RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two Dollars per annum, and One Dollar for six months. Subscriptions are not taken for a less period than six months.
Liberal deductions made to clubs of ten or more subscribers.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.—One Dollar per square of one inch for the first insertion, and Fifty Cents per square for subsequent insertions less than three months. No advertisements counted less than a square.
Liberal contracts will be made with those wishing to advertise for three, six or twelve months. Advertising by contract must be confined to the immediate business of the firm or individual contracting.
Obituary Notices exceeding five lines, Tributes of Respect, and all personal communications or matters of individual interest, will be charged for at advertising rates. Announcements of marriages and deaths, and notices of a religious character, are respectfully solicited, and will be inserted gratis.

Anderson Intelligencer.

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO. ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1877. VOL. XII--NO. 51.

LEGAL ADVERTISING.—We are compelled to require cash payments for advertising ordered by Executors, Administrators and other fiduciaries, and herewith append the rates for the ordinary notices, which will only be inserted when the money comes with the order:
Citations, two insertions, - - - - - $3.00
Estate Notices, three insertions, - - - - 2.00
Final Settlements, five insertions - - - 5.00
TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In order to receive attention, communications must be accompanied by the true name and address of the writer. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned, unless the necessary stamps are furnished to repay the postage thereon.
We are not responsible for the views and opinions of our correspondents.
All communications should be addressed to "Editors Intelligencer," and all checks, drafts, money orders, &c., should be made payable to the order of E. B. MURRAY & CO., Anderson, S. C.

FENCE OR NO FENCE.

MR. EDITOR: Seeing it announced in your paper that your columns were open for discussion on the fence law, I propose to say a few things. I am not in the habit of writing newspaper articles, and do not now propose to do anything more than offer a few thoughts upon the proposed change.

First, I am surprised to see that any man opposes a law requiring every man to keep his stock inside of his own enclosure. Certainly no man can conscientiously say that he believes it to be just and fair for him to turn out his stock to roam over the country at large, making it absolutely necessary for his neighbor to keep up fencing at great cost to keep his and other people's stock from destroying his crop.

I have been so situated, Mr. Editor, for a great number of years, that I have had good opportunities to see and know that more little difficulties get up in neighborhoods from the trespassing of stock and abuse of them after trespassing by getting over old dilapidated fences than anything else. The way the law now stands there is probably not one dozen farms in Anderson County now enclosed by a lawful fence. I am satisfied now, and have been for the last twenty-five years, that the present fence law is all wrong, and we should at once adopt the present proposed change.

It is argued by some that this change would damage the poor man. How stands the case? Is it not in the power of the land owner to keep any man's stock off of his land. Could he not fence up the whole of it, and no man dare say no? or, is the land-owner now bound by law to furnish those who have no land pasturage for their stock? Certainly, every man would say no! Is it not just that it should be so? But pass this proposed change, and every employer is then bound by law to furnish pasturage for stock for his laborers, provided they help keep up the pasture fence. Now, does it not benefit the renter, for this change, by law, furnishes him pasturage on certain conditions. The present law does not make any such provision.

So it does seem to me that in any view of the case that the croper and those who own no land would be the most benefitted. One thing is very certain, they have no right to say to the land-owner, "Sir, I will make your land my pasturage for my stock." If the present proposed change is adopted, the farmers could spend all the time now lost repairing up old rotten fences in composting and making homemade manures, giving them an opportunity to spend much more of their time in preparing their lands, which would every year bring their farms into a higher state of cultivation. Make the change and farmers would be forced to diversify their crops more; they would have to sow the grasses and small grains on a larger scale, thereby improving their lands; and they would be forced to improve their stock of all kinds, which would certainly pay them. Fence up the stock and our old fields would improve much faster, as I suppose every man will admit that an old field now fenced in will improve much faster than one when stock is permitted to forage. This of itself is a sufficient reason to change the fence law. It is said it will not do to turn hogs and sheep in one pasture. Why this has always been the case; they have run together all the time. There are certain seasons of the year when it is necessary to look after the lambs. This is now done, and will still be done, so this objection is not well founded. It is said that high winds or a storm might blow down the pasture fence, and turn out the stock; and such a thing might happen, but certainly if it did the case would be no worse than now under the old law; and besides, it would not occur often, and then a strong pasture fence would be more likely to stand the storm than our old fences. We should all build good, substantial pasture fences, and then keep our stock in our own enclosure. Do this and kill all the worthless dogs in the County, and we would have good stock of all kinds, and plenty of them; and what is better, securely kept in our own pastures, and not troubling our neighbors. I believe it is just as necessary for the farming and stock-raising interest to make this change in the fence law as it was to change our political situation by electing Hampton Governor of our State. I have seen this accomplished, and now I want to see the fence law changed.

Make this change, and in three years you will see the farming interest greatly improved You will see our bread and meat made at home by the raising of more grain and the diversity of crops; less cotton made and better prices for it; the poor man and the rich man alike benefitted—all working under the new change together to a more prosperous future. Farmer, study well before casting a vote against this change. Pastures can be made on any farm in the County by preparing for it—sinking wells, which will not cost much. All this about a poor man having to walk half a mile every day to water his stock is stuff, for such cases will be very few; and if he does have to walk to water his stock it will pay him in the end, and everybody else be benefitted by the change.

And now, Mr. Editor, if we fail to get the change, I hope the Grand Jury of our County will take this matter in hand, for there is an old law of this State, called "Public Nuisances." Now, sir, if the turning out of old mules, oxen, cows and hogs, which tear down fencing and destroy crops, &c., is not a public nuisance, I should like to know what is. I now ask the Grand Jury of Anderson County to take this matter into consideration at the next Court, if we fail to get the change now offered. The Grand Jury would have as much right, I think, to investigate this as to investigate any other matter pertaining to the welfare of the County.

REFORM.

THE FENCE LAW.

MR. EDITOR: We had the "no-fence law" in operation on Cuffee Creek after the recent storm, (of which we spoke last week.) It passed without a wire down this creek, and that, too, with vim added to it, which clearly proves that storms can blow down the fence around our fields and let the stock of the whole neighborhood on the crops, just as easy as it can blow the fence of a pasture down, which would let in only a man's own stock on his own crop. So you may tell Mr. "Varennes" I would rather my crop would be eaten by my own stock than by the stock of my neighbors. On the evening of the storm I had to build up my horse-lot and enclose the stock of several families to protect my crop. A good pasture fence would not be as liable to blow down as the rotten, rickety fences we now have around our farms. I am satisfied, in my own mind, that it would be best to adopt the change in our fence system, notwithstanding the bill is imperfect, and amendments to the proposed law will be necessary to perfect it. Even as it is, it is better than the present fence law. I might say we are destitute of a fence law at present, because we have very few, if any, lawful fences in Anderson County. It has been argued that if we adopt the change, the penalty clause is deficient, and we would be at the mercy of unprincipled men. Well, I think that a remedy can be obtained on the criminal side of the Court, under the head of malicious trespass; and certainly we will be in no worse condition than at present, as we have no lawful fence we have no remedy against unprincipled men, and our crops are at the mercy of that class of men, and the starving stock that are prowling around our farms every day, and getting more mischievous every season. Many persons have not timber to make a lawful fence, and those who have cannot get the labor and pay the cost of making a fence around their farms sufficient to keep out the cattle owned by other people. Many persons by experience have found that in order to have milk and butter for their families they must make a pasture for their own cows, as the outside range is worthless, having been destroyed by the quick growth of the old-field pine. How can they afford to also keep up a fence around all their crops in addition, just for the benefit of other people's stock? There is no justice in such a course.

By calculation it is found that it will cost $150 to fence in one hundred acres of land; $250 to fence two hundred acres; $350 to fence five hundred acres. Some persons say that if the fence law passes, they will fence in all their land. Well, the law will allow any man to have as much fence as he wants to make; but if it passes, his land-lines will be equal to a lawful fence all around his land, which he can get without splitting a rail, just by going to the ballot-box, putting in his vote and helping to pass the new law. That, you see, will be much the cheapest way of getting a lawful fence around his land. It will only take half a day to do that, and it will take, as above stated, $250 to fence a two hundred acre tract, which is $1.25 per acre; and in a one hundred acre tract it will take $1.50 per acre. This is a pretty *heavy tax*. Such being the fact, I hope no man will say a word, or even mention, the small item of tax he will have to pay to enclose the County or his Township. Why, it will be nothing in comparison. The one is a fraction—the other amounts to hundreds of dollars. I am satisfied the change will be better for the non-landholder. It will bring into cultivation at least one-fourth more land. There is on every farm a number of acres that can be cultivated, if the law passes, that now cannot be, for the want of timber, and on account of the cost of fencing it; and as the rate of rents is according to supply and demand, the land-owner can afford to give the renter a better chance, and make more than he does now. The change will give rise to improvement in stock, and one cow will be worth three of our present stock. Some may ask, how will that come about? It will naturally take place in various ways. As it now is, I cannot afford to send off to some country where the "no-fence law" is in existence to get a fine breeder, and pay one or two thousand dollars, for my especial benefit; but half a dozen neighbors could jointly purchase one and keep it up, and soon could raise improved breeders that would be in reach of the rental class, and their stock would be improved at a trifling cost. Another grand item in favor of the law is, the fertilizers that every farm could make at home to improve his land; because if a man has a good stock of cattle he will naturally incline to take good care of them. He will have good stalls for them at night and in bad weather, and would be able to save the pure fertilizer under shelter, one load of which is worth five loads of what is made out in the weather, the best qualities having been washed away by the hard rains. Another item proves the necessity of a change in the fence law. In this section of the County, on all the water-courses, the farms are under one fence. For miles on Twenty-Three-Mile Creek there is but one dividing fence from Passmore bridge to Slabtown bridge, about five miles, and that one is at the crossing of a public road. Fences cannot be kept across the lands of the streams of the five miles mentioned. The land belongs to about twenty different persons, and is cultivated by fifty or sixty different families. The same state of affairs exists on all the water-courses and in all communities. There are persons who care for self only, and gather their own part of the crop, turn in their stock, not knowing or caring whether others have gathered their crops or not; and I have known men on these water-courses have to keep off the stock of other people until they could get their own crop gathered. A farmer had at one time to select a man that lived on different land and hire him to use his influence to keep the others from turning their stock in on his crop until all the crops were gathered. There are a few people in every neighborhood who only keep their stock off the crops, thinking the present law forces them to do so. Though they are slow to learn law, they are annually learning more and more, and it only requires a few cases to be tried, (which will be tried before long, because the fencing and the stock are getting worse every year,) and when a few cases have been tried and decided, then, as I said above, it will be known that they can let their stock live on the crops of others with perfect impunity.

So, Mr. Editor, I deem this a matter of vast importance to the welfare of our County. It is a case of necessity, and it is said necessity is the mother of invention. Well, necessity is the mother of law, because out of the necessities of a country has grown all the law of the land. And now necessity demands a new fence law, because the circumstances of the country, the condition of our fencing, the timber, the outside range, the mischievousness of the stock, have all changed since the present fence law was put in force. In fact, everything is so changed that the present fence law is not a law at all, and does not apply to our present condition; consequently, we are at the mercy of mischievous stock, and if we do not pass the new fence law, and get out of our present dilemma, may tell me what are the farmers to do?

I hope the people will reflect upon this subject, and ask themselves why is it they have to keep a fence about their farms? Then they will see that it is in order to have stock; will see that it will not take one-quarter of the fencing to keep stock enclosed that it does to fence the crops. It has been proved that it costs as much to fence the crops as the stock is worth! It would be as cheap to kill every hog and cow in the State. Then we would need no fence at all. If a thing will not pay more than expenses, we had better not have it to be troubled with. The proposed law suggests a plan that will reduce the expense of keeping stock that will pay, and leave a good profit. Should a law—as the present one—force me to a course in reference to keeping stock which is not profitable, this is a losing business on my part. I believe, as above stated, that the change will work to the benefit of the poorest class in our land. But suppose it did not suit every individual. Should almost everybody be subjected to a course that is detrimental to their interests just to suit a few persons who compose only a very small portion of our country? It is unjust for it to be so. I would not advocate a course which would work injury to any class of citizens, and do not believe the proposed law would do so.

L. N.

Cuffee Creek, S. C.

President Hayes' Letter to the Federal Office-Holders.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

The President's order to office-holders received full consideration in the Cabinet, and as interpreted by members of the Cabinet it was intended to absolutely prohibit Federal office-holders and their employees from holding any connection with what is known as the machine of politics. As originally drawn, the order presented the alternative of resignation from the political position or removal by the President from the Federal office. The formal statement of this alternative was stricken out as superfluous, since the open violation of a personal order of the President would of course be cause for, and would certainly lead to, removal. The order, as interpreted by the Cabinet officers, is intended to prohibit any connection whatever with any of the various ward, township, county, State, or national organizations for conducting political campaigns. Those who now hold any of these positions will be removed if they continue to hold them after time enough has elapsed for the general circulation of the President's order. The order is held to be explicit as to the part office-holders will be allowed to take in political affairs, this participation being clearly limited to voting, speaking and writing for the public press.

Southern Republicans are particularly troubled, as they say that the party organization cannot be maintained in many parts of the South without the protection which the active connection of federal officers with the work of the campaign affords. A number of the President's closest political friends here are stoutly opposed to this order. They deem it possible to correct the abuses at which it is aimed without depriving the party of the valuable services of many strong, honest and most efficient workers who now hold prominent positions under the government.

To the Associated Press:

WASHINGTON, June 23.

The President to-day addressed the following circular letter to all the prominent Federal officers throughout the country:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, June 23, 1877.

SIR—I desire to call your attention to the following paragraph in a letter addressed by me to the Secretary of the Treasury on the conduct to be observed by officers of the general government in relation to elections:

"No officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of a political organization, caucuses, conventions or election campaigns. Their right to vote and to express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. No assessment for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed."

This rule is applicable to every department of the civil service. It should be understood by every officer of the general government that he is expected to conform his conduct to its requirements.

Very respectfully,
R. B. HAYES.

— A hot wind, or simoon, visited portions of Clinton county, N. Y., a few days since. At Plattsburg leaves on the trees were scorched as if by fire, and entire cornfields seared as if frost-bitten; at Schuyler Falls about 30 acres of beans were blasted.

— The saddest failures in life come from the not putting forth of the power to succeed.

"TO BE HANGED BY THE NECK."

The Murderers of Young Edings Sentenced to Die on July 13.

The Court of General Sessions met on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, Judge Reed presiding. Before proceeding upon the regular business of the session, David Pearce and George Stevens, who were convicted on Wednesday last of the murder of Mr. J. Evans Edings, Jr., near the Magnolia Phosphate Works, on the 11th day of May last, were placed in the dock to receive sentence of death.

With that strange fascination for witnessing the misery and torture of others which resides in the human breast, even in the most civilized communities, several hundred men, white and black, crowded the court-room at an early hour of the day that they might see face to face the two unfortunate beings trembling on the brink of eternity and hear the announcement of their terrible doom. The appearance of the prisoners was but little altered from that which they wore during the trial. Perhaps there was apparent less of that sullen look and stolid indifference which was conspicuous up to the time of the rendering of the verdict, and more of a frightened, hunted look, together with a nervous twitching of the muscles of the face, showing the terrible struggle which was going on within the breast of the wretched men. This perturbation was more conspicuous on the part of Stevens, who is a younger man than his accomplice in crime, and is several shades lighter in complexion. Pearce, who is almost jet black, has a bushy head of woolly hair, and sat in the dock with his head slightly bent forward, casting rapid and despairing glances right and left.

After complete silence had been obtained in the Court room the prisoners were commanded to stand up and state the reasons, if any they had, why the sentence of the Court should not be passed upon them. The indictment was read and the usual form gone through with. Stevens then in an excited manner and in a highly pitched voice said: "I am guilty of highway robbery. Each man had his work to do." Pearce said not a word, and the Judge then proceeded to pronounce

THE SENTENCE.

The Judge said: George Stevens and David Pearce! You have been fairly tried by a jury of intelligent men of your own selection, and have been convicted of the highest crime known to the laws of your country—a crime committed under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, such as has seldom if ever occurred in an old and civilized community like this in which we live. It becomes, therefore, my solemn duty to pass upon you the judgment of death. I say solemn, because it is a duty which is extremely painful to me. Yet I feel assured that before high Heaven, and in the estimation of all men, you richly deserve the judgment which will be passed upon you, and you deserve that it shall be executed with dispatch. This young man whom you took suddenly from life was engaged in the lawful pursuance of his business, and quick as thought by your act he was hurled into eternity, and has or will answer before another Judge all that transpired with him in this life. You have learned since your arrest that your lives would pay the forfeit. You could not have doubted that, and you have already had time to apply to that Judge above for the pardon you will need to save you from eternal damnation. You have had time I trust to cleanse your hearts and become better men. In consequence of the enormity of your crime I will be compelled to give you a much shorter time than is usual. Give up all idea of the world, and pray to God to have mercy on your souls. It is proper that I should recur briefly to the circumstances of the crime for which you are to be punished, that it may be seen, and the judgment be approved by all men, as it will be. You happened to be, on the 11th of May last, near the Magnolia Works. One of you had worked there for a while in the employ of Mr. C. C. Pinckney, Jr. You had the knowledge that he was in the habit of sending up a paymaster every month to pay off the hands at the works, and you, George Stevens, were in the habit of receiving a portion of that money. And you knew, both of you, that the paymaster was this youth Edings. And you deliberately went to work to take his life upon his next visit. The proof is that you conferred together about it, and while you, Stevens, borrowed the gun, which was afterwards used, and carried it to your associate, Pearce, you stated that you did'nt have the heart to fire it. You had not then turned hyena, the vilest and most loathsome beast that roams in the jungles of Africa, whence your ancestors sprung. But Pearce said he would do it; it made no difference to him; he would take the responsibility. So it was agreed between you that you would waylay the young man and take his life; so on the 11th of May, at about half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, while he was passing along the road to the works in his buggy, having the money in a tin box under the seat, you secreted yourselves by the roadside in a thick clump of bushes, where it was impossible to see you, and as he passed he was fired upon and his head, breast and body literally riddled with buckshot and slugs. One of you who had been deputised for that purpose stood up the road a little distance and stopped the mule as it ran off. You then took the box of money, carried it into the woods, broke it open with the butt of your gun, and then after dividing the money you threw the gun and box away and quietly made off to another point.

The Judge then carefully continued the narration of the testimony from the time to the commission of the deed to the arrest of the men in Charleston on the day following. While touching upon the confessions made by the prisoners before Capt. Hendricks and Coroner Collins, he said: "The only difference between your statements was as to who fired the shot. You heard me say to the jury that it was wholly immaterial who fired the shot, and that the man who stood by aiding and abetting, succoring and comforting, was just as guilty, in the eyes of the law, as the man who fired the shot. It was, therefore, a base assassination—one of the most diabolical deeds ever committed in this old and civilized country. For you, who have been raised in a civilized country with a knowledge of what is right and wrong—where you had the opportunity of hearing the Gospel preached from childhood—to have made up your minds to commit this barbarous act, proves that you are totally destitute of the feelings of human beings, and are, therefore, justly doomed to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, not only as an expiation of your crime, but as a solemn warning to man kind generally that murder will out, and that the law is ample and sufficient to punish all criminals. The sentence of the Court is that you George Stevens and David Pearce, be taken from the place where you now stand to the Jail of Charleston County, whence you came, and there be securely confined until Friday, the 13th day of July next—just about three weeks from this day—when between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, you shall be taken by the Sheriff of Charleston County to the place of public execution and there be hanged by your necks until your bodies be dead. And may God have mercy on your souls."

During the pronouncement of this solemn sentence the vast audience had become as hushed and as silent as the tomb, and during the utterance of the last words the stillness was painful. Then there seemed to be a sigh or shudder which ran throughout the crowd, and a movement to get out of the door. The prisoners were evidently prepared for hearing their doom, for a close observer of their features could not have noticed the slightest change, save perhaps a slight blanching on the part of Stevens, and an involuntary sickly smile on the part of Pearce. The prisoners were then handcuffed together, and under a strong guard were recommitted to jail to await the execution of the terrible sentence.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

Acts Passed by the General Assembly at the Extra Session of 1877.

AN ACT to raise supplies for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1876.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That a tax of 7 mills upon every dollar of the value of all taxable property of this State be, and the same is hereby, levied for the following purposes, to wit: To meet appropriations—First, to defray the current expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending 31st October, 1877; second, to pay the interest due the first of January, 1877, and the first of July, 1877, upon the consolidated bonds and certificates of stock which have been issued under the "Act to reduce the volume of the public debt, and provide for the payment of the same," approved December 22, 1873, which shall be found to be valid and *bona fide* by the commission to investigate the same, and be approved by the General Assembly at the next regular session thereof; and, third, to pay such other indebtedness of the State as may be reported to be valid by the said commission, and to which it may be applied by the General Assembly at its next regular session. Should the proceeds of said tax be insufficient to meet all the payments provided for in this act, the Governor is hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the State, such sum, not exceeding $100,000, as may be necessary to meet such deficiency.

SEC. 2. That a tax not to exceed 3 mills upon every dollar of the value of all taxable property in each of the several counties in this State be, and the same is hereby, levied for county purposes, for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1876, except the counties of Charleston and Union, in which a tax not to exceed 2 mills shall be levied; the rate to be fixed by the County Commissioners in and for each county, and by them certified to the respective County Auditors of the said several counties, except as to the county of Horry, in which the County Commissioners shall levy an additional tax of 2 mills, to pay the past indebtedness for 1875 and 1876; except the County of Union, in which the County Commissioners shall levy an additional tax 1 mill for the payment of past due indebtedness, and except the County of Lancaster, in which the County Commissioners shall levy a tax of 2 mills on the dollar to pay the past due indebtedness of said county, the proceeds of which shall be paid *pro rata*, and also except the County of Aiken, in which the County Commissioners shall levy an additional tax of 1 mill to pay the past indebtedness of said county for the years 1875 and 1876; and except the County of Marlboro, where the County Commissioners be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to levy a special tax of 1 mill, if so much be necessary, for the purpose of repairing the court house and jail; also, the County of Beaufort, where the County Commissioners shall levy a tax of 1 mill, pursuant to the provisions of a joint resolution, approved March 24, 1876: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed so as to prevent the County Commissioners of Pickens, Sumter, Newberry, Marion, Williamsburg and Richland, collecting a special tax heretofore provided by law, to pay the past indebtedness of said counties, nor the counties of Orangeburg or Clarendon from collecting the special tax heretofore authorized for the completion of the court house; nor the County Commissioners of Kershaw from levying and collecting a special tax authorized and directed to be levied and collected by an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to authorize the erection of a certain bridge over the Wateree River," approved February 13, 1872; except that the County Commissioners of Spartanburg County be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to apply ½ of 1 mill of the regular levy of 3 mills to the payment of bridge contracts for the fiscal year ending 1st November, 1876, if so much be necessary; and they are furthermore authorized and empowered to levy an additional tax, over and above the regular levy of 3 mills, of ½ of 1 mill, to be applied to the past indebtedness of said county; and they are also authorized to apply any balance that may be on hand at the close of the present fiscal year, ending November 1, 1877, to past indebtedness, paying off such claims as were audited prior to 1st November, 1875: *Provided*, Nothing shall be paid for probating accounts: *And Provided*, That ½ mill of the tax thus levied for the County of Orangeburg shall be devoted to the payment of the past indebtedness of said county.

SEC. 3. That all the proceeds of the taxes levied for and on account of the State, as specified herein, shall be deposited and kept by the State Treasurer in such bank or banks in the cities of Columbia and Charleston as, in the judgment or discretion of the Financial Board of the State, can afford sufficient protection to the interests of the State; and the State Treasurer shall publish in one or more of the newspapers published in the cities of Columbia and Charleston a monthly statement of all the moneys received by him and the amount paid out, and to whom, and on account of what appropriation paid, as well as the balance of moneys on hand.

SEC. 4. That the County Auditors and County Treasurers of the several counties of this State are hereby required, under the direction and supervision of the Comptroller General, to make the collection of taxes levied under and pursuant to the provisions of this act in the manner and at the time and under the conditions hereinafter to be provided; and they are hereby forbidden to collect any other tax, except the taxes to meet the interest and retire the bonds issued by counties in aid of railroads, whatsoever, for the fiscal year, unless herein expressly authorized so to do; and any State or county officer who shall fail to comply with or evade or attempt to evade the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $1,000, nor more than $5,000, and by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period of not less than one year nor more than five years.

SEC. 5. There shall be assessed on all taxable polls in this State a tax of $1 on each poll, the proceeds of which tax shall be applied solely to educational purposes. Every male citizen between the age of 21 and 60 years, except those incapable of earning a support from being maimed, and except those now exempt by law, or from any other cause, shall be deemed taxable polls; and should any person fail or refuse to pay said poll tax, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, before any Trial Justice or other court having jurisdiction of the same, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $5, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 6. That all taxes assessed and payable under this act shall be paid in the following kind of funds, and no other: Gold and silver coin, United States currency and national bank notes: *Provided*, That the receipts issued by the agents appointed by the Governor in the several counties, under and by virtue of resolution adopted by the House of Representatives, on the 20th day of December, A. D., 1876, shall be credited by the County Treasurers upon the amounts due, and payable by the holders thereof whenever the same may be presented.

SEC. 7. All taxes assessed herein shall be due and payable in two equal installments, as follows: The first instalment shall be due and payable from the first day of July to the first day of August, 1877; and the second instalment shall be due and payable from the first day of October to the thirty-first day of October, 1877: *Provided*, That it shall be, and is hereby, left to the option of any person either to pay the amount of the first instalment at the time first above mentioned, or to pay the whole amount at the time of the payment of the second instalment thereof: *Provided, further*, That if any person or persons shall fail or refuse to pay his or her taxes due under the first instalment, he, she or they shall be charged with interest thereupon from the first day of August, 1877, to the time of the payment thereof, at the rate of one per centum per month; and the several County Treasurers shall collect the same in the manner prescribed by law, and give receipts therefor to the several parties paying the same, in which the real estate paid on shall be briefly described, and the value of the personal property paid on shall be stated, together with the time such taxes are paid, and the amount of the same: *Provided*, Nothing herein contained shall operate to prevent any tax-payer from paying the whole amount of his tax at the time the first instalment is payable.

SEC. 8. That the County Treasurer, immediately upon receipt of the tax duplicate for the year from the County Auditor, shall cause a notice to be inserted once in two daily newspapers published at the county seat of his county, if two such papers be there published; if not, then in one such paper; and if no daily paper be published at such county seat, then in two weekly papers published at such county seat; but if two such weekly papers be not published in the county, then such notice shall be given in such manner as the County Treasurer may direct, stating the rate per centum of the levy for State purposes, and the rate per centum for all other purposes, on the duplicate of the present fiscal year; and if any special levies have been made on the property of a school or other district, not affecting an entire county, the total rate of levies in such district shall also be stated in such notice.

SEC. 9. When the taxes and assessments charged against any party or property on the duplicate for the present fiscal year shall not be paid on or before the 31st day of October, 1877, or when the remainder of such taxes and assessments shall not be paid on or by the said time, with interest at the rate of 1 per centum per month, as aforesaid, the County Treasurer shall proceed to collect the same by distress or otherwise, as now prescribed by law, together with a penalty of 15 per cent. on the amount so delinquent; and if the amount of such delinquent taxes, assessments and penalties shall not be paid on or before the 15th of November, 1877, or collected by distress or otherwise, the same shall be treated as the delinquent taxes on such real and personal property, and shall be collected by the sale of such real and personal property as hereinafter prescribed.

SEC. 10. All personal property subject to taxation shall be liable to distress and sale for the payment of taxes and assessments hereunder; and, at any time after any taxes or assessments shall become due, according to the provisions of this act, the County Treasurer, by himself or deputy, may distrain sufficient personal property of the party against whom such taxes or assessments are charged, if the same can be found in his county, to pay the taxes or assessments so due, with any penalty charged or chargeable thereupon, and interest, and the costs that may accrue, and shall immediately advertise the same in three of the most public places in the town or ward or district in which such property shall be distrained, stating the time and place in such town, ward or district, when and where such property will be sold; and if the taxes, assessments and penalties for which such property was distrained, together with the costs of the proceeding, shall not be paid before the day appointed for such sale, (which shall not be less than five, nor more that ten, days after posting up such notices of sale,) such Treasurer or his deputy shall proceed at the time and place mentioned in such notices to sell such property, or so much thereof as may be necessary, at public vendue, to the highest bidder; and if such property, or a sufficient amount thereof, shall not be sold at the time and place aforesaid, such Treasurer shall retain the same in his possession and advertise and offer the same for sale in manner and form aforesaid from time to time until the same shall be sold.

SEC. 11. All real property returned delinquent by the County Treasurer, as herein provided, shall be offered for sale by the Treasurer on the first Monday in December, 1877, after due advertisement, as now provided by law, and thereafter from day to day, until the whole amount thereof, as included in the delinquent list, shall be sold; and except as in this section provided, the County Treasurer shall proceed in reference to the sale of such delinquent real estate according to the forms and with the conditions now prescribed and required by law: *Provided*, That the cost of said advertising shall not exceed $1 upon each parcel of land so advertised.

SEC. 12. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved June 9, 1877.

AN ACT to reduce and fix the salaries of certain officers.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the public officers hereinafter named shall receive the annual salaries hereinafter mentioned, respectively, to wit: The Governor, $3,500; the Governor's Private Secretary, $1,275; the Governor's messenger, $300; the Lieutenant Governor, $1,000, to take effect after the next general election; the Secretary of State, $2,100; the Chief Clerk of the Secretary of State, $1,275; the Comptroller General, $2,100; for clerical services in the office of the Comptroller General, $2,550, if so much be necessary; the State Treasurer, $2,000; the Chief Clerk of the State Treasurer, $1,475; the book-keeper of the State Treasurer, $1,000; the Adjutant and Inspector General, $1,200; Clerk of the Adjutant and Inspector General $900; the State Superintendent of Education, $1,875; for Clerk to Superintendent of Education, $900; the Attorney General, $2,100; the Clerk of the Attorney General, $1,200; the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, $4,000; the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, $3,500 each; the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, $1,000; the Clerk and Librarian of the Supreme Court, $700; the attendant on the library and rooms of the Supreme Court, $200; the Circuit Judges, $3,500 each; the Circuit Solicitors, $1,500 each, except in the First Circuit, which shall be $2,000, in lieu of all charges against the State and counties, and of all fees received from defendants; the Keeper of the State House and State Librarian, $500; the watchmen of the State House and grounds, not to exceed two in number, $300 each; the Superintendent of the State Penitentiary, $1,600; the physician of the State Penitentiary, $300; the Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, $2,000; the health officer of Charleston, $1,000; the health officers of Georgetown, $400; Hilton Head and St. Helena Sound, $600 each; the Keeper of the Lazaretto, $400; the Librarian of the University of South Carolina, who shall have charge of the buildings and grounds of the University, $500.

SEC. 2. That the County Treasurer of each county shall receive commissions upon all taxes collected in their respective counties, as follows: Three per cent. upon the first $10,000; two per cent. upon the next $10,000; one per cent. upon the next $10,000; one-half of one per cent. upon all amounts collected over $30,000: *Provided*, The same shall not exceed $1,800 or be less than $500 per annum, except the county of Charleston, where the commissions shall not exceed $2,000. For clerical services in the office of County Treasurer of Charleston, $800: *Provided, further*, That nothing herein contained shall apply to fees and costs allowed County Treasurers for making distress and sale of real or personal property.

SEC. 3. That the County Auditors of the several counties shall receive the annual salaries hereinafter mentioned, respectively: The County Auditor of Charleston, $2,000: *Provided*, That no additional compensation shall be allowed for clerk hire; the County Auditors of Abbeville and Richland, $700 each; the County Auditors of Aiken, Anderson, Barnwell, Beaufort, Chester, Colleton, Darlington, Edgefield, Fairfield, Greenville, Laurens, Newberry, Orangeburg, Spartanburg, Sumter and York, $600 each; the County Auditors of Chesterfield, Marion, Clarendon, Georgetown, Horry, Kershaw, Lancaster, Lexington, Marlboro, Oconee, Pickens, Union and Williamsburg, $500 each. And in addition to the salaries of the Auditors, as heretofore provided, the County Auditors shall receive, to defray the expenses of assessment of property, such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed the following, to wit: The Auditor of Charleston County, $900; the Auditors of Abbeville and Richland, $500 each; the Auditors of Aiken, Anderson, Barnwell, Beaufort, Chester, Darlington, Edgefield, Fairfield, Greenville, Laurens, Newberry, Orangeburg, Spartanburg, Sumter and York, $400 each; the Auditors of Colleton, Clarendon, Horry, Kershaw, Lancaster, Lexington, Marion, Marlboro, Pickens, Oconee, Union, Williamsburg and Chesterfield, $300 each; and the County Commissioners of the several counties, as aforesaid, shall, upon the application of the County Auditors, draw their checks on the County Treasurers for the several amounts to which the Auditors may be entitled under the provisions of this section, and the County Treasurers shall pay the said checks from the first collection of county funds of the fiscal year in which the work shall be performed. But no such check or order shall be paid by the County Treasurer until the Auditor shall have filed with the County Commissioners an itemized statement of the services rendered by his assistants, the number of days each of said assistants were employed, and the compensation they were severally to receive, which said statement shall be examined and approved by the said Board of County Commissioners: *Provided*, That no member of the Board of County Commissioners shall act as Assistant Assessor. That the County School Commissioners in each of the several counties of the State shall receive for their compensation $3 per diem for the time in which they are actually engaged in the business of their respective offices: *Provided*, The number of days in each and every year for which said compensation shall be allowed shall in no case exceed 100 days, except in the county of Charleston, where the number of days shall not exceed 150 days.

SEC. 4. All salaries provided for in section 1 of this act shall be payable quarterly, and be paid upon the warrants of the Comptroller General upon the State Treasurer.

SEC. 5. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 6. That this act shall take effect immediately after its passage.

— At a Southern hotel bar an eager controversy was pending 'twixt various generals, majors, etc., when a quiet fellow observed: "I happened to be there, gentlemen, and possibly may be able to refresh your memories." Thereupon he proceeded to give a succinct account of a smart action. "What might have been your rank, sir?" asked the hotel keeper. "I was a private." About to start next day, he demanded his bill. "Not a cent, sir; not a cent. You're the very first private I ever met."

— A learned sergeant was once accused of having disgraced the bar by taking silver from a client, the etiquette of the profession requiring that his fee should be in gold. "I took silver," he replied, "because I could not get gold, but I took every farthing the fellow had in the world, and I hope you do not call that disgracing the profession."

— The "culled bred'ren and sisterin" were in the full enjoyment of a redhot revival in Bullit county, when some sinner threw a ripe hornet's nest through the window and the meeting adjourned without taking up a collection or "singin' de las' two lines ob de suckdolager beginnin' wid—

"Lord dismiss us wid dy blessin',
Gib us sinful niggers rest.
Scorch de one who had no bizness
Foolin' wid dat ho'net's nes'."

General News Summary.

— It has been discovered in Paris that the little yellow marks upon certain brands of Havana cigars, which caused them to be greatly prized by smokers, are created by the sprinkling of acids.

— A disease has broken out among the fish in Round lake, N. Y., and hundreds of bass, pickerel, catfish, etc., are dying on the shores, and are being buried by the neighboring farmers. It is thought that the fish are killed by poison escaping into an inlet of the lake from a manufactory of potato-bug poison situated on its banks.

— The British House of Lords has voted this week that, where the friends of a deceased person object to the church of England service, they may dispense with it or substitute another service, even though the deceased is buried in church-yard. This is not only against the government but greatly shocks the Established clergy, and they will probably unite in keeping the question out of Parliament altogether at present.

— The report of the capture of Acapulco, Mexico, by Alvarez is confirmed, but at last accounts the supporters of Diaz, the present President, were making a fight for its recovery, dropping shells into the town from gunboats. The American merchants have placed their books and valuable papers in the house of the American consul. Gen. Jiminez, Diaz governor of Acapulco, was killed in resisting the attack of Alvarez.

— The surmise that many of the persons run over by railroad trains have been previously murdered is usually not susceptible of proof. An engineer on the Louisville and Chicago Railroad, however, applied the breaks so promptly that the body he saw ahead on the track was not struck. It was found that the man had been robbed, almost killed, and then placed where a train would be likely to obliterate all evidence of the crime.

— On last Thursday eleven men were hanged in the mining districts of Pennsylvania for murders committed by them at different times. These men all belonged to a powerful secret organization, to the members of which the name of Molly Maguires is commonly applied. Their crimes were with difficulty ferreted out, but now that so many of them have been brought to justice, the order has lost much of its terrorism for the people of Pennsylvania.

— New Orleans rumors about Mexico: That important movements on the Mexican border looking to the acquisition of territory which are winked at by the authorities at Washington are in progress; that Texas cattle raisers are sending to Washington their claims for damages by Mexican cattle-raiders the past ten years; that the Southern tier of Mexican States will secede from the Diaz government and establish Lerdo as their ruler.

— A vigorous temperance campaign during the summer is planned in southern New York and northern Pennsylvania. Murphy himself has promised to spend a fortnight there, and later in the season proposes to tackle the metropolis. Elmira, N. Y., has been swept by the movement, 7,000 having signed the pledge, almost entirely Americans and Protestants, as the Catholic clergymen discourage participation in it, and the Germans of course can't give up their lager. Murphy and his followers expect the greatest temperance revival ever seen in this country next fall and winter.

— The gold casket in which the freedom of the city of London was presented to Gen. Grant has on the obverse central panel a view of the capitol at Washington, and on the right and left are the monogram and arms of the lord mayor. On the reverse side is a view of the entrance to Guildhall and appropriate inscriptions. At the ends are two figures, also in gold and finely modeled and chased, representing the city of London and the United States and bearing their respective shields, the latter executed in rich enamel. At the corners are double columns of laurel wreathed with corn and cotton, and on the cover a cornucopia emblematical of the fertility and prosperity of the United States. The rose, shamrock and thistle are also introduced. The cover is surmounted by the arms of the city of London. The casket is supported by American eagles modeled and chased in gold. The whole stands on a velvet plinth decorated with stars and stripes.

— In a recent lecture in Edinburgh on "The Stars," Professor Grant said that a railway train, travelling day and night fifty miles per hour, would reach the moon in six months, the sun in two hundred years; and Alpha Centauris, the nearest of the fixed stars, in forty-two millions of years; a cannon ball, travelling nine hundred miles per hour, in 2,700,000 years; and light, travelling 185,000 miles per second, in three years. Light from some of the telescopic stars takes 5,760 years to reach the earth; from others 500,000 years. These stars, therefore, may have become extinct thousands of years ago, though their light comes to our eyes. Alpha Lyra is 100,000,000,000 of miles from us, and its magnitude and splendor are as 20 to 1 compared with our sun. The sun is neither greater nor smaller than most of the stars.

— Sham fights are plenty enough to train amateur soldiers, and are constantly resorted to in European countries to instruct their armies during times of peace in military manœuvres. But the first experiment of the kind for the purpose of training an ambulance corps that we recollect seeing mention of, is just announced from Dresden. Detachments of troops from that garrison have been sent out almost daily, deployed into the formations used for attack and ordered to march against an imaginary enemy. In the rear follow parties of sick bearers, and further in the rear are ambulances. It is for the training of these sick bearers that this drill is especially conducted, and as the lines of troops move forward certain men are ordered to fall down as though wounded, and are directed to pose themselves in a way to simulate various wounds. Afterwards, when the attack upon the enemy is supposed to be successfully executed, the field is searched by the sick bearers, the wounded men discovered, their wounds temporarily and hastily dressed, and they transported to the ambulances. Each sick bearer carries an album, in which there are plates showing how dressings are to be applied in various cases, and also how the means of carrying wounded men can be improvised out of swords, rifles, branches of trees, and by similar expedients. This drill, no doubt, furnishes some sort of practice as to readiness, &c., and will doubtless be a help. It will remind the reader of the well known American Ambulance Corps during the siege of Paris, where the Americans, anxious to get into the fight, but debarred by their nationality, did the next best thing by going on the field bringing off the wounded. The French also had an ambulance service, but it was by no means as effective as the American corps, and so well was this known that many of the French officers, before going into battle during the siege, were in the habit of putting cards into their pockets stating that if wounded they desired whoever found them to take them to the American Ambulance.