

The Greenville Times

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Tax Collectors.

We herewith publish some interesting matter, from the Vicksburg Times, concerning tax collectors; by which it seems that the government is met in upset, with difficulties in appointing tax collectors. The attorney general refers to the omission of the constitution to create the office of tax collector; it is clearly without the power of the Legislature to create offices. There fore the only means of supplying this highly essential omission, is to devolve the duties upon the Sheriff; through the provision of the Code of 1857, which to say the least of it, is a very precarious tenure; simply tolerated because of the well nigh utter possibility of having a fair and legal test of the anomaly. But an admission that the office is a mere pretense of the Sheriff's, is the most that can be claimed, as constituting tax collectors; and the act separating it from the Sheriff's office, is as implied by the attorney-general fatally unconstitutional, and impracticable.

It is a fortunate feature of these purely partisan acts, that they are generally in direct conflict with a constitution even purporting to be that of a free State.

An interesting case is presented in a recent issue of the Enquirer. It is claimed upon one hand that the Sheriff has not complied with the law requiring that officer to give bond as tax collector, and that therefore he has vacated his office, so far as the duties of tax collector are concerned, and an application has been forwarded to Governor Ames for appointment of tax collector of the county under the recent act of the Legislature conferring the appointing power upon the Governor. This brings up the whole question of the relation of the duties of tax collector so connected with the office of Sheriff.

To bring the subject properly before the Attorney General, Auditor Gibbs last week addressed a communication to Attorney General Harris, propounding these interrogatories:

1. By virtue of what provision of law is the sheriff tax collector of his county?
2. Under what provision of law is the tax collector required to give bond, and what amount is required?
3. In case any Sheriff, or any other person exercising and performing the duties of tax collector in any county, has failed or refused to give bond, as required by law, can he be compelled to do so, and would a failure therein vacate such office?
4. When a tax collector has failed or refused to give a bond, as required by law, and has gone on and made collections of State and county taxes, and failed to pay over the same, what remedy is provided?

The answers in brief are about as follows:

First. The sheriff is tax collector by virtue of the Code of 1857, the new Code being silent on the subject.

Second. He must give bond in half the amount of the taxes collected the previous year.

Third. Bond must be executed within thirty days after the first of January following the election, or the office becomes vacant, and must be filed as the law requires.

It seems questionable whether the Governor has any power whatever over county officers in any case. The constitution expressly provides that "the Board of Supervisors shall order elections to fill vacancies that may arise in the offices in their respective counties. They may not do this at their pleasure, nor can a vacancy be legally filled in any other way, but they shall order an election. This, then, would be the first stumbling block to executive appointment.

In the second place, there is no such office known to the constitution as Tax Collector, and as the Attorney General well says, the collecting of taxes is one of the duties incident to the office of Sheriff. Hence it would seem that the sheriff must be qualified to perform all the functions of his office or forfeit it entirely, and let the vacancy be filled as the law requires.

A Newsy Correspondent.

After Mr. Love killed Colonel Middleton, at West Point, he sent the following dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer:

Mr. Cokerill: I send you hurriedly the facts in the late unfortunate affair in which I killed Colonel Lewis A. Middleton. Hope it will prove an item for you. I get the Enquirer regularly now.

Yours truly,
D. L. LOVE.

This dispatch brought forth the following editorial comments from the Enquirer:

It is our aim to secure enterprising correspondents. Perseverance is also a desirable quality in a gatherer of news. We have found a jewel in Mr. Love, who is manufacturing items in West Point, Mississippi. He appreciates the value of news, and understands that if it isn't at hand it must be made. We print this morning a piece of correspondence from this gentleman which convinces us that he has the germ of genius in him. He had written us two or three letters, which were not moved into our columns, owing to their lack of spiciness and freshness and literary tone. But he is a persevering fellow. He was not discouraged by our failure to recognize his talent. He was determined to write something that could be printed in the columns of the Enquirer. So he killed an editor, sends us an account of it, and plaintively and pleadingly adds in a postscript: "I hope this will prove an item for you."

After Frank Walworth, the Saratoga youth, had invited his father around to a New York hotel to be shot, and had killed him, and had sent the dispatch to a relative, "I shot father this morning." It was believed that the climax of epigrammatic coolness in that profession had been reached. But when Mr. Love, the editor of the West Point Citizen, kills Colonel Middleton, editor of the Times, in the same place, and straightway sends to the Enquirer an accurate account of the affair with the hope that it will prove "an item," and with the consolatory assurance that he receives the Enquirer regularly, Frank Walworth must go to the foot. We desire to advise our editorial brethren that we have engaged Mr. Love as a traveling correspondent. We are determined to have some news. The ranks of the profession may be thinned out, but there is so much competition that we must be enterprising.

GREENVILLE, April 18.

DEAR SIR: Accept my thanks for your letter of the 17th inst., with copy of resolutions adopted on 13th, at Alexander's Hall, by the citizens of Greenville.

I am deeply grateful for this manifestation of the kindness and confidence of the people of Greenville in their approval of my action as the presiding officer of the Circuit Court of this district. My whole rule of action since I became Judge of this Circuit has been to discharge my duty faithfully and honestly, without fear or favor for any one. I have enforced the laws against crime with the best ability I could, and thus give peace and security to the law-abiding citizens of the land. Conscious of my own recalcitrance of acts and intentions, and supported by the peaceable and law-abiding citizens of this district, I shall take little heed what may be said of me by other portions of the community.

Hoping even to merit, by a strict and impartial administration of criminal laws of the State, so long as I remain Judge. Your approval and that of the good people who were kind enough to approve of my judicial action, with the most profound and grateful respect.

I remain very truly
and gratefully yours,
C. C. SHACKLEFORD.

To I. Stuart White,
N. B. Johnson,
J. D. Webster,
J. I. Lindsfield,
Wm. Gray.

We publish the above by request of the committee.

Whilst disclaiming any concern with the friendly interchanges between Judge Shackelford and his adherents; we wish to mildly protest against his classing them as the "peaceable and law-abiding citizens;" and those who do not pander to his powers, as "the other portion of the community," of whom he "takes no heed;" and to respectfully suggest, that when that element of the community which he classifies in opposition to the term "peaceable and law-abiding," simply formulated a complaint, worded in respectful language upon the occasion and under the circumstances of his discharging the Grand Jury; it earned a clearer title to "peaceable and law-abiding" than his testimonial to his adherents.

"Yes, boys," said Nancy Bell, a female blacksmith of Iowa, as she straddled a horse's leg and yanked off a shoe, "I was brought up on this business and so was my mother; and there ain't no Beecher scandals in our family, for a fact."

Is it the Color Line?

From the Clarion.

The following expression of the Republican Vice President, Henry Wilson, an original abolitionist, dyed in the wool, sounds very much like color-lineism:

"Although a Massachusetts and a New England man, and a party man in every sense of fidelity to my public associates, and the general policy we began to introduce, I am positive in the belief that we must get WHITE MEN, born or bred in the South, to rule it, and that State Governments of negroes, and a handful of white men, who absorb the patronage, and are Republicans for THE SAKE OF IT, will not stand up."

Again he says:

"We want the best intelligence of the WHITE MEN of the South, and have lost patience with this experiment of administering large States by a few whites—conventionally few—and all the rest negroes."

This language is extorted by the mockery of governments in the Southern States, where a "conventionally few" whites and "all the rest negroes" have ruled. The ignorance, corruption and demoralizing and degrading influences of these governments have bro't conviction to a man so firm in his political sympathies and embittered in his prejudices, as Hon. Henry Wilson. The discouraging feature of it is that in Mississippi, the abuses which have compelled such expressions as these from reluctant lips like the Vice President's, have grown from bad to worse. The controlling element in the last Legislature was infinitely worse than the one which preceded it, and (the past being a criterion) the next will be worse than the last, if the people who have capacity to comprehend the situation, do not exert themselves to avert the evil. The ignorant majority who have controlled the present Legislature have acted upon the idea that it should be used as a corporation for the benefit of themselves and the class they represent. They had no higher conception of the objects of taxation than to obtain money for their individual expenditure. For example, it was a notorious fact, to which the Pilot has borne witness, that the biennial session constitutional amendment was opposed by the negro members because it would deprive them of the annual allowance which they are enjoying from the State treasury under the present system.

The Escaped Convicts.

The twenty-three convicts who made their escape from Richardson's two plantations last week, are creating a good deal of uneasiness in the Egg's Point neighborhood, where they have been prowling since their escape. A few days ago they attacked the camp of a trapper on Swan lake, taking three or four guns, his boat and other property from him. They also robbed Richardson's store, and their cast-off garments are hanging at several quarters where they have stolen other clothing. The community is justly indignant at the loose discipline which enabled so many convicts to escape, and solicitous also, as many of them were hardened villains, under sentence to long terms of imprisonment, who would commit murder as coolly as they would rob a chicken roost.

—Decidedly the most cheerful and attractive display of goods on Washington avenue, is that opened out in the two-story house occupied by our old friend and pioneer merchant, whose name,

L. D. McMEKIN,

is so modestly but conspicuously hung on a neat sign between the gallery posts.

We heartily congratulate you, brother McK., on your perseverance, which we are glad to know has culminated in success, and greet you with our hearty good wishes upon the opening of your new enterprise.

The ladies will no longer wish for a place to shop and find novelties to suit their tastes.

Mr. McMeekin bought his goods this season from the importers on Broadway, New York.

—We have passed through two weeks of very superior brick-making weather, and if we pull for a little spell of granger weather the dirt daubers must not grumble. The grangers are the bones and sinners of the country, and if they do not get rain to bring up their cotton, they can't buy brick, nor pay the preachers, nor play poker, nor otherwise contribute to the prosperity of the country.

NEW SPRING GOODS

AT
Madame Mayer's,
consisting of

French Lawns
Percales
Grenadines
Marseilles
Japanese Poplins etc

MILLINERY

Trimmed and untrimmed
Children's Misses and Ladies'
HATS

The largest stock ever exhibited in Greenville.

Scarfs, Plain Ribbons, Plain Ribbons, all kinds,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
Ladies Neck Ties, Embroideries,
French Hand-Made Embroidered Yokes,

HUMAN HAIR GOODS

Side-lace and Button SHOES,

Ladies Underwear

FRENCH FLOWERS,
Fans for 5 cents.

FANCY CANDIES,

FANCY CAKES,
FANCY CRACKERS,

mech 20, 75-83 at S. GOLDSMITH'S.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

I will open a private school for boys on Monday, 25th instant. Tuition, \$5 per month.
WM. GREEN, Jr.

Election Ordinance.

BE IT ORDAINED by the town council of Greenville, that W. A. Hayeratt, Theo. Pold and J. H. Sanders be and they are hereby appointed as a Board of Registrars, and Commissioners of Election, for the purpose of preparing and holding an election in the town of Greenville at Alexander's Hall, on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1875, to fill the vacancy in the office of Mayor of said town, caused by the resignation of John H. Nelson, Esq. Be it further ordained, that the said Board of Registrars be and they are hereby required to open the Books of Registration of voters in said town at Alexander's Hall, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1875, and keep the same open for three days, for the purpose of revising, making additions, &c., to the registry of voters of said town. Be it further ordained, that 10 days notice of the time and place of the meeting of the Board of Registration and the date of election be given by notice in the Greenville Times, and by the posters placed in not less than 10 public places in the town of Greenville. A true copy from the minutes: WM. MARSHALL, Clerk.

Dr. White's Drug Store

Is removed to a building on his residence lot on Locust street, temporarily. My goods were mainly moved from the lot, and I still have the most complete stock of Drugs and Medicines in the city of Greenville.

GLOBE Insurance Company,

OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Capital, \$500,000
Statement, January 1, 1875
Loans on mortgage (value of property mortgaged) \$33,225.00
Loans on other security 25,000.00
Interest secured on loans 24,385.00
U. S. Bonds market value 83,418.50
West Chicago Park bonds market value 47,910.00
C. B. & O. R. 1st mortgage bonds market value 10,000.00
Burlington & Missouri R. R. 1st mortgage bonds market value 10,000.00
National bank stocks 15,000.00
Real Estate owned by Co. 3,000.00
Cash in hands of agents City Premiums in course of collection 74,250.00
Cash in Banks & Co. 61,982.41
Bills Receivable for Marine Premiums 10,531.77
Other debts due the Company (secured) 50,925.15
Due from other companies for re-insurance 2,940.50
All other property, including office furniture 4,000.00
Losses unpaid \$ 47,907.27
Re-insurance 218,067.55
Reserve 285,000.00

Geo F Harding, A. F. Faneft,

O. P. Axtell, Geo E Clark
L G Pratt, M Smith,
S P Walker, T M Nelson,
Thomas Galt,
Geo F Harding President
Walter Kimball, Vice Pres
S P Walker, Secretary
Office in Exchange street, Union building, Chicago.

D. & S. MORRIS Agents

Greenville, April 17, 1875

NATHAN & FOWELL

MAIN STREET,
Greenville, - - Mississippi.

NATHAN BROS.

21 and 23 Walnut St.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Wholesale and Retail
DEALERS in foreign and domestic Liquors, Wines, Porters, Ales, Cigars, Pipes, &c., &c.

We call special attention to our well selected stock of
Old Kentucky Bourbon WHISKY.

RHINE, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines; Guinnesses' Porter, Bass and McEwen Ales; 1851 Old Lagarde Brandy, Old Holland Gin.

Select brands of
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

NOTICE

TO OWNERS OF LANDS FORFEITED FOR TAXES.

Office of Auditor of Public Accounts, Jackson, Miss., March 10, 1875.

By an Act of the Legislature, approved March 1st, 1875, all taxes on lands held and sold to the State for taxes, are abated prior to the year 1874. The former owners can now redeem their lands from the Sheriff of the county, by paying the taxes of 1871. No damages are chargeable until after the 1st of April, and then only five per cent, until the day of sale, which is fixed on the second Monday of May, 1875. All lands not redeemed will be advertised and sold for taxes of 1875, and in the Taxes' Markets, for the next year for said year. After sale, the lands are subject to the equity of redemption for twelve months, with damages at the rate of 25 per cent, per annum, as fixed by law.

All State taxes can be paid in State warrants.

W. H. GIBBS,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

Isaquaqua County.

Circuit Court—In Vacation.

In conformity with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of Mississippi, entitled "An Act to require certain public officers to furnish their own stationery, and for other purposes," approved March 6, 1875, notice is hereby given, in accordance with the 4th section of said act, to all plaintiffs, that all cases now pending in said Court upon which the costs are not paid, will be dismissed, as required by said act, unless the costs are paid within thirty days from the date of this notice.

By order of the Honorable
C. C. SHACKLEFORD,
Judge of the Circuit Court.

March 27, 1875-34

SAFES

REPAIRED AND REPAINTED

ELLIOTT & FOUSSE.

Greenville, December 25.

ARTHUR O'CONNOR,

FASHIONABLE

BOOT MAKER.

SHOP ON
MULBERRY STREET,
Greenville, - - Mississippi
June 6, 1874-74.

Richard Lloyd, Jno. E. Livaudais.

LLOYD & LIVAUDAIS

COTTON FACTORS,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 41 Barronne Street,
New Orleans, La.
aug. 27-74-ly.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

Washington County.

Chancery Court—In vacation.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

In obedience to, and in conformity with the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of Mississippi, to-wit: "An Act to require certain public officers to furnish their own stationery, and for other purposes," approved March 6, 1875. I hereby give notice, in accordance with the 4th section of said Act, to all plaintiffs, (complainants) that all cases now pending in said court upon which the costs are not paid will be dismissed, as required by said referred to Act, unless said costs are paid within thirty days from the date of this notice.

Ordered this 25th day of March, A. D. 1875.

E. STAFFORD,
Chancellor 15th Dist. of Miss.
mch 27, 75-34.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

Bolivar County.

Chancery Court—In vacation.

To whom it may concern!

In obedience to, and in conformity with the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of Mississippi, to-wit: "An Act to require certain public officers to furnish their own stationery, and for other purposes," approved March 6, 1875. I hereby give notice, in accordance with the 4th section of said Act, to all plaintiffs, (complainants) that all cases now pending in said court upon which the costs are not paid will be dismissed, as required by said referred to Act, unless said costs are paid within thirty days from the date of this notice.

Ordered this 25th day of March, A. D. 1875.

C. O. WILSON,
Chancellor 27th Dist. of Miss.
mch 27, 1875-34.

STEAM PLANING WORK

SAW AND GRIST MILL,
Greenville, Miss.

N. 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 price 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 \$40, according to size and trimming.

GREENVILLE BAKERY

This Best
Broad Cakes, Pastry and
CONFECTIONARIES

Always kept
on hand.

Orders solicited for RAIL'S
on Main Street, between Ashberry and Locust.

ELLIOTT & FOUSSE,

and will during the winter season
keep all kinds of articles
necessary for the
use of the best quality
and of the best quality.

TIN, COPPER,