

The Greenville Times.

VOL. 9.

GREENVILLE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, MISS., SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1877.

NO. 36

WINE, LIQUORS,
Wholesale Dealers
WICKHAM & PENDLETON
FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
J. V. DONIPHAN
ST. LOUIS.

E. WIRTH,
CABINET MAKER
—AND—
UPHOLSTERER.
—DEALER IN—
ALL kinds of Furniture, Matts, sec.
etc. Special attention paid to all
kinds of repairs, all kinds of Matts
as made to order.
Locust St. between Washing on Av.
and Main
GREENVILLE, MISS.
mch 1, 1876

F. C. MOREHEAD,
Purchaser Southern Supplies,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT
202 Chamber of Commerce,
ST. LOUIS.
Will guarantee as low prices as any other first-class house
shipping same day, or return difference.
Errors promptly rectified.

T. O'CONNOR
Saddle and Harness Maker
Greenville, Miss.
Respectfully informs the public
that he has struggled through the
panic, and now offers, as in better
times to supply his friends and
customers with any article in his
line, at the most reasonable rates.
Call and see him before purchasing
elsewhere.
Sept. 16, 1876.

COTTON SEED.
THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE
will be paid for
COTTON SEED
at the
Greenville Cottonseed Mill and
Ginny.
W. & W. H. STEAD, Propr.
G. E. BILLINGSLEY, agt.
December 16, 1876.

Hon. John Young Brown's State-
ment.
Louisville, March 28.—To-mor-
row's Courier-Journal will con-
tain an interview with Hon. John
Young Brown, of Kentucky, who
says: Herewith I publish the let-
ters of Hon. Charles Foster and
Stanley Matthews, addressed to
Hon. J. B. Gordon and myself.
The circumstances attending their
origin are, in brief, as follows:
On the 26th of February last, I
sent a page from the House of Rep-
resentatives to the Senate Cham-
ber, for my distinguished friend,
Gen. Gordon, and he came over in
a few minutes. I told him that I
wanted an interview with Hon.
Charles Foster, at which I desired
his presence.

I outlined to Gen. Gordon what
I intended to say to Mr. Foster,
and he said he would, with pleas-
ure, accompany me. We found
Mr. Foster in the room of the
Committee on Appropriations.
No one else was present during
the interview. I told Mr. Foster
that I had, as he knew, been
voting against all dilatory mo-
tions; had in a speech advocat-
ed the inflexible execution of the
Electoral Bill; had stated in a
Democratic caucus that I would
so vote, if I were the only man
from the South to do so; that the
vote was approved by my judg-
ment; that I felt under an obliga-
tion of honor to stand by the re-
sult, bitter as it was, feeling that
the situation was not chargeable
to the Electoral Bill, but to the
majority of the Commission, whom
we had agreed to trust. I told
him I had received dispatches and
letters from home from cherished
and trusted friends conveying most
emphatic remonstrance against my
course; but that, with my conviction
about the question, if a peti-
tion, signed by every voter in my
district, should be sent to me, re-
questing me to support the dilatory
motions, I would not by a hair
alter my purpose. I said further
to him, that there was but one
thing that would change me, and
it was if I thought by voting
to complete the count which was
to result in the inauguration of Mr.
Hayes, I would be aiding directly
or indirectly in perpetuating the
usurpations of Packard and Cham-
berlain in the States of Louisiana
and South Carolina. I would re-
verse my action and do my very
utmost to defeat the execution of
the bill, regardless of consequences,
calumnious to the country as it is
evident they would be. I further-
more told him if I changed my
position, I knew of several promi-
nent gentlemen who would join
me, and in that critical hour, when
the daily and nightly scenes, sur-
passing by far in wild excitement
and violence anything ever wit-
nessed in the legislative history of
the country, the line of the Demo-
crats, who were voting to execute
the law, should be broken, it would
result in a stampede among them,
and Mr. Hayes would no more be
President than he (Foster) would
be. Foster said he believed this.
I have the highest respect for
Charles Foster. I believe him to
be an honorable gentleman, and
told him that it was my confidence
in him that had brought me to him.
He represented the district of
Mr. Hayes; he had just made a
manly and patriotic speech, in
which he said that under Hayes,
if inaugurated, the flag shall float
over States, not Provinces; over
freemen, not subjects. I referred
to this speech, and told him I had
come to request of him written
assurances that if Hayes was in-
augurated he would restore home-
rule in the States of Louisiana and
South Carolina; that the people of
these States should control their
own affairs in their own way, as
free from any intervention by the
Federal authorities as the State of
Ohio.

This conversation was long and
earnest. I told Mr. Foster that I
wanted to make no bargain—no
agreement; that I scorned the
thought of it; that I had declined
a re-election to Congress; was
voluntarily withdrawing from po-
litical life; wanted no office that
a President could give me, and
that my object was unselfish; but
I desired a written assurance from
him that the policy of Mr. Hayes
would be as indicated; and from
him specially, by reason of his
very intimate relations with Mr.
Hayes. His reply to all this was
frank, full, earnest, and satisfac-
tory to my friend, Gen. Gordon,
and myself. Indeed Mr. Foster
said he had in his pocket a letter
just received from Mr. Hayes

thanking him for the speech to
which I have alluded, and endor-
sing it. He offered this letter to
Gen. Gordon and myself to read,
but we declined it. He agreed to
give me the desired request.
Hon. Stanley Matthews to sign it.
He promised to meet me that night
at my rooms. He came about mid-
night. He said that by reason of
his interview with Gen. Gordon
and myself he had that evening
procured a meeting of some gen-
tlemen from Louisiana and South
Carolina at Wormley's Hotel, at
which, also, Hon. Henry Watter-
son was present, and at the conclu-
sion of the conference these gentle-
men had expressed great satisfac-
tion at what had been said to them.
On leaving he said I should have
the letters next morning. On the
next day he came to my desk in the
House of Representatives and
handed me an unsigned letter. I
read it, took my pen and erased
one paragraph; told him that it
could be made fuller and stronger,
but that from honorable men, who
gave it in good faith, it was suf-
ficient. In an hour I went to his
desk and he delivered me a letter
signed by himself and Matthews. I
observed that it was in a differ-
ent handwriting; read it hastily
and remarked to him that it con-
tained some generalities I did not
like. He replied that Mr. Mat-
thews had rewritten it, and added:
"Brown, it is intended to cover
the whole case, and I can promise
you there will be no doubt about
the fulfillment of all the assurances
I have given you." I noticed the
original letter on his desk and
said: "Sign this, also." He re-
plied, "Certainly, with pleasure."

As I was leaving, he called me
back and told me that President
Grant would, as soon as the count
was completed, issue a certain or-
der to Gen. Augur, in Louisiana.
He requested me not to mention
this fact for several days, but ex-
pressly gave me permission to
make any use of the letters I might
desire. The order referred to was
issued by President Grant. I gave
copies of the letters to Messrs.
Levy, Ellis, and Burke, of Louisi-
ana, and to Gen. M. C. Butler, of
South Carolina, with authority to
use them whenever they pleased.
When I saw that the Democratic
victory, so fairly won, was lost,
my deepest concern was for my
suffering Southern countrymen.
To contribute to their deliverance
from bondage was the passionate
aspiration of my heart. Had I
believed the policy of Mr. Hayes (if
inaugurated) would not relieve
them from hateful and unrepub-
lican supervision by the army, and
the further plundering and oppres-
sion by men alien to them in birth
and sympathy, I should never have
voted as I did. Hon. Charles Foster
soured the inauguration of the
President; but for his speech
and these letters the result would
never have been reached. The
conversation and contents of the
letters were made known to many.
The confidence of the Democrats
in him and his authorization to say
what he did, composed representa-
tives and caused them to remain
unshaken in doing what they be-
lieved was right, amid the storm
that was raging around them, and
in the face of remonstrances from
their constituents. If a few had
faltered, the panic would have
been general. The work of the
Commission would have been fruit-
less, and before this time, in my
opinion, a hurricane of war would
have been sweeping over the land.
Hearts deferred has sickened the
leaves of the Southern men. I do
not understand, nor do I appreci-
ate the delay of President Hayes.
He ought not to hesitate. The
whole country expected this great
and good work at his hands. Pas-
sionate men are heaping invectives
upon the heads of these Democrats
who voted to stand by the Electro-
ral Bill. This pains me, but
causes no regret for my action. In
conclusion I will say that I have
full faith in the fulfillment of the
assurances contained in the letters
of Messrs. Foster and Matthews.
They are honorable men. I cannot
believe that they would attempt
deliberate deception. They are
the intimate friends of the Presi-
dent. They know his views and
expressed them in these letters.
An honest construction of their
language means that the autonomy
of Louisiana and South Carolina
should be restored.

It is impossible that the Presi-
dent, under all the circumstances
and in view of his own utterances
and the promises of his friends,
can refuse at once to make Louisi-

ana and South Carolina as free as
Ohio, and have the flag float over
States, not provinces; over free-
men, not subjects. If done, the
peace and prosperity of the Re-
public will be secured. If not done,
the whole responsibility for the
consequences, whatever they may
be, will rest upon President Hayes.
JOHN YOUNG BROWN.

Wendell Phillips interviewed.

From the Philadelphia Times, March 27.
The interviewer found Mr. Phil-
lips ready and willing to undergo
the operation.

The question that most immedi-
ately interests the public mind, it
was suggested, is the withdrawal
of the troops from South Carolina
and Louisiana.

Said Mr. Phillips in answer: "I
think if Hayes withdraws the
troops he breaks his implied prom-
ise to the nation and to the party
that elected him. The section of
the Republican party that elected
him was the 'bloody shirt,' and if
he had announced that he would
repudiate that section he wouldn't
have been elected. There is no
practical difference between him
and Tilden if he withdraws the
troops. Tilden couldn't have done
more, and the Southerners could
not have asked Tilden to have done
any more."

"But did not his letter of ac-
ceptance indicate a wise and gen-
erous policy toward the South, of
which the withdrawal of the troops
would be an important part?"

"It was never understood that
in his letter of acceptance he prom-
ised to withhold the hand of the
United States from the South. If
such was the understanding he
could never have been elected. It
was understood to foreshadow a
wise and generous policy, and that
is what everybody wishes."

"What do you understand by a
wise and generous policy?"

"It would be to give the South-
ern men every recognition and
share of office who were willing to
co-operate with the government,
and at the same time keep the hold
on them with the troops."

Being asked whether this bayo-
net rule did not conflict with every
principle of free government, Mr.
Phillips replied:

"I consider the South to be in
an abnormal condition—in a tran-
sition state. The reign of law and
order has not begun there, and it
is necessary that force should be
used to keep peace in order that
the evidence of peace—the great
elements of civilization, law, capi-
tal and labor—may work their
course."

"Have we not already had twelve
years of the government of force?"

"No. We never have had a
trial of the experiment. The first
mistake was the admitting of the
States as States when they should
have been kept as Territories.
They were admitted on the pledge
that the white Southerners would
co-operate with the government
heartily in its new course of de-
stroying all distinctions of race;
unhappily the white South prom-
ised to do so. She has always
declined to be the gentleman of the
country, and she stands perjured
and false to these unfulfilled oaths.
She was never taught to earn her
living, but always stole it from
somebody else. Her encourage-
ment of lawless violence has driv-
en away capital and labor, and she
must fill up her empty veins from
the national treasury in the shape
of loans to States and railroads
without interest, pensions to Con-
federate soldiers, cotton damages
and payment of State debts."

Suicide Bars Life Insurance.

Louisville, March 19.—In the
case of Susan Jackson against the
Mound City Life Insurance Com-
pany of St. Louis, the jury to-day
returned a verdict for defendants.
George N. Jackson, plaintiff's hus-
band, was cashier in the office of
the United States revenue collector
at this port. In 1875 a defalcation
was discovered amounting to sixty
thousand dollars. Jackson was
suspected, but died before his guilt
could be proved. An examination
revealed arsenic in the stomach,
and upon this fact the insurance
company contested the payment
of the policy, claiming suicide as
the grounds for their action. The
trial of the case caused much at-
tention.

In an obituary discourse the oth-
er day on a little child that had
been burned to death, the speaker
touchingly said: "Her last scene
on earth was serene."

The Bible on Which the Fraudu-
lent President Took the Oath
of Office.

From the Baltimore Sun.

A record of the oath privately
taken at the White House on Sat-
urday night by Gov. Hayes was
made by the Chief Justice at the
time and delivered to Mr. Flak to
be placed on file in the State De-
partment. No official record will
be made of the oath taken yester-
day. The Bible on which the oath
was taken Saturday was a hand-
some new one, purchased especially
for the purpose by D. W. Middle-
ton, Esq., the Clerk of the Supreme
Court of the United States. It is
an expensive English edition,
bound in brown Turkey morocco
with gilt edges.

This morning Mr. James H. Mc-
Kenney, the Deputy Clerk of the
Supreme Court, called at the
White House in behalf of Mr. Mid-
dleton to present the Bible to Mrs.
Hayes. Mrs. Hayes was in the red
parlor, surrounded by a large
number of lady friends and callers.
As soon as she saw Mr. McKen-
ney she said: "Oh, there's the
Bible," recognizing it at once.
Mr. McKenney then presented it
to her with the compliments of
Mr. Middleton. On the fly-leaf is
written, "To Mrs. Hayes, from
D. M. Middleton, Clerk of the
Supreme Court of the United
States, used for the administration
of the oath on the inauguration
of Rutherford B. Hayes as Presi-
dent of the United States. See
118th psalm, 11th, 12th, and 13th
verses." Mr. Middleton had
marked the verses at the spot
where Gov. Hayes had kissed the
book. Mrs. Hayes said: "I guess
Mr. McKenney had better read us
the verses." The ladies all crowded
around and Mr. McKenney read
the three verses, concluding with
the following:

"They compassed me about;
yea, they compassed me about, but
in the name of the Lord I will
destroy them."
Mrs. Hayes laughed gaily and
said: "Oh, no, I guess he won't
destroy anybody. She then took
the Bible and desired that her
compliments and thanks should be
given to Mr. Middleton."

From N. Y. Herald.]
We have never liked the idea of
a commission, but since it is de-
cided on we will not put a straw
in the way of its success. If the
President intends to be governed
by the advice of the commission
when it returns he is making a
hazardous experiment. If it should
advise the recognition of Packard
he will be in an unpleasant dilem-
ma. If he recognizes Packard and
engages to sustain him it will not
be possible to withdraw the federal
troops. No intelligent man be-
lieves that the Packard govern-
ment could stand a day without
their support. If the President
begins by recognizing him now he
is certain to have this trouble on
his hands during the whole four
years of Packard's term and his
own. He surely cannot want this
perpetual thorn in his side. He
must know, too, that if he supports
Packard the democratic House will
again defeat the Army bill, and
that he will be left without the
means of keeping his engagement
with Packard if he makes one.
Why should the court certain de-
fiant and humiliation by undertak-
ing to accomplish impossibilities?
We incline to think that the real
purpose of the commission was not
been avowed. Its more probable
object is to bring a moral pressure
to bear on Packard and induce
him to follow the example expect-
ed to be set by Chamberlain and
retire. He can do this with a bet-
ter grace and a smaller sacrifice of
pride if so advised by a respectable
and influential commission than he
could now, when it would be dis-
ficult to release himself from his
commitments to his supporters. If
he consents to retire we are will-
ing that he should be bowed out
with all sorts of federal politeness
and every mark of distinguished
consideration. It should not be
difficult to convince him that his
recognition by the President would
be an empty, short-lived triumph,
since it would infallibly lead to an-
other defeat of the army approp-
riation, and utterly cripple the
authority on which he seeks to
lean. The state of the Army Ap-
propriation bill is pretty good
guarantee that Packard will yet
listen to reason and make the best
of an utterly hopeless case. The
President cannot long help him if
the Army bill does not pass, and
it certainly will not if Packard is
recognized.

CHANCERY COURT.
CHAS. CLARK, Chancellor.
Columbia county—4th Monday
of October and April, and continue
twelve days.
Bollivar county—2d Monday
of November and May, and continue
twelve days.
Washington county—4th Mon-
day of November and May, and
continue eighteen days.
Isaiah county—3d Monday
of October and April, and continue
six days.
Sharkey county—2d Monday
of October and April, and continue
six days.
Sunflower county—1st Monday
of October and April, and continue
six days.

SUPREME COURT.
Terms of Supreme Court—com-
mence on the 3rd Mondays of April
and October.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
H. F. Simrell, Chief Justice, H. H. Chalmers,
A. F. Campbell, Associate.
Clerk, A. W. Little.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.
Robt. A. Hill, Judge.
Geo. T. Swann, Clerk.
Terms begin in Jackson on the 1st. Mon-
days in May and November.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR SOUTHERN
DISTRICT OF MISS.
Robt. A. Hill, Judge.
Geo. T. Swann, Clerk.
Sessions commence in Jackson on the 4th
Mondays of June and January.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.
Regular meetings are held by the
Board of Supervisors on the 1st
Mondays of January, March, July,
August, and October, and may
continue in session 4 days and no
longer.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.
H. G. Sims, President, W. H. Hood, T. G.
Walcutt, Dea Waters, W. M. Worthington.

W. E. Hunt, Sheriff.
A. W. Shields, County Clerk.
L. P. M. Watkins, County Clerk.
John L. Lucas, County Treasurer.
Edith Becker, School Superintendent.

TOWN COUNCIL.
The Town Council—meets on
the 1st Tuesdays of each month.

TOWN OFFICIALS.
COUNCILMEN—L. W. Boshart, Mayor, W.
A. Ewerman, J. W. Shields, John Mayway,
G. W. L. Walker.
D. B. Brooks, Marshal, J. H. Nelson, Clerk,
L. D. McKeith, Treasurer.

LEVEE BOARD.
The Board of Levee Commis-
sioners of Bollivar, Washington and
Isaiah Counties—meets on the
2nd Mondays of January, and Ja-
nuary at Greenville.

LEVEE OFFICIALS.
Commissioners—W. Ferguson, President
Meritt Williams, Washington, T. W. Hays,
W. S. Farish, Isaiahs, Isaac Hudson, P.
M. Luby, Bollivar County.
W. A. Ewerman, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. S. Anderson, Collector of Cotton Tax.
W. E. Collins.

PROFESSIONAL.

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

S. W. FERGUSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENVILLE, MISS.

C. W. CLARKE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENVILLE, MISS.

JOHN W. SHIELDS,
Attorney at Law,
GREENVILLE, MISS.