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RULE NINE. SUPERVISORS: Meetings of the Supervisors of each county shall be held on the first Monday of each month, and continue for the time specified in the bill.

RULE TEN. SUPERVISORS: Meetings of the Supervisors of each county shall be held on the first Monday of each month, and continue for the time specified in the bill.

RULE ELEVEN. SUPERVISORS: Meetings of the Supervisors of each county shall be held on the first Monday of each month, and continue for the time specified in the bill.

RULE TWELVE. SUPERVISORS: Meetings of the Supervisors of each county shall be held on the first Monday of each month, and continue for the time specified in the bill.

The Greenville Times.

VOL. 7. GREENVILLE, WASHINGTON CO., MISS., SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1875. NO. 31.

G. A. FULTON, BLACKSMITH, Machine and Boiler. Work done expeditious and skillfully. Shop on Mulberry street, North of Washington avenue, Greenville, Nov. 7, 1874-ly.

COAL! COAL!! I will deliver coal anywhere in the city, by the wagon load, at Eighty Cents a Box: AT THE YARD in any quantities at 75 Cents a Box. Coal Yard on Central avenue near the Wharf-Boat. J. M. WHITEHILL & CO., By H. B. PUTEAM, Agent, nov21, 74-16-17.

ELI BUTLER, SILVERSMITH, Dealer in Flour, Bacon, Lard, Meat, Corn, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tobacco, Tin and Wooden Ware, Shoes & Dry-goods NOTIONS, CROCKERY, Jug and Glass Ware. **DRUG STORE.** A. B. FINLAY & CO. DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, TOILET SOAPS, Paints, Oils, Dyes, Glass. ALSO SODA AND MINERAL WATERS. On Draught and in Bottles. Corner Washington Avenue and Mulberry streets, Feb 6-68. GREENVILLE.

E. ENOS DEALER IN Family Groceries, Confectionaries, CANNED-FRUITS, PICKLES & PRESERVES, WINES & LIQUORS, TOBACCO & CIGARS. Also at my bar NICEST DRINKS are mixed by persons who know exactly how they should be prepared. Also are kept on hand. HAVANA CIGARS, of the richest fragrance. To those who desire a quiet Saloon, good Drinks, and fine Cigars, we say, Try my Saloon, On Mulberry Street, Greenville, Mississippi, July 5th, 1873-14.

R. T. HARDY, DEALER IN FINE JEWELRY WATCHES, FINE PLATED WARE. A large assortment of the best specialties always on hand. Particular attention paid to repairing Watches, Jewelry, and all work warranted. (nov23, 74-17)

Clean out the Carpet-Baggers.

From the Chicago Post. The case of Louisiana is really deserving of pity and relief. Out of 194 members of the Legislature, more or less, probably one-fourth are not natives of the State—mere rascally Carpet-Baggers, born in the North, with foreign tastes, affiliations and instincts. These men have procured, by partisan means, their election to the Legislature, and, by uniting with the renegade native Louisianians, they dominate over the original lords of the soil. These evils ought to be redressed; and Congress should not allow the agonized petitions of down-trodden Pelicans to fall upon indifference. What is Congress for, if not to redress grievances? It is also proper for State Legislatures to join in the effort to emphasize the grief of sister States; and the action of the Illinois Legislature in this respect is worthy of approval.

But it is always more influential to make common cause in these cases of usurpation. By union greater force and volume is secured, and when grievances are of like nature, there is economy in combining to secure redress. To this end we call the attention of the Springfield Legislature to the greatest outrage that was ever perpetrated upon a free people. To be sure, relief will involve the dissolution of both houses at Springfield. But we much mistake the temper of the patriots who now control affairs in these bodies if they shall prove unequal to the obligation of self-sacrifice when it becomes necessary to sustain the great principle of local self-government.

The truth is that Illinois is far more completely given over to Carpet-Bag rule than Louisiana, and the evil is the more disgusting on account of the insidious way in which it has managed to obtain a foothold.

The fact has come out, however, in a little publication entitled "Legislative Manual, 1875," just issued at Springfield. Here are arrayed the names of the members of the State Legislature, their ages, occupations and places of birth. With the two former we have nothing to do. A farmer, lawyer, doctor, preacher or insurance man has a right to go to Springfield, and help make laws if he can secure votes enough to elect him. The matter of age is also indifferent. But the nativity is important. We wish no Carpet-Baggers in this State to eat out our substance, especially no Southern Carpet-Baggers.

Illinois was admitted into the Union in 1818, and enough time has elapsed in which to grow all the legislators needed for home consumption. At least the native born citizens of this State are entitled to their proportion of representation. There can be no doubt of that.

But how stand the facts? In the first place, by the census of 1870, Illinois had a population of 2,389,801, of which, 1,189,497, or nearly one-half, were born in the State. Louisiana had at the same time a population of 728,915, of which, 501,400 were born in the State. In general terms it may be stated that five-sevenths of the inhabitants of Louisiana are native born, and one-half the people of Illinois. Now, then, look at our Legislature. Out of fifty-one Senators, and 153 members of the House, making a total of 204, only twenty-nine are natives of the State; and among the Carpet-Baggers thirty-four are natives of Southern States, chiefly from Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee. Twenty-nine out of 204 of our legislators are natives of the State! Only one-seventh of the men who make our laws are sons of the soil; while the South is represented in our councils by a vote of thirty-four, or an excess of five over the total number of native Illinois men in the Legislature.

These startling facts demand attention. We do not counsel violence; although there are trees with limbs upon them near Springfield, and rope could no doubt be bought at wholesale, with a percentage off. But, first, by all means try moral suasion. Let these foreign gentlemen know they are not wanted. Treat 'em to a little social ostracism, snub their children at the public schools; let the natives cut their wives and daughters if they meet them in the street. In short, let gentle persuasives first be tried; falling in them, resort must be had to stones.

A countryman took his seat at a hotel table opposite a gentleman who was indulging in a bottle of wine. Supposing the wine to be common property, our unsophisticated country friend helped himself to it with the gentleman's glass. "That's cool!" exclaimed the owner of the wine, indignantly. "Yes," replied the other. "I shouldn't think there was ice in it."

A Coroner's Boy.

He is a boy of deep thought, and is much given to deductions. The coroner is not his father, but he is a lad who was engaged to mind the office, shake up the coal-stove, and answer inquiries. He is a good boy, and he has learned to sympathize with reporters. When there has been an inquest the boy puts on a cheerful look, and he has the whole case so that he can rattle it off from beginning to end. "A wful sad case," he says to the reporter. "They found the old man hanging to a beam in the woodshed, stiff and cold. Splendid chance for you to say that his wide open eyes seemed to glare down upon the coroner, and that he had one arm stretched out, as if to shake hands with a grim monster death. You can say that the body swayed to and fro in the night breeze blowing through a pane, and that owl sat on the beam over the corpse and uttered his mournful hoo-hoo!" And then he rubs his hands, his smile grows broader, and he continues: "Business has begun to pick up, and there may be an inquest every day for a week. Hope so, for I like to see business moving and money coming in. I'm looking every day for a case of murder—throat cut from ear to ear—blood stained knife on the floor—marks of a fearful struggle—desperate felon, and so forth. If you don't happen to be around I'll send a boy down."

But there are other days when he is sad, and he says to the reporter: "Nothing to-day. I'm sorry, but you know we can't push business as grocers do. Advertising wouldn't help us a cent's worth, and the holiday season is no better than any other season. I wish we had a case for you, and if anything turns up, I'll come down myself and give you the points. There's lots of folks who might as well commit suicide as not, but they don't seem to care whether the coroner has one case a month or none at all. Be patient, and we'll try and turn up something to-morrow."

Who could help but contract a reverence for such a boy?—Detroit Free Press.

Retail Liquor Law.

AN ACT to regulate the tax for retailing vinous and spirituous liquors, and provide for the payment of the same.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That from and after the passage of this Act, no license shall be granted for a longer period than its date plus two months, nor for a less sum than \$200, nor more than \$1000, and said amounts shall be regulated by the Boards of Supervisors and authorities of incorporated cities and towns, with reference to the advantages of situation, and classified as follows, to wit: Two hundred dollars, four hundred dollars, seven hundred dollars, one thousand dollars; and shall be paid into the State treasury, to the credit of the common school fund; Provided, that in any incorporated city or town of one thousand inhabitants or over, the minimum shall be three hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That after any license is granted as now provided by law, the person or persons obtaining the same shall furnish the collector of the county with a certified copy of the order granting such license and fixing the amount to be paid, and a certificate from the chancery clerk or clerk of the incorporated city or town, that the bond has been filed as required by law, and the collector shall issue the license upon the blank furnished by the Auditor, to such person or persons for twelve months from the date of the granting of the same, and the collector shall be allowed as full compensation for the collection of money under this act, to charge the parties taking out a license two per cent. in currency on the amount collected, in addition to the amount of the license, and the full amount paid for such license shall be paid into the treasury.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 12, 1875.

A new anecdote of the rebellion is as follows: At the close of the war General Jo. Johnston met in Baltimore a young man who had enjoyed undisturbed the social delights of that rebellious city, and who said to him: "Well, General, we are conquered, but not subdued." "Were you in the service, young man?" asked the General. "No, sir, I had not that honor." "Then, my friend," said Johnston, "you may not be subdued, but I am."

COLD WEATHER.

According to the New Northwest there has been some remarkably cold weather in Silver Bow, Montana. A correspondent of that paper furnishes the following interesting item of news: Young favor of the 10th is at hand and inquiries answered herewith. On the evening of January 8th, several persons being in my store, and the spirit thermometer registering "thirty-five degrees below," the remark was made that quicksilver would congeal at three degrees lower. I requested my clerk, Mr. Stolte, to thoroughly cleanse a bar tumbler and partially fill it with quicksilver. We then exposed the glass of mercury and the spirit thermometer on the roof of the fire-proof on the north side of the store, giving them as nearly equal exposure as possible. An hour after the thermometer marked "38 degrees below," but the quicksilver still remained unchanged. At 9:20 P. M., thermometer stood "40 degrees below;" still the quicksilver was live, but terribly cold. At 9:40 P. M., the spirit indicated "41 degrees below;" the quicksilver was hardening on the outside. A few minutes later the thermometer stood "42 degrees below;" I picked up the tumbler of quicksilver, and to my astonishment found it completely solidified—as hard as a rock. I carried it into the store and several persons examined it; it remained in that condition some time before it showed life.

On January 10th, at 11 P. M., the thermometer stood thirty-five degrees below; January 11th, at seven A. M., forty-four degrees below; January 11th, nine P. M., thirty-six degrees below. On the evening of January 8th, the evening above mentioned, at 10:30 P. M., the register was forty-six degrees below. This is the coldest weather we have had.

Under date of January 14th the correspondent adds the following news, expressed in the peculiar style of the West. "Jack Frost held the best hand last night and played it as follows: At 9:45 P. M. the thermometer stood fifty degrees below; at 10:30 P. M., fifty-four below; at 11:30 P. M., fifty-six below."

The worst disgusted man in Deer Lodge this winter is Granville Stuart, Esq., the most careful thermometer observer in Montana. Anticipating a possible spell of weather that the mercurial thermometers would be inadequate to record, he sent to New York for a fine spirit thermometer, for which he was charged a spirited price. It arrived in good season, but on examining it, it was found to be only graduated to thirty degrees below zero. He says it is a good enough summer thermometer but isn't "calculated" for this kind of a winter.

A Prayer-Meeting Demoralized.

There are people who do not like the odor of Limburger cheese; but there are persons who can't appreciate the odor of a well developed polecat. One evening, recently, a gentleman living up town and belonging to a prosperous church in the city of churches, had made his preparations after the tea things had been disposed of, to attend the regular Wednesday evening prayer meeting with his wife. Previous to starting, however, he stepped round the corner in the neighborhood to have a chat with the family grocer. While there a neighbor and acquaintance discovered that he was about to engage in Wednesday evening devotion. Accordingly, that neighbor put up a villainous job. Procuring a huge slice of the most fragrant Limburger cheese to be had, he watched his opportunity, and just as the gentleman stepped out of the door to go home to his wife, slipped it into his pocket. The parties repaired to the church and were soon seated side by side in a comfortable pew near the stove. Soon the cheese began to grow loud. The sisters turned their heads about and looked as if a kraut barrel had exploded. The deacon elevated their noses and thought of the third plague of Egypt. The preacher smelled a great smell, and the wife of the unconscionable odor casket nudged her spouse and inquired if he did not smell something. "Marian, it's awful," he responded, "it must be in the coal." The more the assembly speculated the louder became the odor, and finally all hands united to hurry the proceedings to a close. Arrived at home, and while preparing for retiring, the gentleman discovered the cause of the unpleasantness, and had it removed on two chips.—Brooklyn Sun.

Lamar as Portrayed by a Political Foe.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel. In point of ability and sterling qualities of character, L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, is probably the ablest man of the extreme democratic or Southern wing. He is of marked qualities of character, and leaves the impression of being anything but an ordinary man. He is peculiar both in look and manner, and one looks at him several times before really making up his mind in any way. He is broad-shouldered and of sturdy build, a little below the medium height, and gives evidence of power, tenacity and firmness of character. His face is closely shaven, wearing no beard, and his hair is of a fine brown silky color, and falls perfectly straight to his shoulders. He is reticent and unpretentious, seldom giving expression to his opinions unless asked, and never obtrusive or the slightest egotistical in manner. He has evidently been hurt or toned down by his political experiences before or during the war, being at that time one of the most rabid, flaming and determined of the slave holding South, and as a member of Congress at that time savage and desperate in an extreme degree. But the fate of the "institution," and the severe experiences and trials of the South in consequence of their determination to uphold and continue it, has had its subduing or chastening effects upon him, and he is no longer the man with fire, fury and will overbalancing all reason, sense, or justice, but is in every respect, at least in appearance, the gentle, quiet, firm and uncompromising statesman, and is really reflecting more credit upon the extreme Southern locality from which he came than any other member. We trust he will not be displaced by any less steady hand, or made to give way to one less skilled in legislation, or to one less inclined to deal out even-handed justice to all parties. He is a close reasoner, and an easy and earnest advocate.

Cleaning a Flue.

Judge Pittman's chimney had been foul for some time, and when he mentioned the fact at the drug store, Mr. Bullis said he could easily clean it out by exploding a little powder in the fire-places. The idea seemed to Pittman to be a good one, and he got ten pounds of powder in order to do the work thoroughly at the first blast. Some men were graveling his roof that day, and just as the Judge was about to touch off the charge a workman named Snyder leaned over the top of the chimney to call to the man below to bring up some tar, when the Judge lit the slow match. The view which met the eye of Mr. Snyder as he went up was a fine one, embracing as it did Cape May, Baltimore and the Sandwich Islands, and when he had enough of drinking in the scenery he sat down in the river apparently with the intention of exploring the bottom. When he was fished out he was glad to learn that not only was the Judge's chimney thoroughly clean, but that it would need about four cart-loads of brick to repair damages. After this the Judge will clean his flues with a brush tied to a clothes-prop.

In reference to the late remarkable speech of our distinguished U. S. Senator, green Peace, in which he charged all the crimes in the calendar on the white people of Mississippi, the New York Tribune says: Peace covered the case. He expected outrages till the blood ran cold. He harrowed the Senate for two days, with only the necessary interruptions for sleep and regular meals. Two days the Senate sat and watched the wild wagging of the schoolmaster's chin. Two days he snarled to them murder in the first degree; two days polished off the Congressional Record with crimson statistics, and no end of gore. It was a great, a very great speech. There may be those who would have this great effort dismissed into history with the brief and discourteous remark: "At this juncture Peace of Mississippi rose up and was ridiculous at great length."

MULES FOR SALE.

I have a fine lot of Plantation Mules and Horses for sale cheap. Jan 16 WM. MARSHALL

STEAM PLANING WORK

SAW AND GRIST MILL, Greenville, Miss. B. JOHNSON & CO., Contractors, Builders, &c., respectfully inform the public that through the agency of the above works, we are prepared to compete with builders in any part of the country for the construction of houses or bridges, and guarantee satisfaction in prices and quality of work. Our LUMBER YARD in Greenville is now well stocked with choice varieties of seasoned PINE AND CYPRESS, which we offer at reasonable prices. Plans and specifications for houses furnished on application.

UNDERTAKER.

A supply of both Metallic and Wooden Cases of all sizes constantly kept on hand. Our Wood Coffins are got up in imitation of Metals, and look full as well. Cost from \$10 to \$10, according to size and trimming.

Greenville Bakery The Best Bread, Cakes, Pastry and CONFECTIONARIES Always kept. ORDERS SOLICITED FOR BAKERS' SUPPLIES, Wedding Cakes, etc. On Main Street, between Mulberry and Laurel.

I have just received a choice lot of FAMILY GROCERIES and will during the winter season keep all kinds of articles necessary for the household. A. ZACER. Head of the best quality.

Elliott & Fousse, TIN, COPPER, Sheet Iron-Wokers. Guttering, Spouting and WELL-DRIVING. Done on short notice. ALSO DEALERS IN Cooking and heating stoves. We keep on hand all articles generally found in a first-class TIN-SHOP. Cash paid for old Brass, Copper, Lead and Iron. WASHINGTON STREET, Bet. Mulberry and Locust. sept. 10, 74.

SALOON! KENNEDY & HANWAY, Best of WINES & LIQUORS. Pure Havana Cigars, California Wines, Lager Beer, Etc. 505 Main Street, Greenville, Miss.

Boot and Shoemaker I have just returned from New Orleans and have a fine lot of Leather, Calf and Morocco. I HAVE also employed three excellent journeymen, and am now prepared to fill all orders. With Dispatch. Shop on Main St., Corner Walnut. Nov. 23, 1871. L. CAPPAL

L. WILCZINSKI & CO DEALERS IN Dry Goods AND GROCERIES, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, AND Plantation Supplies. sept. 5, 1874. On Main Street.

MULES FOR SALE. I have a fine lot of Plantation Mules and Horses for sale cheap. Jan 16 WM. MARSHALL

PROFESSIONAL. F. VALLIANT, ATTORNEY AT LAW GREENVILLE, MISS. Practice in Washington and Itaska counties, and in the United States Courts at Jackson. ap23

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, GREENVILLE, MISS. Makes the payment of taxes, redemption, sale and leasing of lands a specialty.

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

W. H. 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, Greenville, Miss.

WILL PRACTICE in the Courts of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Itaska 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. 2, 74. F. A. MONTGOMERY. R. H. MOORE.

MONTGOMERY & MOORE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, RIVINGTON, Bolivar county, Miss.

W. S. FARISH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MAYESVILLE, Itaska County, Mississippi, October 3, 74-75.

R. H. LOMBARD, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, LEOTA, MISS.

Will practice in all the courts of Washington and Itaska counties. Special attention given to the settlement of claims, with or without suit. Oct. 2, 74.

Dr. N. C. SKINNER, OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO THE Citizens of Greenville AND THE County at Large. OFFICE at his dwelling on Main Street. may 22, 1874.

Dr. J. L. YOUNG, DENTIST. Having located in Greenville, respectfully informs the citizens thereof and surrounding country that he is prepared to attend to all the duties appertaining to his profession. Those favoring him with their patronage may rest assured that their work will be done in the most thorough and skillful manner and none but the best of materials used.

Office at the residence of W. B. Wheatley, near the Court House. Parties desiring to be visited at their residences in the country, will leave word at the office or at Finlay's Drug Store. oct11-6m.

Worthington, Buckner & Co BANKERS, GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI. Transact a General Banking Business. Collections made and proceeds remitted, on day received. Buy and sell on commission all kinds Bonds, Scrip and warrants. [mch 22, 1875.]

E. WIRTH, CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER. DEALER IN ALL kinds of Furniture, Mattresses, etc. Special attention paid to all kinds of repairs, all kinds of Mattresses made to order. Lottis St. between Washington and Main GREENVILLE, MISS. mch 1, 1873-7m.

Livery & Sale Stable. THE undersigned hereby announces to the public that they have taken charge of their STABLE ON WASHINGTON AVENUE. Best of attention given to all STOCK entrusted to them. STOCK for sale on hand commencing 17.

Corn, Hay, etc. Public notice is respectfully given that the undersigned has a large lot of Mules and Horses for sale cheap. Jan 16 WM. MARSHALL