## **COVERNOR SCOTT'S MESSAGE**

THE POLICY OF HIS ADMINISTRA-TION MARKED OUT.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Repre-

For the first time in the history of South Carolina, her General Assembly has convened under a Ceastitution that recognizes the rights of man. The monopoly of class, by which the few governed the many, has gone down before the sovereignty of the people, and her institutions have been founded on the broad basis, that "all governments derive their just powers from the censent of the governed." Our Constitution, recently ratified by the vast majority of the voters of South Carolina, guarantees to the citizen every privilege consistent with the safety of the State, and invests the State with every prerogative not inconsistent with the rights of the citizen. Sound policy and correct principle thus unite in our political system, and it will be your chief aim, so to legislate that the public laws, and administration of the State, shall not have assembled.

have assembled.

The object of all legislation should be the greatest good to the greatest number; equal and eract justice to all is, therefore, required at your hands; and I have no doubt that each and every class and locality in the State will receive their due share of public favor from your honorable body.

PRIMARY AND STATE DEST.

The financial condition of the State will abliese engage, your early and most serious ention, and the necessary ways and means provided, both for the support of its governing and to meet the lawful demands of its ditors, foreign and domestic.

Instacter is credit, and credit is the very swar of the State, therefore, to meet all of its provided of the State, therefore, to meet all of its founded allies upon correct moral

defalcations or otherwise, I earnestly recommend that all officers who are charged with the custody of public funds shall be required to give ample bonds and security for the safe isosping or faithful disbursement of the same. I also recommend that a responsible bank shall be designated as a depository for the funds of the State; and that authority should be vested in the Governor and two private citizens, to be selected by the General assembly, or otherwise, to demand from the State Treasurer any time an exhibit of his books, and all public manays for which he may be accountable; this inspection to be made at least once in each ornerter.

There is no problem that can engage the at-mine of the legislator more difficult than he framing of an equitable system of taxa-ca. Even in the most prosperous communi-at the laws that exact from the citizen a por-ton of his means to support the government at protects his the and or the government by the convulsions of war, and where the exclusive government of class has been expanded
into the true Republicanism of universal suffrage. Hence, those who oppose the free Constitution of our State allege that it enables the
non-property holder to legislate for and tax the
property holder. This argument, however
specious it may seem, destroys itself by proving too much; for as in all republics the majority must rule, and as the majority are always
non-property holders, or as individuals pay
least of the taxes, it follows, under the argument alleged, that the very basis of our republican system should be expunged. While the
capitalist may justly declare that he should
not be made the subject of unreasonable exactions, as upon his capital depend the creation
of great public and private enterprises, and
the employment of labor in every pursuit in
lift; yet the working masses—the sgriculturist
and the mechanic—may, with no less justice,
asset that by their labor and skill capital is
suitiplied through all the varied forms of production and trade, and that they are the bone
and sinew of the State in peace and war, and
abould therefore receive their due share in its
administration.

snd sinsw of the State in peace and war, and should therefore receive their due share m its administration.

Recognizing the justice of both of these claims, it is year delicate and important duty so to adjust our system of taxation that the cutzyrise of the capitalist shall not be depressed by imposing upon him undue burdens, while at the same time every class of real and personal property shall be required to aid in the support of the State, and in sustaining the institutions that its condition demands. In this you will be guided by Section 36, Article 1, of our State Constitution, which declares that "all properties subject to taxation shall be taxed in propertion to its value. Each individual of society has a right to be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, according to standing laws. He should, therefore, contribute his share to the expense of his protection."

to the fact that under a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, national banks, within the limits of the State, are subject to State taxation; while the property of railroad companies, municipalities and all other corporations will be embraced in your general tax bill.

corporations will be embraced in your general tax bill.

I invite your attention to Article 9 of the Constitution, which provides that "The General Assembly shall provide by law for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation," and defines the powers of the corporate authorities of counties, cities, towns, &c., and authorities them to assess and collect taxes for corporate purposes. The assessed value of the real estate of South Carolina, in 1869, was one hundred and twenty-nine millions seven hundred and eighty-four (\$129,772,634) dollars. This value has, of course, been materially lersened by the violent convulsions to trade and the industrial interest of the people during the past seven years, yet it serves to indicate that with every allowance for the known reduction in the market value of our real estate, that even upon a minimum assessment of values, it will form an important basis of taxation and of the financial resources of the State.

In this connection I would recommend that the Ceneral Assembly will provide by law for the creation of the offices of County Treasurer and County Auditor, to be appointed in such manner as your honorable body shall direct. These officers should be placed under ample bonds for the safe-keeping and faithful return of all moneys of the Btate and County that may at any time come into their possession. The County Auditors will be the clerks of the several Boards of County Commissioners, and will make up and audit the accounts between the county and the tax-payers and the State, and examine and countersign the necessary drafts upon the County Treasurers.

I respectfully recommend that you will provide at your present session for the division of the larger counties of the State. According to the United States census of 1880, South Carolina has an area of twenty-four thousand five hundred (24,500) square miles, with a population of seven hundred and three thousand seven hundred and eight (703,708), or near fitteen (15) persons to the square mile. As the State is divided into thirty-one (31) counties, those figures show that the average area of our counties is about eight hundred (890) square

ble per diem when actually employed, and the county commissioners should be empowered to require that each able-bodied citizen, between the ages of twenty-one (21) and fifty-five (55) shall give his labor a reasonable number of days in the year, to be fixed by law, for working the public roads, or shall pay in lieu thereof a certain sum.

It should also be provided, that the County Commissioners may be had responsible in damages for any injury to persons or property that may accrue to any citizen because of their failure to keep the roads and bridges in good and safe repair.

strictly regulated by statute.

REVISION OF CODE AND CHANGE OF PLEADINGS.

I invite your carnest attention to Section 3, Article 5, of the Constitution, providing that "the General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall make provision to revise, digest, and arrange under proper heads the body of our laws, civil and criminal, and form a penal code founded upon principles of reformation." This section also provides that the General Assembly "for that purpose shall appoint some suitable person or persons, whose duty it shall be to revise, simplify and shridge the rules, practice, pleadings and forms of the courts now in use in this state. A well digested code of Públic Laws, with a full and clear index, will be of great value to all classes of our people, professional or otherwise. Such a code South Carolina has never possessed. The Committee appointed for this purposed should be composed of men of the highest legal ability, and should be empowered to omit from the code such statutes as are no longer in accord with our Constitution, or that conflict with the changes in our political and civil systems. Especially should the plea of "Benefit of Clergy," which has so long discraced the indical system of the State, be no longer recognized by our courts. I trust that the General Assembly will make an appropriation sufficiently liberal, to, give a fair compensation to the members of that Commission for their necessarily arduous labors.

STATUTE OF FRAUDS. Section 20, Article 1, of the Constitution, having provided that "no person shall be imprisoned for debt, except in cases of fraud," I recommend that the General Assembly shall, at an early day, enact a Statute of Frauds, and also a new Statute of Limitations, defining the rights, remedies, and liabilities of creditors and debtors.

ELECTIONS.

I invite your attention to Section 3, Article 8, of the Constitution, which provides that "it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide from time to time for the registration

provide from time to time tot.

It is important to the safety of the State that the rights of its electors and the purity of the ballot box should be rigidly guarded. I therefore recommend that you will pass stringent laws prescribing the duties of registrars and judges of elections, with appropriate penalties; and providing also for the punishment of bribery and corruption at public elections.

I would earnestly recommend that your conorable body will, at an early period, mehonorable body will, at an early period, me-morialize Congress to relieve every citizen of South Carolina from all political disabilities. I make this recommendation the more readily from the fact that there are believed to be none of that class in this State who have committed infamous offences against the laws

The statute of disfranchisement was doubtless wise and proper at the earlier stage of reconstruction, and justly marked the nation's
abhorrence of those who, having been the
trusted leaders of the people, had led them
into rebellion against the benign government
of their country. Yet the continuance of such
disfranchisement would be an anomaly under
our Republican system, based upon the doctrine of universal suffrage. Let us hope that
such an act of magnanimity will not be mistaken by the class disfranchised, while to deny
it will tend to make them objects of sympathy,
and will be, as it were, to keep a knife sticking
in an open wound.

EDUCATION.

EDUCATION. Civil liberty and the education of the masses

Civil liberty and the education of are inseparable.

The safety of a free State rests upon the virtue and intelligence of the prople, and it cannot preserve the one without cultivating the other. All republics of which history makes mention, have owed their decline and fall to the corruption of the people; who, having become unmindful of their rights and duties through ignorance, became the prey of demandance. In a country such as come unmindful of their rights and duties through ignorance, became the prey of demaggues through choice. In a country such as ours, where the humblest citizen, if worthy and well qualified, may aspire to the station of the highest, and where the hard-handed child

of poverty and toil may become the chief magis-trate of the republic, the diffusion of intelli-gence among the masses is not only a measure of public justice, but vitally concerns the pub-

gence among the masses is not only a measure of public justice, but vitally concerns the public safety.

The Government of the United States has been so affidful of the importance of popular education, that it has already given 70,000,000 of acres of public lands, worth at least ninety millions (\$30,000,000) of dollars, for the establishment of schools and colleges in the States and territories of the Union. I would, therefore, earnestly recommend that the provision of our constitution upon this subject be carried out in its fullest extent, and that as thorough a system of free schools shall be established as is consistent with the present taxable resources of the State.

I deem it proper to add, that satisfactory assurances are given that Congress will, within a brief period, make a liberal grant of public lands to this State, for the creation of a permanent common school fund, thus in a great measure relieving our people from the burden of taxation for that special object. I respectfully suggest that you will momorialize the Congress of the United States upon this subject, and solicit the grant refereed to at the earhest possible day.

Article 10, section 3, of the Constitution, provides that "there shall be kept open, at least ix months in each year, one or more schools in each school district when necessary, and that one of said schools shall be set apart and designated as a school for colored children, and the other for white children, the school fund to be distributed equally to each class, in proportion to the number of children in each between this separation of the two races in the public schools a matter of the greatest importance to all classes of our people.

While the moralist and the philanthropist extendible seconds as a class of the public schools a matter of the greatest importance to all classes of our people.

where making the the census gives to New York but 470.914 farmers and farm laborers, and to Georgia, including white farmers and farm laborers, and the saves as included, Georgia would have actually had a larger number of farm laborers than the State of New York. Besides the other dairy products, milk and cheese, and the multitude of smaller products of the save being the minor coreals, the counting aggregato. Thus, in 1884, the corn of farm laborers than the state of New York. Besides the other dairy products, milk and cheese, and the multitude of smaller products of the save being the minor coreals, the products of core facts and cheese, and the multitude of smaller products of the save being the minor coreals, the products of core facts and and the multitude of smaller products of core facts and cheese, and the multitude of smaller products of core facts and cheese, and the multitude of smaller products of core facts and cheese, and the multitude of smaller products of the save that the save is the other dairy products, milk and cheese, and the multitude of smaller products of the save that the save is the other dairy products, milk and cheese, and the multitude of smaller products of the save that the save is the other dairy products of the save that the save is the save that the save is the save that the save is the save is the save that the save is the save

one State, in that year, was far greater than the money returns of any cotton crup ever produced in this country; and the gold value of such products would be greater than the gold value of half the cotton crop of 1860, the largest ever made in the United States.

The grand results are not due to any superiority of soil or climate above our own, but a properly directed and diversified system of labor and to superior agricultural implements and farm economy. The aggregate product of varied agricultural labors must always exceed in value the vield of any one stable, however varied agricultural labors must always exceed in value the yield of any one staple, however vi...) and well organized may be the system of labor applied to it, for marked success in the production of that one, will lessen its price by an undue increase of the supply over the de-

an undue increase of the supply over the demand.

The introduction of improved implements of
husbandry is a matter of vital importance to
the farming interest of the State. With the
aid of proper machinery and the proper use of
fertilizers, our farmers will be enabled to cultivate a large area of land and to cultivate it
more thoroughly than under the former system
when they cultivated a very limited amount.

These considerations become all the more
important in view of the fact that, in South Carolina there are four millions (4,000,000) of
acres of land improved, while there are nearly
twelve millions (12,000,000) of acres unimproved. The recent discovery of vast beds of phosphates of lime on the banks of the Ashley,
near Charleston, will enable us to enrich our phates of time on the banks of the Asimy, near Charleston, will enable us to enrich our worn out lands with that most valuable fertilizer at a comparatively small cost. Large shipments of this fertilizer are now being made from Charleston to Northern ports, and which might be manufactured here, and sold cheaply to enrich the poor lands of our own State.

to enrich the poor lands of our own State.

AGRICULTUEAL COLLEGE.

I invite your attention to Esection 9, Article 10, of the Constitution, which directs the General Assembly to provide for the establishment of an Agricultural College, upon the basis set forth in an act of Congres of July 2, 1862, providing for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in the several States. The act provides that each State and Territory shall receive thirty thous.ind (30,000) acres of public land scrip for each Senator and Representative that it may have in Congress. Under its provisions South Carolina will be entitled to eleven hundred and twenty-five pieces (1135) of 160 acres each, representing one hundred and eighty thousand (180,000) acres of public land, worth in the market at present about one dollar per acre, or one hundred and eighty thousand (180,000) dollars.

This scrip may be located in any State or Territory having public lands subject to sale, at one dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1 25) per acre. The act also provides that the money arising from the sale of such scrip "shall be invested by the State in public stocks, at not less than five (5) per cent. interest, and the interest shall be appropriated for the establishment of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding scientific and classical studies, or military tactics, to teach such branches as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arcs."

I would also invite your attention to the general act of Congress of 1844, donating five hun-AGBICULTUSAL COLLEGE.

culture and the mechanic arts."

I would also invite your attention to the general act of Congress of 1864, donating five hundred thousand (500,000) acres of public land to each State in aid of internal improvements. Other States have, under the authority of Congress, applied that donation to educational objects, and I suggest that you memorialize Congress to extend the same privilege to this State.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND EMIGRATION.

provements as they may deem necessary in the system of calitivation now practiced among our people, and such improved agricultural machinery as to them may seem most proper, together with the value and mode of using fertilizers. They should also set forth the attractions that our soil and climate and mineral resources offer to the thrifty agriculturists, mechanics and miners of our Northern States, and to those of Europe. They should also present tables showing the cest of living, the rates of wages, the number and class of mechanics needed in the several counties, and the price of land, and the terms upon which it can be ranted. Their report should be furnished to the trades unions of this country and Europe.

ed. Starting at Anderson Controlled as a provide and Columbia Railroad, it. will traverse portions of the Counties of Anderson and Pickens, and of the States of Georgis, North Carolina and Tennessee, having its western terminus at Knoxville, whence it will have connections with Chattanooga, the great focal point of southwestern railroads. It will also connect at Knoxville with roads running direct to Louisville, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio. The entire length of the road will be one hundred and ninety-six miles, of which fifty-two miles lie within the limits of South Carolina. Thirty-four (34) miles of this distance have been finished, and are now in running order from Anderson to Walfalla.

"The Blue Ridge Railroad Company in South Carolina" was chartered by the Legislature of this State in 1852; but untoward events, among them the alleged bad faith of the first contractors, have prevented the prosecution of the work upon it.

ors, have prevented the prosecution of the work upon is. The total amount thus far expended on the road is three milliens two hundred and fifty thousand (\$3,250,000) dollars. The additional amount required to complete it is stated by the President of the road at three millions five hundred thousand (\$3,500,000) dollars. This increased estimate of cost per mile over that portion already constructed is due to the heavy amount of tunnelling that will be required in getting through the Blue Ridge. The State now owns stock in this road to the amount of one million three hundred and ten thousand (\$1,500,000) dollars.

The present bonded debt of the company is stated at two hundred and thirty thousand dollars (\$230,000), secured by a mortgage on the

The present condea deed of the company is stated at two hundred and thirty thousand dollars (\$230,000), secured by a mortgage on the road and its running stock. Mr. J. W. Harrison, President of the Company, states, in a recent report that he has made of the condition and prospects of the Blue Bidge Bailroad Company, that "all that is expected of the State is that she shall guarantee the bonds of the company for, say three millions of dollars, to be issued in such sums and at such times as tha progress of the work may require. And that the State shall provide for the payment of the interest on the bonds while the road is being built. For example, the company could perhaps expend one million of dollars a year, for three years, in which time the road can be completed. The State would provide for interest on \$1,000,000:

First year .\$70,600 Second year .140,000 Third year .210,000

\$420,000
So that by an expenditure of four hundred and twenty thousand dollars, to be raised by taxation in three years, this great enterp ise would be secured. The State would have ample security for her guaranty. A first mortgage on the road thus eligibly located, costing \$7,500,00°, with a debt of only three millions."

with a debt of only three millions."

In view of the great commercial importance of the Blue Bidge Railroad to all sections of the State, and of the large amount of its stock that the State already holds, I recommend that your honorable bodies will take into your earnest consideration the expediency of furnishing the company such timely aid as will secure its speedy completion.

company such timely aid as will secure its speedy completion.

The Blue Ridge Railroad when completed will give us a direct connection, upon the shortest line, with the great West, with all its inexhaustible supplies of pork, beef, corn and wheat, and will thus cheapen many of the necessaries of life to our people, and at the same time furnish a valuable outlet for our products. The city of Charleston is the nearest of all the Atlantic ports to the great States of the West, and by the construction of this road the wealth of that imperial region will be poured into her lap.

ap.
She may then cast off her widow's weeds and

proper manner that it may be made available on the final completion of the building. For this purpose I recommend that the General Assembly will authorize the Executive to ad-

The calamities of war have added largely to the number of those who must depend upon the public for the support and assistance that that unfortunate condition demands. I therefore recommend that you will extend your fostering care to the asylums and aims houses of the State, and that they may be founded and administered on a broad and liberal basis worths of a Christian people. worthy of a Christian people.

THE LATE ASSASSINATIONS IS REBHAW COUNTY.

I have learned with profound sorrow of the recent murder, at his residence in Karahaw County, of the Hon. S. G. W. Dill, a member of the Constitutional Convention, and a member elect of the State Senate. Mr. Dill was assassinated while surrounded by his family, by an armed band of lawless persons. Mr. Fraser, a private citizen, was siain by them at the same time, and Mrs. Dill was seriously wounded. The cause for this infamous deed is unknown, but it is generally believed to have been political. The mintary authorities have been actively investigating the matter, and have arrested and now hold in custody, several persons charged with aiding in, or having a guilty knowledge of this great crime. I trust that a rigid investigation will be made, and that the guilty parties may soon be brought to justice. It should be clearly understood by all, that no man in this State shall be subject to violence because of his political laith or utterauces. The citizen is amenable only to the law, and I intend to enforce the laws of the State for the protection of every persons within its limits, peaceably if

ing for its object resistance to the laws and constituted authorities, yet prudence would suggest that the General Assembly should authorize the Governor to suspend the writ of habeas corpus "when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it," or when, from serious local disturbance, the due course of law may be obstructed. I would also recommend the passage of an act, providing that when a party is charged with crime in any, county, and it should appear upon proper sworn testimony that justice will not be done the State upon the triat of said party in the county wherein the crime was alleged to have been committed, that then the State shall be entitled to a change of venue to the nearest adjacent county wherein justice can be done both to the State and the acoused. It should also be provided that the county from which such change of venue is had on behalf of the State shall be required to pay the whole costs of the same.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA.

I invite your attention to Article 13 of the Constitution providing for the organization of the militia of this State. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, I trust that the General Assembly will take action upon this important subject at an early day. I am assured that the quota of arms to which the State may be entitled, according to the number of her organized militia, will be promptly furnished by the War Depastment, upon the transmission of the proper requisition. I respectfully request that the Governor may be authorized to make requisition for one half of those arms, in the pattern of Springfield rifle, in general use in the United States Army, and for the other half in the improved breachloading Springfield rifle, now being altered at the United States Arsenals, from the new pattern of muzzle-loaders. I suggest that the General Assembly shall designate by law the depositories for those arms.

As soon as the militiar shall be organized and equipped, the militiary forces of the United States, now in the State, pursuant to the Reconstruction acts of Congress, may, with propriety, be dispensed with. Although that force has been of great value in extending needed protection to the people, yet the continued presence of the military is a reproach to a Republican State. Our government must rest upon obedience to law, and upon that willing support that the citizen should give to the institutions that protect him. ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA.

MILITARY ORDERS.

The several military commanders have issued general and special orders during the existence of the Provisional Government of the State, which I recommend that you will declare of binding force until repealed or rendered inoperative by acts of the General Assembly. The orders referred to relate to the collection of debts, the stay of proceedings in the courts in certain cases, and the relations of landlords and tenants, &c. It will prevent great disturbance and inconvenience to many of our citizens if the operation of those orders is continued until they can be substituted by the necessary laws. Indeed, the Supreme Court of the United States has decided more than once that military orders, issued pursuant to an act of Congress, for the government of any domain acquired by conquest. continue in force per se as law, until formally repealed by the regularly organized civil government. The decisions to which I refer, are found in 20th Howard, page 276, case of Eugene Leitensdorfer and Josh Houghton, plaintiffs in error vs. James J. Webb; and the case of Cross vs. Harrison, 21st Howard, page 66. The former of these two cases was brought up by writ of error from the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico, the latter came up by writ of error from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and action was brought to recover back dues paid at the port of San Francisco, California, upon the demand of an officer of the army, who was acting as collector of that port under a military order. In both cases the Supreme A celebrated statesman has observed that "Agriculture feeds us; in a great measure it clothes us; without it we could not have manufactures, and we should not have commerce; they will stand together, but they will stand together his politors. STATE HOUSE.

STATE HOUSE.

I will hereafter submit, for the consideration of the General Assembly, a plan of State and for this road, differing somewhat from that set forth by its president, based upon the proposals of the most competent railroad men.

STATE HOUSE.

I invite your attention to the condition of the State House, and as the State is at present too poor to complete it in accordance with its

established a Provisional Government, which ordained laws and instituted a judicial system; all of which continued in force after the termination of the war, and until modified by the direct legislation of Congress, or by the Territorial Government established by its authority. Although the case of South Carolina is not identical with that of New Mexico or the Territory of California, yet the same principle of expediency would appear to be involved in all, and the same wise policy requires the maintenance of many existing military orders to bridge over the transition period that must intervene between the cessation of the military government and the enactment by the General Assembly of the statutes necessary for the regular administration of the State in its various departments.

In view of the impoverished condition of the treasury, and the necessity for the most rigid economy, in order to maintain the credit of the State, I recommend that the salaries of all State officers shall be placed at such a figure as will secure to them only a reasonable compensation for the discharge of their several duties. In fixing these salaries, due allowance may properly be made for the difference here. duties. In fixing these salaries, due allowance may properly be made for the difference between the gold rate at which they were formerly paid and the present market value of the currency; and as the offices were created for the benefit of the public, and not for the emolument of particular individuals, those who hold them may well be content with a fair compensation for the service that they may render to the State.

I further recommend that you provide by law for the appointment by the Governor of a private Secretary, at such a salary as will secure the necessary clerical skill and intelligence for the proper discharge of all the duties of such office.

CONCLUSION.

Our gratitude is due to the Giver of all good

CONCLUSION.

Our gratitude is due to the Giver of all good for the bright promises of an abundant harvest now visible throughout the State. Permit me to express the hope that in all your deliberations the spirit of harmony and mutual forbearance, so necessary to the dignity of a legislative body, may be carefully preserved, and that our new State, through your wisdom and prudence, may inscribe upon the opening pages of its history, a record unsullied by the petty warfare of local interests, and that every member of your body will bear in mind that he owes not merely a duty to the particular locality that he represents, but that the whole State of South Carolina now calls upon him for the unselfish service of his but that the whole State of South Carolina now calls upon him for the unselfish service of his head and heart. Let us hope that the era of good feeling may soon return to the entire people of the State, and that they will soon regard themselves not simply as the inhabitants of an isolated section, but as citizens of a great nation, whose ships may float in safety upon every sea, and whose flag is the respected symbol of power and liberty in every land.

I trust, gentlemen, that the Omniscient Buler of the Universe may sustain and direct you in the arduous duties that lie before you, that all your acts may inure to the common good of our whole people.

City Advertisements.

CHARLETON, S. C., July 9, 1868.

CHARLETON, S. C., July 9, 1868.

FICE, a number of CANARY BIRDS. Parties losing the same will please call, prove property and pay expenses.

H. W. HENDRICK.,

First Lieut. and Chief of City Detectives.

Approved: C. B. SIGWALD, Chief of Police.

July 9

CITY TAXES—SECOND INSTALMENT.
CITY TREASURY, 1st July, 1868.—Under an
Ordinance "To Raise Supplies for the year 1868," the
SECOND INSTALMENT OF TAXES ON REAL
ESTATE is required on or before the last day of
July, and if not paid executions shall issue in twenty
days theresiter.

July 1

City Treasurer.

CITY TREASURY, JULY 1, 1868.—NO-TICE TO HOLDERS OF FREE LOAN COU-PONS.—The Fite Loan Coupons due this day and payable in the City of New York, will be paid on pre-sentation at this Office.

8. THOMAS, July 2 City Treasurer.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA CITY OF CHARLESTON.

Whereas, there is reason to believe that the fire which occurred on the aorning of the 22d instant was the work of an incendicy; Now, know all men by these presents that I, Mil-Now know all men by these presents that I, Milton Cogswell, Mayor of the city sforesaid, do offer a
reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for the discovery and proof to conviction, in any court of competent inrisdiction, of the party or puties who fired
the building on Meeting-street, lately occupied by
Mesgrs. Dowie & Moiso, which was burnt down,
with another, on the morning above stated.

Witness my hand this twenty-second day of June,
A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixtyeight.

W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council.

CITY TAXES MONTHLY RETURNS.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ASSESSOR

CAY HALL, July 1st, 1868.

Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that the monthly Beturns for the month of June past, in compliance with the Tax Ordinance, ratified on the 28th of January, 1868, must be made on or before the 15th pastant.

TAXES ON THE FOLLOWING ARE PAYABLE MONTHLY.
On all sales of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, including sales by Eskers, Butchers, Hucksters, and by desiers in Rice, Lumber, Hay, Grain and Naval

on all gross receipts of all Street Bailroads.
On all gross receipts of all Express Companies.
On all ales at Auction.
On all Carriages and Buggies.
On all income derived from the pursuit of any

On all Carriages and Buggles.

On all income derived from the pursuit of any faculty, profession, occupation or employment.

On the gross receipts of all Commercial Agencies. On all commissions received by Factors, Commission Merchants, Eankers, Brosers, and others.

On all premiums received for or by any Insurance Com; any, or by agencies for individuals or companies.

On all gross receipts of all Gas Companies.

On all gross and Mulc used or kept within the city, excepting horses or mules used in any public liceused carriage, cart, dray, or other vehicle.

On all Batisti Dealers in all articles whatsoever.

On all Barber Shops.

On all gross receipts of Hotels and Public Bating and Boarding Houses,

On the gross receipts of Cotton Presses.

On the gross receipts of all Printing Offices, Newspapers and Publiching Houses.

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