" (19th) " Bolivar
" (26th) " Washington
...nday, (6th) April, Tunica
" (13th) " Coahoma
" (20th) " Bolivar
" (27th) " Washington
...nday (6th) July, Tunica
" (13th) " Coahoma
" (20th) " Bolivar
" (27th) " Washington
...nday (6th) October, Tunica
" (13th) " Coahoma
" (20st) " Bolivar
" (27th) " Wasington

...cery Court will be held in
...na County, 14th District,
... Mondays after 4th Mon-
...January, April, July and
...ber.
...terms of the Supreme Court
...ommence on the 3d Mondays
...il and October.
...Town Council meets regular
...1st Tuesday of each month

...M. MORRIS
Wholesale Dealer in
...REIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES, LIQUORS,
...gars, Tobacco,
—ETC.—
...IRECT IMPORTER OF
...fornia Wines, Cham-
...gnes, Brandys, Etc.
...lberry St., GREENVILLE,
...'74. Miss.

The Greenville Times.

VOL. 7. GREENVILLE, WASHINGTON CO., MISS., SATURDAY, JAN. 2, 1875. NO. 22.

ZWEI LAGER.

Der night vas dark as anyting,
Ven at mine door two vellers ring,
Und say, ven I ask who vas dere,
"Git oop und git"—und den dey
schvear—
"Zwei lager."

I says, "tis late, schust leaf mine
house
Und ton't pe making sooch a
towse!"
Dey only laught me in der face
Und say, "Pring oudt, 'Old
Schweizerkase,'
"Zwei lager."

I dold dem dat der bier vas oudt,
But dose two shaps set oop a shout
Und said no matter if't vas late,
Dat dey moost haf "put on der
schlate"
Zwei lager.

"Oh, go avay, dat is goot poys!"
Mine moder says, "schtop der
noise;"
But still dem vellers yelit avay,
Und dis vas all dat dey vould say,
"Zwei lager."

"Vot makes you gome?" mine
taughter said,
"Ven peples all was in der ped;
Schust gome to-morrow, ven you're
dbry."
But dem two plackguards sdill did
cry,
"Zwei lager."

"Vot means you by sooch dings as
dese?
I go und calls for der beleese,"
Says Schneigelfritz, who lifs next
door,
Dey only yelit more as before,
"Zwei lager."

"You schust holdt on a liddle
vhile."
Says mine Katrina, mit a schmile;
"I vix dose shaps you pet my life,
So dey ton't ask of Pfeiffer's vife
"Zwei lager."

Der righdt avay she got a peese
Of goot und schtrong old Limburg
cheese;
Und put it schust outside der door,
Und den ve didn't hear no more
Zwei lager.

Boston Transcript.

The Press.

"So your Grace likes the comfort of reading newspapers," said Lord Mansfield to the Duke of Northumberland; "mark my words: you and I shall not li·e to see it; but this young gentleman (Lord Eldon) may, or it may be a little later; but a little s..oner or later, these newspapers will assuredly write the Dukes of Northumberland out of their titles and possessions, and the country out of its king." Lord Mansfield died eighty years ago. His prediction was spoken in the very dawn of the press. Junius had, indeed, already shaken cabinets and startled the throne itself by his bold and brilliant letters in the Public Advertiser. John Wilkes, the bad representative of a good cause, had made his dashing and daring assaults in the North Briton. On this side of the sea Ben. Franklin, noble pioneer of the printer's craft had in the New England Courier eluded the law against the liberty of the press. But still, journalism had not passed its first crude stage. Cobbett had not bristled with all the sharp and incisive truths of his Porcupine. Even half a century later DeTocqueville spoke of the "small influence" of the American press. None of the wonderful agencies of the modern newspapers had been developed. Had any one suggested the possibility of a machine which should print twenty thousand an hour, or of locomotive which should convey the newspaper all over the commonwealth on the day of its publication, or the telegraph which should put it in daily communication with the remotest corners of the earth, he would have been pitied as a madman. Of its achievements and power in the future, Lord Mansfield, even with the seer's vision, could scarcely have dreamed in that early infancy of the press. But to-day, in its vigorous manhood, with its lithe sinews all aglow, its immense resources all in play, with steam and the lightning harnessed to its car, bringing all the world in tribute to its feet, carrying in turn its opulent treasures of thought and intelligence to all the world, and every where striking down the walls of caste and the battlements of special privilege—to-day, in their general tendency and influence, the newspapers are realizing the spirit if not the letter of the statesman's prophecy.

When Napoleon Bonaparte was about to invade Russia, a person who had endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose, finding he could not prevail, quoted to him the proverb: "Man proposes but God disposes," to which he replied indignantly, "I dispose as well as propose." A Christian woman, on hearing the impious boast, remarked: "I set that down as the turning point of Bonaparte's fortunes. God will not suffer a creature thus with impunity to usurp his prerogatives." It happened to Bonaparte just as was predicted. The invasion of Russia was the commencement of his downfall.

The Troubles in Vicksburg.

H. V. Redfield, the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, in a letter from Vicksburg, gives the following statement:

WHAT GORDON ADAM SAID.

As Colonel Gordon Adam, (a Republican who has lived here for ten years and an ex-Federal soldier) said to me this morning: "These white people have borne more than I thought any people on God's earth would stand. The war completely crushed the spirit out of them, or they would have risen in their wrath long ago. They have been robbed and plundered by a lot of insolent, negro official thieves until it was narrowed down almost to a question of confiscation or fight. You have no idea how unutterably wretched has been the government under which we have lived here. Fraudulent certificates have been issued and we don't know how much the county does owe. Taxes have increased year after year, and nothing to show for it. The negro officials, one and all, from top to bottom, were ignorant, stupid and unfit to hold offices. That fellow Davenport, Clerk of the Chancery Court, can't enter upon the records a plain continuance of Court. The negro Sheriff and none of his negro deputies can write a simple return. My God, the whites have borne and borne, until forbearance ceased to be a virtue and became almost a crime. They rose in their might and ousted these ignorant officials, and the wonder to me is that they did not do it long ago. No people on earth, but those whose spirits had been utterly crushed by war, would have submitted so long. I tell you the white league were justified in doing what they did, only they could have got along by killing less of the negroes than they did. But they were so wrought up, so infuriated, and had borne so much, that the wonder to me is they did not kill more than they did when the conflict came. I am a Republican, and have ever been such, but I tell you there is no difference here between white Republicans and Democrats in regard to the evils of negro rule. But this county is negro by four to one, and how a continuance of negro rule is to be avoided I do not see. I am so discouraged about it that any three citizens may set what they consider a just and reasonable valuation on my property here, and I will take one-half what they estimate it to be worth and leave. I like the white people here, they treat me well, and there are few lawyers in this State who have a better practice than I, as perhaps any one will tell you, but I want to sell out and leave. The negroes have got into a political groove that will ruin any country in which they are in a majority—at least until they learn better. They will not vote for a decent white man for office. They pick out negroes, and about the worst specimens they can find. You cannot do anything with them by argument or appeal to their interests. They are mulish, stupid and insolent. In ten years they may learn better, but until that time arrives I prefer to live elsewhere."

WHAT JUDGE BROWN SAID.

While Judge Brown strongly condemns the hasty and illegal action of the tax payers, he as strongly condemns the action of Crosby in summoning a posse of negroes to reinstate himself into office by force.

"Well, Judge," I said, "what do you think of the action of the citizens in repelling by force the attack of the negroes and driving them off?"

"They did exactly right," he replied; "for it never would have done to let those negroes into the city. They did wrong in killing so many, but they did right in driving them back. Rather than let them into the city I would have shouldered my shotgun and went out and fought with the rest. When it comes to that, no matter how, every white man is found shoulder to shoulder. It would never do to let a lot of armed country negroes into Vicksburg. They might all get drunk and act like a lot of wild beasts, and terrify our women and children to death, if they actually did no bodily harm. No, sir; the citizens did right to drive away the negroes, but they should not have killed more than was absolutely necessary to accomplish it. It matters not how illegal and revolutionary the action of the whites, the entrance of the armed negroes to the city could not be permitted."

THE ESSENTIAL WEAKNESS OF THE NEGRO GOVERNMENT.

"Judge Brown," said I, "had not Sheriff Crosby a clear and undoubted right to summon a posse to reinstate himself, or to enforce the law in any particular?"

"Certainly; there is nothing clearer in our code. It is not only his right, but is made his duty."

"Very well. Now suppose he had summoned white men to act as his posse, what would have been the consequence?"

"Not one would have obeyed him," replied the Judge, with emphasis.

"Well, then, if he was to enforce the law, what could he do but summon negroes?" I asked.

The Judge smiled, and then looked very serious. "You touch upon a point," said he, "that puzzles us all. The plain truth is, a Republican Sheriff in this State is utterly powerless to enforce the law in any such emergency like this. Nothing illustrates it better than this case of Crosby's. He might summon forever, and he could not get a white man to come to his aid. And if he got negroes, they would be shot down immediately."

Could anything more clearly set forth the utter weakness of the Southern negro governments? Here is a staunch Republican Judge, whose life has been threatened by the whites, who says that he would have marched out, gun in hand, to prevent a Sheriff's posse from entering the county seat! Because the posse were negroes, and their entrance would have been followed by the gravest results. How strange is this. What a commentary on the Southern governments.

After writing this much I took the manuscript to Judge Brown to submit it to him, so that if I had mistaken his language or views, he could correct it now. I did this out of abundant caution, for in a matter like this mistakes are aggravating, if not dangerous.

Judge Brown is well known in Ohio, and what he says should certainly have weight with the readers of the Commercial. He was a member of the Ohio State Senate from Trumbull county, in 1866—67.

All the Republicans I have met here, without an exception, talk in the same way about the evils of negro rule. If there is a white man in Vicksburg who should utter an opposition sentiment, I would probably find that he was an officeholder.

Reader, in judging of the conduct of the white people of Vicksburg take these things into consideration: This is their country; they own it; they are more interested in its good government and prosperity than any one else can possibly be. Yet in the ranks fighting, on Monday, were the oldest and best citizens of Vicksburg, and the largest property holders. They have borne much. In making up your judgment consider their situation. I do not believe that you in Ohio would have stood what they have through all these years without rebelling. It is plain to me, after a protracted and varied experience in the South, that the negroes are utterly unfit to be the ruling class in any community. Their rule means ruin.

An Act Amending the Revenue Laws.

H. B. No. 624, an Act entitled an Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to amend the Revenue Laws, and for other purposes, approved April 5, 1872.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, of an Act to amend the Revenue Laws, and for other purposes, approved April 5, 1872, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that lands that may hereafter become delinquent for taxes, shall be sold by the Tax Collector as provided in Article IX, Chapter 22, of the Revised Code of 1871; Provided, That the advertisement of lands by the Tax Collector shall be made immediately after the 1st of January of each year, instead of the 1st December, as provided in said article.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That on the 1st Monday of February, if the taxes shall remain unpaid, and no sufficient personal property can be found, the Collector shall proceed to sell said land as now provided by section 1697, Revised Code 1871, and the Collector shall return the list of all lands sold for taxes to the Circuit Clerk of his county, as now provided by law.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with this Act, be, and are hereby repealed, and this Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved [illegible]

History of the Defunct "Organ."

The first number of the Republic was issued October 5, the direct occasion of it being displeasure at Washington and disagreement at New York as to the management of the New York Times. Mr. C. C. Norvell, financial editor of the latter named paper was consulted and is said to have been induced to believe that party support would be extended to a genuine party organ. The project was talked over and took shape last Spring, editors and correspondents having been engaged as early as April. In large part by Mr. Norvell's exertions promises or half promises of $500,000 were secured, and a press was ordered to be ready September 1. Tempting offers were made to newspaper men, and the $500,000 of promises were popularly understood to be so much capital. Early in the Fall the Republic Association organized with the following trustees: Thomas C. Platt, member of Congress, (of Oswego) E. B. Wesley and C. C. Norvell. The press was not ready in time, and the November elections were very near when the first issue of the paper appeared. The paper was received with no special favor, its only noticeable features being some remarkably exclusive news from the Southern States, from which a supply of the Ku-Klux outrages was furnished every morning. The sole sensation into which the paper was entrapped was a recent circumstantial account of the death of Queen Victoria and its effect upon the city of London. Before the elections the paper is believed to have had a circulation of less than seven thousand copies, but after the Democratic triumph it began to be evident that the paper was to have no party support. Of the promised $5000,000 $40,000 only had been paid up, and of this Mr. Norvell paid in $16,000, very seriously cramping himself to do so. Mr. Platt lent no active aid of any sort, Mr. Wesley acting latterly as business manager. Dissensions arose between those in authority, and some three weeks ago a reorganization of the paper was planned. Republican politicians at Washington and in this State were to be called on, according to a plan suggested by some of them, to guarantee the paper's expenses at a loss of $2500 per week for 18 months; the paper was to be sold for two cents, and a weekly edition for the country was to be printed. Mr. Norvell fell sick while these things were planning, with a nervous prostration brought on by the worry of his enterprise. The $40,000 in cash was nearly or quite gone, and the $460,000 in promises could not be cashed after the election. Mr. Duncan Norvell and Mr. Copeland, the financial editor, went to Washington last week to find out what help could be had from the Republican party, and discovered, as they say, that there was no Republican party left, no organization, pluck nor money. Yesterday morning after the paper had been issued it was decided to stop, and notice was accordingly given to those who had been employed by the Association, who, however, had some intimation of what was coming. The office boys immediately levied indiscriminately upon the contents of the editorial rooms. The compositors held a chapel meeting and appointed a committee to employ counsel and learn if the paper had any property seizable for the $1900 due them. The press and paper they cannot touch, but have some hopes of the type and engine. The other employes will wait events. The Republic is said to be $10,000 in debt; has spent $80,000 cash, and all of its stockholders are liable for twice the amount of their subscriptions, a rule that works very hardly in the case of Mr. Norvell, whose personal venture the paper proved so largely to be, and who is over 60 years of age.

The Chicago Tribune, under Mr Medill's management, is once more a Republican Journal, but does not take stock in the civil rights bill. Here are a few lines from the Tribune which we commend to the colored people who can read and think:

"The late Senator Sumner, who was a philanthropist rather than a statesman, left the colored people a legacy of evil rather than a legacy of good in his so-called civil rights bill. He failed utterly to comprehend the obvious distinction between civil rights in a political sense and civil rights in a social sense. It is the function of [illegible]

The Fever Tree.

We extract the following interesting information from a circular issued by Messrs. Sontag & Co., nurserymen, San Francisco, furnished us by Colonel Kershaw:

The many virtues of the Eucalyptus Globulus or Fever Tree are too well known to require any extended notice from us. Exhaustive accounts of the wonderful properties of this tree have been published by the newspapers of the world, and it is now generally acknowledged that no more valuable tree than the Eucalyptus Globulus can be cultivated anywhere. Its power of destroying malaria by its antiseptic exhalations and great absorption of moisture by its roots and throwing it off by its leaves into the atmosphere, strongly recommends it for planting in miasmatic districts and especially in the Southern States, the climate and soil of which are so well adapted to its successful cultivation.

Millions of these trees are growing in California, and hundreds of thousands are being added to the number yearly. It is quite probable that ere long millions of these trees will be grown in the Southern States, on the plains of Texas and in the rice fields of South Carolina and other States, and on the overflowed lands and on banks of the rivers in this section of the country.

The Eucalyptus is propagated from seed, which in size and color resemble onion seed. The tree is easily raised, grows with remarkable rapidity and takes kindly to almost any kind of soil, growing on the hillside, in the lowlands, in marshy and on dry ground, on the open plains, in light sandy and on heavy soil. It makes a fine ornamental evergreen shade tree, and withstands strong winds. Its graceful foliage and stately form are objects of much admiration.

The United States Government, through the Navy and War Departments have undertaken the cultivation of the Eucalyptus for planting in the National Cemeteries of the South and on the Magazine grounds at Norfolk and Pensacola, where marsh fevers so much prevail.

In the South seed may be planted at any seson of the year.

Sow seed in boxes 23 inches long, 18 inches wide, and 3 inches deep, with holes in the bottom for drainage, filled with leaf mould or light sandy soil; cover the seed with about one quarter of an inch of this leaf mould or soil, water well and keep moderately moist. Shade the boxes until the seed germinates, when sun may be given. When the trees make second leaf, transplant them into either pots or boxes filled with garden soil, two inches from each other, and in rows two inches apart, in which condition they may remain until planted in the open ground, which it is advisable to do when they are from 12 to 20 inches high. In transplanting care must be taken not to break the ball of soil around the roots of the trees. This can be accomplished by cutting with a knife or other instrument the soil in blocks around the roots of the trees when removing them from the boxes.

Even from an ornamental point of view this tree is well worthy of cultivation. The trunk, of which the outer layers of bark detach themselves, as in the Oriental Plane, is smooth and ash-colored; the leaves are bluish green, or when young, often glaucous white, often from a half foot to a foot in length, and the flowers are large and axillary, growing close to the stem, either singly or in clusters of two or three. The tree sometimes attains the hight of 200 feet, but often flowers when not above 10 feet high.

Besides its very great value as a timber tree, it is of importance as a honey-producing tree. The flowers yield a large quantity of honey, and are greatly affected by bees, at least such is the case in Australia, where the honey-bee of Europe introduced there spread in a few years in a remarkable manner and soon established itself in the forests, in which these trees form nearly 23 per cent. of the vegetation. The leaves, probably from their coriaceous and resinous nature, are singularly proof against locusts. This was noticed by M. Ramel in 1865, in a part of Senegal, where the leaves of all other trees were devoured by the locust those of the Eucalyptus Globulus resisted their attacks.

SAFES
REPAIRED AND REPAINTED
[illegible]

Bierstadt's Eccentricities.

I asked Mr. Bierstadt for his ideas concerning the usual method of purchasing pictures for the government. He said that an artist should be proud at having his work displayed in the capitol. Any artist should be glad of such pronounced honor, and should not turn the occasion into one of mere money-making. He should cut his statue, or paint his picture, on just as reasonable terms as he can possibly afford. The distinction of the thing was a portion of the remuneration, and should be so considered by the artist.

"What do you think of making appropriations for works of art beforehand?" I asked.

"It is a bad plan in every detail, sir," was his answer. "The idea of a painter or sculptor fitting his effort to the size of a certain sum of money already voted is ridiculous. The artist will inevitably drift into a bargaining frame of mind, and will endeavor to make as little work as possible earn the money. It is human nature."

"Give me your opinion of a better method of procedure," I asked.

"Supposing it is a painting," he replied. "An artist fit to do a piece worthy of a panel in the American Capitol will not wish an inferior example of his ability exhibited there. He will be willing quietly to work out some official subject, patiently and lovingly. Then he will be desirous of having it tested in the particular spot for which he has designed it. If it is perfectly satisfactory to himself under that condition, he will insist on having its valuation fixed by fellow artists, or acknowledged connoisseurs, and will accept their price as a fair compensation, without endeavoring to lobby a few extra thousands out of a good-natured Congress."

Special Elections.

An Act Relating to Special Elections.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That all cases of special elections to fill vacancies which now have or may hereafter occur, in any county office, or office for any subdivision of any county in this State, it shall be the duty of the Board of Registration to give sixty days' notice of the officer or officers to be elected, and of the time and place of holding such election in each precinct in the county, instead of the notice now required by law; and no such special election, whether now ordered or hereafter to be ordered, shall be held without such sixty days' notice being first given in manner as provided by law. This act to apply to all such elections which are already ordered, as well as such as may hereafter be ordered.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That in any case of vacancy now existing, or which may hereafter occur in any office aforesaid in this State, it shall be the duty of the Governor to fill such vacancy by appointment; such appointment to hold, and the appointee to continue in office until such time as such vacancy may be filled by election.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved December 24, 1874.

An old man up in Connecticut had a poor cranky bit of a wife, who regularly once a week got up in the night and invited the family to see her die. She gave away her things, spoke her last words, and made her peace with Heaven, and then about eight she got up in her usual way, and disappointed everybody by going to work as if nothing had happened. The old man got sick of it finally, and went and got a coffin, a real nice cashmere shroud, a wreath of immortelles with "Farewell, Mary Ann," worked in, and a handful of silver-plated screws. Laying the screw-driver beside the collection he invited her to holler die once more. "Do it," said he, "and in you go, and this farewell business is over." Mary Ann is at this moment cooking buckwheat cakes for a large and admiring family, while they dry apples in the coffin up in the garret.

Bernier Resort.

We hear quite a number of tax payers who rather than have their property confiscated under the present [illegible] tax system, are deeding it to minor heirs, who will have the privilege of redemption within two years after they become of age. [illegible]

PROFESSIONAL.

F. VALLIANT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENVILLE, MISS.
Practices in Washington and Issaquena counties, and in the United States Courts at Jackson.

CHAS. W. CLARKE. JOHN W. SHIELDS.
CLARKE & SHIELDS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
On Walnut street, near the Court House Greenville, Miss.

W. A. HAYCRAFT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Real Estate Agent,
GREENVILLE, - - - MISS.
Makes the payment of taxes, redemption, sale and leasing of lands a specialty.

W. A. PERCY. W. G. YERGER.
Percy & Yerger,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Greenville, Miss.

W. B. TRIGG. D. M. BUCKNER
TRIGG & BUCKNER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Greenville.......................Miss.
Office in Bank Building, Main st, up-stairs.

S. W. FERGUSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL PRACTICE in the Courts of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena Counties, and attend to the sale, purchase and leasing of plantations and payment of taxes.

W. G. Phelps. Joshua Skinner.
Phelps & Skinner,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Greenville, Miss.
Will practice in the U. S. Courts, Supreme Court and the Courts of Washington, Bolivar and Sunflower Counties. [oct. 3.'74.

F. A. MONTGOMERY. E. H. MOORE.
MONTGOMERY & MOORE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
RIVERTON, Bolivar county, Miss.

W. S. FARISH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MAYERSVILLE,
Issaquena County, Mississippi,
October 3.'74-n9.

E. C. NUGGINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENVILLE, MISS.,
WILL PRACTICE in the United States Courts and the Supreme Court of the State, and the Circuit and Chancery Courts of Washington Bolivar and Sunflower counties, and attend to cases in the Magistrates Courts. dec 7, 1872-tf

DR. N. C. SKINNER,
—OFFERS HIS—
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
—TO THE—
Citizens of Greenville
—AND THE—
County at Large.
—:o:—
OFFICE at his dwelling on Main Street. may 23, 1874.

JOHN HADIGHT,
DEALER IN
FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, Looking Glasses, Carpets, Window Shades, Children's Carriages, etc.

Will sell furniture in sets or single. Special attention given to the making and repairing of all kinds of furniture.
On Washington avenue,
jan3,'74. GREENVILLE, MISS.

Central Restaurant.
FISH, OYSTERS, CRABS,
AND
WILD GAME
And every delicacy of
THE SEASON,
ON hand at all times. Gents can be accommodated with meals at any price.
JULIUS MARTINE, Prop'r.
dec5,'74-n18.

M. MORRIS
DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY
WATCHES,
FINE PLATED WARE.
A large assortment of the best Spectacles always on hand.
Particular attention paid to repairing Watches, Jewelry, and all work warranted. [nov28,'74-n17

Greenville Restaurant.
HAVING opened in Central Hall premises, the public are hereby informed that I will keep a
First Class Restaurant
therein. Where meals may be had at all hours. I will also keep constantly for sale,
[illegible]