BY W. A. LEE AND HUGH WILSON.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1871, and an arrange of the state of the state

VOLUME XIX-NO-1

de Press and Rougest

LAWS OF THE STATE.

Acts and Joint Resolutions Passed by the Legislature-Session 1870 and 1871.

[OFFICIAL.]

AN ACT to Charter the Jacksonboro Ferry. 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 ferry formerly known as the Jacksonboro Ferry, across the Edisto River, shall be, and the same is hereby, established a public ferry, and vested in Thomas Grant, his heirs and assigns, or a term of seven years, with the priv-lege of collecting the following rates of toll, to wit: For each carriage and ur horses, seventy-five cents; for each carriage and two horses, fifty cents; for each carriage and one horse, twenty-five cents; for horse and rider, fifteen cents; for each horse, five cents; for each head of cattle, five cents; for each head of sheep, goats, or hogs, two cents: Provided, That he shall have the said ferry July established and in good working order within six months after the passage of this Act: and provided, further, that should the said Thomas Grant, in that should the said Thomas Grant, in the exercise of the privileges conferred upon him by the foregoing charter, work thamage of injury to any person using ward serry, through negligence or dereliction of duty, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemennor, and upon conviction thereof, shall forfeit such chartered privileges.

Approved March 10, 1871.

AN ACT to Renew the Charter of the Ferry known as Ashepoo Ferry.
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 charter of the Ferry across Ashepoo River, and known as "Ashepoo Ferry," be, and the same is, renewed for the term of fourteen years, and is hereby vested in Nathaniel Heyward, this here, executors, administrators and ussigus, for said temn of fourteen years, together with all the rights, privileges and immunities heretofore incorporated in said charter.

Approved March 10, 1871.

JOINT RESOLUTION to Provide for the Payment of Mileage Certificates of Members of the State Bound of Education of the State of South Carolina.

Whereas, Section 2 of an Actentialed "An Act to establish and maintain a system of Fra Company Schools for system of Free Common Schools for the State of South Carolina," approxed February 16. 1870, distinctly sets forth that members of the State Board of wer mile, going to and returning from the meetings of the said State Board of signed by the Chairman and Scoretary the Board aforesaid; and whereas, meetings of the said State Board of Education have been held in the city of Columbia, namly: on the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth days of Mach, 1870, and on the fifth, sixth and seventh days of October, 1870; and whereas certificates of mileage, properly made out and signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Board, were issued to members in attendance at the of mileage, when presented to him for payment, giving as uis reason that no specific appropriation had been made for that pameses; and whereas, of the appropriation of twenty thousand (20, 9) dollars for the pay of County School Commissioners, as specified in Section 4 an Act entitled "An Act to make appropriations and raise supplies for the year commencing in October, one thou-sand eight hundred and sixty-eight," approved March 23, 1869, there remains in the State Treasury an unexpended balance of four thousand eight hundred

one (41) cents; therefore, SECTION 1. Be it resolved 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 aforesaid balance of four

and twenty-two (4,822) dollars and forty-

thousand eight hundred and twenty-two (4,822) dollars and forty-one (41) cents, remaining and unexpended, of the appropriation of twenty thousand (20,000) dollars, for the pay of County School Commissioners, for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1869, he, and the same is hereby, appropriated and set apart for mileage certificates of members of the State Board of Education of the State of South Carolina, and the same shall be applied by the State Treasurer for the payment of the mileage certificates aforesaid. SEC. 2. That this Joint Resolution

shall take effect from its passage. Approved March 1, 1871.

JOINT RESOLUTION Authorizing A. Term of Two Years, two Gates Erected by them across the Old State Road, in said County, at the Beginning and Terminus of their Planting Lands. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in Generthe same :

That A. R. Taylor, Henry Arthur and others, of the County of Lexington, be, and they are hereby, authorized to continue, for a term of two years, two gates erected by them across the old State Road, in said County, at the beginning and terminus of their planting lands. Approved March 2, 1871.

JOINT RESOLUTION Authorizing the State Auditor and County Commission-

ers to Lery Certain Taxes. authority of the same :

That the State Auditor be, and he is and cause to be collected, a tax not be collected, a tax not to exceed three the same to alter at will and pleasure, (3) mills on a dollar on the taxable and with all other rights, privileges and property in the respective counties, for the fiscal year 1871.

Approved March 7, 1871. JOINT RESOLUTION Directing Part for the term of fourteen years. Certain Tax to be Devoted to the Approved February 28, 1871. Erection of a Court House and Jail in

Manning. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State authority of the same;

That two mills of the tax which the County Commissioners of the County of Clarendon are authorized to levy and collect for the fiscal year 1870, shall be ors and associates, shall be, and they devoted to the erection of a Court House are hereby, incorporated made and de-and Jail at Manning: Provided, so clared a body politic and corporate, in much shall be necessary. Approved March 7, 1871.

ty-three Dollars and Forty-four Cents. Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State and to have succession of officers and of South Carolina, now met sitting in members, conformable to such by-laws, General Assembly, and by the authority and to sue and be sued, plead and be

of the same: That the sum of two hundred thirtythree dollars and forty-four cents be, and the same is hereby, authorized to ject to all other liabilities incident to be paid to William B. Timmons, late bodies corporate. Sheriff of Darlington County, for the transportation of prisoners from Dar-lington Court House to Marion Jail, and for dicting the said prisoners while en route; the same to be paid by the State Treasurer on the order of the Gov-

Approved March 9, 1871.

JOINT RESOLUTION to Extend the Time for the Completion of the Port Royal Railroad.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Ascembly, and by the authority

of the same: That the time for the completion of the Port Royal Railroad, and every part thereof, is hereby extended for the period of two years from the passage of this Resolution.

Approved March 9, 1871.

JOINT RESOLUTION to Authorize the County Commissioners of Kershaw County to Levy a Special Year for the Purpose of Building a County Jail. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the au-

thority of the same: That the County Commissions of Kershaw County be, and they are hereby authorized to levy a special tax of two mills on the dollar upon the assessed value of the real and personal property in said county, for the purpose of erect-ing a county jail at Causden. Approved March 9, 1871.

JOINT RESOLUTION Authorizing the Secretary of State to Contract with the Southern Domestic Gas Light Company for the Illumination of the State House and Public Offices therein.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and siding in Gener-

is hereby, authorized and required to contract immediately with the Southern Domestic Gas Light Company for the construction of one of Doty's Gas Gen-Education of the State of South Card- enators, for the purpose of illuminating age at the rute of twenty (20) cents of the cost therefor not to exceed two tionsand dollars, and to be paid, upon the order of said Secretary of State, out Education, to be paid by the State of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Approved Karch 10, 1871.

> AN ACT to Amend an Act cutitled Act to Incorporate the Enterprise Railway Company of Charleston, South SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the State of South Carolina, now-met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

The Enterprise Railroad Company are hereby authorized to lay their railroad said meetings of the said State Board of Education; and whereas, the State Treasurer refused to cash said certificates essays. in order to connect with the essary, in order to connect with the track of the South Carolina Railroad Company, and track of the Northcustern Railroad Company, and to connect East Bay Street with the Ashley River. Sec. 2. The said company are further authorized to kay their railroad track and run their cars from any point or points on the Cooper River, to any point or points on the Ashley River, within the city of Charleston, or within ten miles of the corporate limits of said

> SEC. 3. The said company are further authorized to issue seven per cent. cou-pon bonds, to the amount of ten thousand dollars for every mile of completed railway. Sec. 4. The said company are further authorized to lay their railway track or tracks, should it be found desirable,

> down to the water front of any of the wharves of the said city. SEC. 5. The track or tracks herein authorized may be used by said company for carrying freights and passengers, or either, at the option of said company. Approved March 9, 1871.

AN ACT to Incorporate the Champion Hook and Ladder Campany, of

Chester. 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, Crocket Champion, Malachi Grayson, Theodore Boyd, Benjamin Walker, B. F. Michael, Harrison Bailey, John Lee, and their associates and successors be, and are hereby, constituted a body corporate R. Taylor, Henry Arthur and others, and politic, under the name and style of Lexington County, to continue, for a of the Champion Hook and Ladder Company, of Chester, with a capital stock not exceeding the sum of five thousand dollars, with the right to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded in any Court of competent jurisdiction, to have and to use a common seal, and the same to alter at will and pleasure, al Assembly, and by the authority of and with all other rights, privileges and mmunities that are now secured by law o like incorporated bodies.

SEC. 2. This Act shall be deemed a J. Taylor, J. Hayne and J. R. Finek. by transferred from the Fourth Court to immunities that are now secured by law to like incorporated bodies.

for a term of fifteen years. Approved February 28, 1871.

AN ACT to Incorporate the Rock Hill Hook and Ladder Company.
Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now to make their own by-laws, not inconmet and sitting in General Assembly, sistent with the laws of the land, with Beit resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of That Captain A. E. Hutchinson, Captain General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

and oby the authority of the same:

That Captain A. E. Hutchinson, Captain I General Assembly, and by the Cobb, P. G. Keesler and J. H. Witherauthority of the same: spoon and their associates and successors, be, and they are hereby, constituted hereby, authorized and directed to levy, a body corporate and politic, under the name and style of the Rock Hill Hook exceeding seven (7) mills on a dollar on and Ladder Company, with a capital all taxable property in the State, to meet appropriations for the fiscal year thousand dollars, with the right to sue thousand dollars, with the right to sue 1871; and the County Commissioners and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, of the several counties in the State are in any court of competent jurisdiction, hereby authorized to levy, and cause to to have and to use a common seal, and

> immunities that are now secured by law That the lien of the State of South heretofore established, shall be returnable.
>
> SEC. 2. This Act shall be deemed a public Act, and shall remain in force public Act, and shall remain in force for the term of fourteen years.
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> That the lien of the State of South heretofore established, shall be returnable and applicable to the Courts, as esland applicable to the Courts, as eslayed personal explanation, which turned to be productive of excessive of South heretofore established, shall be returnable and applicable to the Courts, as eslayed personal explanation, which turned to the fourteen years.
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> General Assembly entitled "An Act to Approved March 9, 1871.
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> General Assembly entitled "An Act to Approved March 9, 1871. to like incorporated bodies.

AN ACT to Incorporate the Whipper hundred and fifty-two," ratified on 16th Gnards, of Christ Church Parish. of December, 1852, be, and the same is Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senhereby, released, and the Comptroller ate and House of Representatives of the of South Carolina, now met and sit-state of South Carolina, now met and ting in General Assembly, and by the sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same;

That A. Smith, C. F. Nerthe, T. Ashof the Whipper Guards, and, as such body politic and corporate, shall have JOINT RESOLUTION to pay William power to make, use, have and keep a B. Timmons Two Hundred and Thircommon seal, and the same at will to alter; to make all necessary by-laws, not repugnant to the laws of the land, impleaded, in any Court of Law or Equity in this State, and to have, use

and enjoy all other rights, and be sub-SEC. 2. That this Act shall be deemed and taken to be a public Act, and shall continue of force for fourteen years from the passage thereof.

Approved March 1, 1871. AN ACT to Incorporate the Salamander Hook and Ladder Company, of George

town, S. C. 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. H. Dorril, Frederick Arnholter, Murray Prior, and their associates and successors in io office, be, and they are hereby, constituted a body corporate and politic, under the name and tyle of Salamander Hook and Ladder Company, with a capital stock which shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, with a right to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of competent jurisdiction, to have a common soal, and the same and to use a common soal, and the same signs, lands, tenements, mires of all to alber at will and pleasure; and to chareters, and chattels of whatsoever leges and immunities that are now, or may be hereafter, secured by law to like incorporated bodies.

SEC. 2. This Act shall be deemed a for the term of fourteen years.

German Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Charleston.

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 char-ter of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Charleston, granted in 1841. and renewed by an Act of the General Assembly, ratifled the nineteenth day of December, A. D. eight hundred and fifty-five, is hereby extended and continued in force, and so amended as to authorize eaid corporation to hold property, real and personal, to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same by the vote of a majority of page or catching of fish which obstruct more than two-thirds of any stream, one million dollars; that the said corporation shall be twenty thousand the story days after its capital stock shall be removed from said corporation shall be twenty thousand dollars, with the right to increase wires, or any plan or device for the stoppage or catching of fish which obstruct more than a dam for manufacturing purposes, shall be removed from said corporation shall be twenty to increase the same by the vote of a majority of more than a dam for manufacturing purposes, shall be removed from said corporation shall be twenty to increase the same by the vote of a majority of more than a dam for manufacturing purposes, shall be removed from said corporation shall be twenty to increase the same by the vote of a majority of more than a dam for manufacturing purposes, shall be removed from said corporation shall be twenty to increase the same by the vote of a majority of majority of majority of the same by the same by the same by the same by the same to increase the same by the same to increase the same by the same twenty and dollars.

the Blind.

authority of the same :

That His Excellency the Governnor, the Comptroller-General, and the State Superintendant of Education, be, and hereby vested with the supervision and affairs. control of the affairs and governmeni of the South Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, located at Cedar Springs, cial purposes, shall be deemed their Spartanburg County, S. C. The Governor shall be ex officio Chairman, and or New York, if they choose; and all the State Superintendant of Education, Secretary of the said Board. SEC. 2. That the said Board of Commissioners shall meet annually, on the the by-laws of the said corporation.

of the Governor, and at such other times cy and faithfulness of the pupils thereof, and to submit to the said Board written

Sec. 4. That the said Board of Commissioners shall have power to appoint a principal and such teachers and officers the Institution as they shall deem requisite, and to fix their salaries; to establish conditions, forms and regulations for the admission of pupils to the Insti-tution, and to prescribe such rules and by-laws as they, in their judgment, shall deem necessary for the management and sitting in General Assembly, and by the tofore allowed by law. good government of the Institution. Sec. 5. All Acts, or parts of Acts, inconsistent with this Act, are hereby

SEC. 6. That this Act shall take effect from its passage. Approved March 7, 1371.

AN ACT to Incorporate the Young Men's Brotherly Association. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senthe authority of the same:

public Act, and shall remain in force ney, and their associates and successors. be, and they are hereby, declared a body corporate and politic, by the name and title of the "Young Men's Brotherly Association," for the space of fourteen years; and that they have power, by their corporate name and style, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, to have and to use their own seal, and power to purchase and hold real and personal estate to the amount of twenty thousand dollars.

> AN ACT to Release the Lien of the State upon a Lot of Land in the City of Charleston, owned by the South Carolina Institute for the Promotion of Art, Mechanical Ingenuity and Industry, and take a similar Lien upon the New Institute.

Approved March 7, 1871.

Senate and House of Representatives of by the authority of the same:
That the lien of the State of South

make appropriations for the year commencing in October, one thousand eight General is hereby directed to enter satisstreet, in the city Charleston, executed

by the South Carolina Institute for the promotion of Art, Mechanical Ingenuity and Industry, to William Laval Treasurer of the Lower Division of the State of South Carolina, to secure the said appropriation: Provided, however, Orangeburg County be, That the City Council of Charleston shall also release its claim against the early as practicable) a bridge across the South Carolina Institute for the promo-South Carolina Institute for the promo-Industry: Provided, further, That the said lot be sold at public nuction, after ten days' notice, published in the daily papers of Charleston, and the proceeds thereof appropriated to the payment of the cost of the new hall recently erected on the Washington Race Course by the said South Carolina Institute: Provided, further. That the State of South Carolina shall have the same lien and claim to the extent of money realized from the said sale, upon the said new hall erected as aforesaid, that has heretofore existed upon the said lot of land. Approved March 7, 1871.

AN ACT to Incorporate the Brewer Gold Mining Company, of South Car-

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 Thomas S. Cavender, Charles J. persons as now are, or hereafter may be, associated with them, their successors and assigns, be, and they are hereby, constituted a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of the Brewer Gold Mining Company, by which name and style they are hereby made capable in law to have, hold, purchase, receive. have and enjoy all other rights, privi- kind, thes may deem conducive to the object and interest of the said corpore-tion, which are mining and working for gold and other minerals, and manufacturing the same, in Chesterfield County public Act, and shall continue in force and other parts of South Carolina, and

for the term of fourteen years.

Approved March 1, 1871.

AN ACT to Amend the Charter of the and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any Court of this State, make and use a common seal, and alter and change the same at their pleasure, and make and ture whatever, in any of the inland establish such by-laws and regulations, creeks, streams or waters of the State to nd such alterations, and amendments thereof, not in conflict with the Consti- after the passage of this Act there shall tution or laws of this State, or, of the be a close time in all the creeks, streams United States, as they shall

said corporation shall be twenty thou- day, during which time all seines, nets, ration shall commence business within sixty days after its capital stock shall creeks, streams or waters, and the owner have been subscribed, and the stock in whole or in part, of any such obstruc-AN ACT to Provide for the Government of the South Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Corporation may determine and the may be paid either in money, real estate corporation may determine, and the County in which such obstruction is shares to be assignable and negotiable found. SETION 1. Be it enacted by the Sen- under such rules as the said corporation

time and place as they may designate, Directors, to consist of not less than diately after the passage of this Act, three nor more than nine, each of construct proper fishways over the same; for the purpose of choos they are hereby, constituted a Board, to whom shall be a stockholder, and a he known by the name, style and title of the Board of Commissioners of the corporation, who may be members of the shall be liable to a fine of five thought Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and are said Board of Directors, to manage their sand dollars, recoverable by the County

SEC. 5. That the said corporation shall meetings of the Stockholders and Directors may be held at such places, in or spawn, such person or persons shall, out of the State, as may be directed by upon conviction thereof, be punishable first Monday in November, at the office | SEC. 6. That the said corporation shall have all the rights and privileges grant- than six months in the County jail; the and places as the Chairman of the ed by law to other Gold Mining Compa-Board shall direct. Said Board shall re- nies in this State, and all the property ceive no compensation for their services. real and personal, of the said corpora-SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of said Board to visit the South Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Corporation to the amount of stock subscribed by them respectively, and not Agricultural Statistics. Blind at least twice during each school scribed by them respectively, and not session thereof, in order to notice the actually paid in money or in property, end for its passage at the time of the commencement of the after its passage.

suit against them. SEC. 7. That the said corporation shall haev a legal existance from the time of AN ACT to Recharter Maxwell's naev a legal existance from the time of the passage of this Act, and this Act shall continue in force for the term of the subject to the approval of the other members of the Board, and be paid from the funds appropriated for the same to the passage, and the privileges and from

Approved March 7, 1871. AN ACT to Amend an Act Entitled "An SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Sen-

authority of the same : That the first subdivision of Section 25 of the Act entitled "An Act to revise simplify and abridge the Rules, Practice Adjournment of Congress-An Extra Pleadings and Forms of the Courts in this State," approved March 1. A. D. 1870, be amended so as to real as fol-

lows: The Court of General Sessions Greenville, for the County of Greenville SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Sen-ate and House of Representatives, of the State of South Carolina now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

ty of Greenville, on the first Wednesday the authority of the same:

> the Third Circuit SEC. 3. Section 20 of an Act entitled "An Act to revise, simplify and abridge the Rules, Practice, Pleadings and Forms of the Courts in this State," is County of Marion, on the Third Mon-day after the fourth Monday of January, May and October; and the Court of Com mon Pleas at Marion, for the County of Marion, on the first Wednesday after the third Monday after the fourth Monday of January, May and October.

> SEC. 4. Section 20 of the Act mensubdivision, and the fifth shall hereafter be the fourth.

the State of South Carolinal now met the Courts of Common Pleas and Gen-ity of its act. and sitting in General Assembly, and eral Session, as heretofore established. The session that had been productive by the authority of the same:

and made returnable to said Courts, as of little good ended in a turnioil that is heretofore established, shall be returna- bound to be productive of excessive evil.

and House of Representatives of the disorder were alone recognizable, the State of South Carolina, now met and session was declared adjourned.

State of South Carolina, now met and session was declared adjourned.

The President has issued his proclaparty, is incorrect, as there is no intentions in the replied to the polite conductor:

That the County Commissioners of Orangeburg County be, and are hereby, empowered and required to build fas tion of Art, Mechanical Ingenuity and tablish a road therefrom to the town or Branchville, in said County; and, if necessary for said purpose, they may and shall have the right to levy a special tax for the purpose aforesaid. Approved March 9, 1871.

> Grove Baptist Church, in Darlington County, South Carolina. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:
> That the members of the said society

AN ACT to Incorporate the Pleasant

succession of officers and members, and shall have a common seal. Sec. 2. That the said corporation shall have power to purchase, receive, and hold any real or personal estate not exceeding in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and to sell, convey Andell and Joshua Clendence, and such and dispose of the same, and, by its corporate name, may sue and be sued in any Court of this State, and to make such rules and by-laws; not repbgnant to law, as it may consider necessary and

expedient. SEC. 3. That this Act shall be deemed and taken to be a public Act, and shall continue in force for the term of twenty-five years. Approved March 9, 1871.

AN ACT to Amend an Act Entitled "An Act for the Beller Protection of Migratory Fish." SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Sen-

authority of the same:
That an Act entitled "An Act for the That an Act entitled "An Act for the better protection of migratory fish" be As often they did in the past. amended as follows: That at no time during the year shall there be any per-manent obstructions, of any kind or nathe free migration of fish, and on and deem and inland waters of this State from roper.
SEC. 3. That the capital stock of the til the rising of the sun each Saturday until the rising of the sun on each Monin whole or in part, of any such obstruc-tion, plan or device shall be liable to a fine of twenty dollars for each and every offence, one-half to go to the informer and the other half to the use of the

SEC. 2. That all manufacturing comate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the meetings of the Stockholders, at such land creeks, streams or waters of this streams of the Stockholders, at such land creeks, streams or waters of the Stockholders, at such land creeks, streams or waters of the Stockholders, at such land creeks, streams or waters of the Stockholders, at such land creeks, streams or waters of the Stockholders, at such land creeks, streams or waters of the streams or waters or waters. panies or persons who have erected, or may erect, artificial dams across the in-State, which prevent the migratory fish I couldn't play top if I tried." in which such dam has been or may be erected, in a Court of competent juris-

diction. SEC. 3. That should any person or persons cause to flow into, or be cart into, any of the creeks, streams or inland waters of this State any impurities that are poisenous to fish or destructive to-their with a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment of not less fine to go one-half to the informer, and the other half to the County : Provided, That the duties assigned by the Joint

SEC. 4. This Act to take effect on and Approved March 9, 1871.

Bridge, over Seneca River, in Ocones County. Be it enacted by the Senate and its passage, and the privileges and fran- House of Representatives of the from the funds appropriated for the support of the Institution. chises granted by this Act shall not be state of South Carolina, now met and withdrawn during that term. sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same :

That the bridge known as Maxwell's Bridge, over Seneca River, in Oconce Act to Revise, Simplify and Abridge County, be, and the same is hereby, re-the Rules, Practice, Pleadings and chartered for the term of fourteen years, and the same vested in Mary L. Maxwell, Marion Maxwell and Aunie Sloan, ate and House of Representatives of the their heirs and assigns, with the same State of South Carolina, now met and privileges and rates of toll as those here-Approved March 9, 1871.

Session of the Senate.

The first session of the Forty-second Congress closed yesterday after completing the work to which it had limited itself-the passage of the Ku Klux and Degeiency bills. Both these measures have been signed by the President and are now laws. The session just closed has done little good, except negatively. The Ku Klux bill cannot be called either a wise or a necessary measure, until the experiment of general amnesty had been found incapable of securing the aims it contemplates, and a deficiency bill, in the very nature of things, is an evil. The greatest good to be traced to the session just expired is the nega-Forms of the Courts in this State, is hereby amended by the addition of the following subdivision: The Court of General Sessions at Marion, for the County of Marion, on the Third Mon-County of Marion, on the Marion, on the Marion, on the Marion Marion, on the Marion Marion, on the Marion Marion, on the Marion Marion Marion Marion tive one of allowing the St. Domingo tenure of existence by which the republican party now hangs are the startlingly significant effects of that really insignificant measure, and the manly disayowal of any desire to enforce his policy against that of the people, which the President made in his message transtioned in the third Section of this Act is mitting the acadian report of the St. hereby amended by striking out the Domingo Commissioners, is the bright-third subdivision thereof, and the fourth est point in connection with it. The subdivision shall hereafter be the third first session of the Forty-second Congress, therefore, not being responsible for the introduction of that measure, Hall erected by said South Carolina Sec 5. That all processes, writs and deserves great praise for having extinrecognizances of every kind, whether guished it. It built better than it knew, Section 1. Be it enacted by the respecting juries, witnesses, bail, or perhaps, for the republican party may counte and House of Representatives of otherwise, which relate to the Terms of owe many years of new life to the sagacperhaps, for the republican party may The session that had been productive ment.

layed personal explanation, which turned out to be personal toward Garrett takes made by the journalists at this Davis and General Farnsworth and ex- side and the correspondent in France. AN ACT to Empower, Authorize and planatory of nothing. He drew down The socialists, who desire to have every-thing in common, form but a smaller upon himself in consequence such in- thing in common, form but a smaller Require the County County to missioners of Orangeburg County to Build a Bridge vective from Farnsworth that even his section of the revolutionary element. Across the North Fork of Ediso thick hide winced and smarted. Then River, and establishing a Broad the Description for the absent Senator from that State, ville.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate as come in which indecorum, abuse and a smarted in consequence such in-thing in common, form but a smaller disputed, entered an omnibus one day with a huge meerchaum in his mouth, and thing the only vacant seat, proposed to roll forth full volumns of the absent Senator from that State, the ablest spirit of France. The struggle is an old one, and was begun so far lack as the twelfth century, in the section of the revolutionary element. Section of the revolutionary element. The adherents of the Commune are, however, very numerous, and include the only vacant seat, proposed to roll forth full volumns of the absent Senator from that State, the ablest spirit of France. The struggle is an old one, and was begun so far lack as the twelfth century, in the section of the revolutionary element. Section of the revolutionary element. The and taking the only vacant seat, proposed to roll forth full volumns of the absent Senator from that State, the ablest spirit of France. The struggle is an old one, and was begun so far lack as the twelfth century, in the section of the revolutionary element. And taking the only vacant seat, proposed to roll forth full volumns of the and taking the only vacant seat, proposed to roll forth full volumns of the and taking the only vacant seat, proposed to roll forth full volumns of the and taking the only vacant seat, proposed to roll forth full volumns of the and taking the only vacant seat, proposed to roll forth full volumns of the only vacant seat, proposed to roll forth full volumns of the only vacant seat, proposed to roll forth full volumns of the only vacant seat, proposed to roll forth full volumns of the only vacant seat, proposed t

mation calling the Senate together in tion to interfere with the rights of proextra session on the 10th of May next, perty. The object of the communitiers, it is understood, to take action upon the proceed n is of the Joint High Commission, a report of which will probably be sion, a report of which will probably be ready for submission by that time.—N.

Very beautiful and touching are the following lines from "Madge." They, will bring tears to the eyes of every mother who looks into an empty condition. cradle. - Vicksburg Herald.

"She used sometimes to have the strangest fancies—to hear her children's tere municipoux et le maire," answering voices about the empty house, to see to your Mayor and Common Council,

be, and are hereby, incorporated, and To-night, in the grey, glooming twi-are hereby declared to be a body corpo-rate, by that name and style shall have. When the shadows are falling without, I fancy I see little children Hiding and running about. Beautiful, sunny-haired children. With eyes like the purple sea waves; And yet it is years since, I laid them Asleep in their still, little graves.

> My children, my precious, dead children! T seem to count each little head; You are thronging and playing about

can not believe that you are dead! And yet in the bitterest sorrow I've seen all my beautiful four, Taken up, in their tiny, black coffins, And rev'rently borne out the door.

But to-night you are all with your mother, Despite of these desolate years And my heart slowly beats with a rap-

ture, state and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

My David, the youngest and last, Are laughing, and fitting around

> The years fade away into nothing. Since, here, in this very same room, I held little Lon, till her spirit Went out in the shivering gloom. And there in the low willow cradle, Which long has been put out of sight, One dimpled arm tossed on the pil-

My baby is lying to-night. My Guy, with his sweet, boyish laughter, Impatiently springs to my side, And holds, for his mother's undoing. A top string all knotted and tied. And Alice, my two-year old—Alice, With eyes that are dewy and rare,

Tiptoes till her soft, yellow tresses Just reach to the back of my chair. I kiss my boy's azure veined tem And note, with an anxious surprise. A wearied look creep o'er his fea-

tures. And languidly sit in his eyes. "I'm tired, mamma; won't you take "tired!" I knew it next day when he died.

And, Alice, my fair little daughter, How well I remember the day, When they brought to your grief-stricken mother Her little girl drowned in the bay. Yet to-night you are standing beside

As I've seen you so often before, Your snowy white robes half unfas-tened, Your little bare feet on the floor. My David! the last of my children, The proudest and merriest one,

Is counting his gay-colored marbles— My beautiful, bright little son! His curls in a soft, golden tangle, Drift over his poor mother's kuce; His eyes, full of tenderest loving, Are smilingly lifted to me. Alas! all these beautiful visions Are sent but my sorrow to mock;

My arms for long years have been empty— Their cribs have forgotten to rock. But I patiently wait for the future, When, after this sorrow and pain, My God, in his infinite goodness, Will give me my children again.

INTERVIEW WITH A RED REFUGEE.

Communiers not Communists-The Par is Revolutionists not Socialists, but tralization-The Church Robberies Exaggerated.

Events passing in France lend an ab-Events passing in France lend an absorbing interst to everything connected with red republicanism. The views presented in the following article are those of the leading men of the party. Accompanied by a red republican friend, a World reporter called upon the chief who for four years was a member of the Assemblee Constituante and of the Assemblee Constituante and of the Assemblee Legislative, until the coup d'etat oned, then scourged, and finally killed; forced him to seek refuge, in America. but he now turns up quite well at Ver-The picture of this terrible sans culotte sailles. So it is with the stories of plunoffers a strong contrast to the popular der—they have no foundation; any one idea of the red republican leaders, caught stealing would be at once shot. There was no mounting of dark and diny staircases to the garret of the austere republican, on the contrary the re-porter and his friend were at once ush-munity. They are fighting for princision of wealth by the proprietor. parlor study was a large collection of on the French people in order the better valuable books well-bound, and arrangto ed in capital order. The ex-member of seeks to extend education and teach Assemblee, M. Pelletier, a hale and vig-orous fooking han about fifty years of age, had been engaged in examining the proofs of a journal published in the in-the struggle. We represent progress, proofs of a journal published in the interest of the democratic republic by the French societies of the United States.

After the usual compliments had been and the reporter, thanking M. Pelletier and the reporter, thanking M. Pelletier exchanged, the World reporter inform- for his kindness, withdrew. ed M. Pellitier that he would like to know what were the real views and objects of the red republican party in France.

M. Pellet er-I shall be most happy to give you every information. No one eral Clausert, are my intimate friends, with whom I am in continual corres-

Reporter-The American people have no sympathy with the socialistic theories which are attributed to the Reds. M. P .- That is exactly one of the mis-

municipal taxes, to elect her mayor and

exercise the same right, in almost the same way, as to the American people. They do not wish to have "les conseilthem moving in her room at night."—A sppolited by the government. What would the people of New York say if the government at Washington were to the government at Washington were to appoint the Mayor and Common Council, without consulting the wishes or opinions of the people? Would they not rush to arms to defend their rights from invasion? If this usurpation would be tyranic in New York, it cannot be just at Paris, and yet this injustice has continued in France for twenty years. The rights of the people have

years. The rights of the people have been ignored, and the nominees of the government have taxed the people with-out their consent, and disposed of the taxes without rendering an account to the tax-pavers.

R.—A very bad impression was produced in the United States by the Commune taking up arms against the Assemblee Nationale, which deriainly represented the people.

M. P.—It is not correct to say that the Commune took up arms against the Assemblee. So long as the Assemblee recognized the rights of the people the Commune obeyed the orders of the government but when the butcher Vinoy was sent to command the army at Palis, and to disarm the National Guard.

the people began to fear treachery. The the people began to fear treachety. The suppression of the republican journals, and the dispersion of public meetings, gave unquestionable proof that an attempt to overthrow the republic was about to be made by the military conspiritors, who in '48 had deluged France in blood. It was only when matters arrived at this point that the Commune resolved to take the necessary precautions against another coup etai. The Assemblee had violated the trust of the people by attempting to deprive them of the inalignable rights of freemen, to meet in public to discuss all matters touching the general welfare; to express through the medium of the press their opinions; and to carry arms for the protection of their liberty against for the protection of their liberty against all reactionists. It is absurd to imagine that because men are delegated for cer-tain will-defined duties to a national assembly they have the right to enslave the people whose creatures they are. The moment a representative assembly attempts the liberty of their constituents, its legal character ceases, and all its acts become null and void. Let me take one more illustration from American institutions. What would the people of New York say if the representatives whom they send to Congress should pass a law forbidding the citizens to

hold a meeting in the Cooper Institute; and should order the disarmament of the National Guard? Would not the people of New York regard this action as an insolent usurpation calling for prompt and vigorous resistance? It is to be regretted that M. Theirs never visited this republic, where he might have learned that the people can be trusted with the possession of arms. Als views on this matter are of the old monarchical stamp. The people must submit blindly and without question to the rule of the government. It was

not until the government of Versailles attempted to disarm the people of Paris that blood was shed. R .- What explanation can be offered for the murder of Generals Lecomte and

M. P.—The killing of the generals was not the act of the Commune, and in the case of General Thomas it is supposed to have resulted from a personal resentment. General Thomas took the epaulettes from the shoulders of General officers been arrested under similar cir-Thus, when in '48 Considerant issued a as firm and unflinehing in his Republicans Contending for Discen- rendered were massacred by the soldiers or transported to Cayenne. But as these butcheries were committed in the name of "order;" the public conscience of the world was not at all offended, and the

culpaits became heroes and saviours of

of the Reds in New York, a gentleman untrue, and circulated for the purpose The republican party is composed principally of working men, and form ered into a large parlor furnished with ple, not for plunder, and seek to give taste and giving evidence of the possessequal-freedom to all. At present France How- is weighed down by ignorance, which ever the most striking feature of the successive governments have imposed

[N. Y. World.

Over 40,000 canaries are brought to this country every year, and probably 10,000 more are raised for the purpose of knows better than I do the real senti-sale. The number of bulfinches, thrushments of the rouge party. The leaders es, robbins and larks annually imported ike Felix Pyatt, Cremieux, and Genrise as high as live or six hundred to rise as high as five or six hundred to each variety. There are fully 3,000 Java sparrows brought to the United States by vessels from that region, and fully as that the journals in the United States many parrots are yearly sold in New czhibit a profound ignorance both of the York alone: Waxbills and other mincauses and aims of the present move- ute varieties are scarce, and seldom arrive in quantities of more than 100 or 200 each year. Paroquets and love birds from Australia follow parrots in their relative importance.

> Noiseless Smoking .- A burly Toudisputed; entered an omnibus one day

mouth with an air of astonishment, thus replied to the polite conductor: "I don't make no noise ven I schmokes."

## SOUTHERN ORATORS.

Colonel Forney, in the Philadelphia Press, thus alludes to some of the Southern men in Congress, in the years just prior to the rebellion: The South always predominated in

fascinating: and plansible; Thetoric.— Winter Davis of Maryland, was at once a logicish and a declaimer. His sharp tenor voice, his incisive sentences and ready wit, his fine figure, were admirably reinforced by acute reasoning pewers and admirable legal training.

A rare specimen of the same qualities was Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, now a practitioner before the Queen's Bench in London. His handsome Jew-ish face, his liquid tones and easy ununciation, contrasted well with his skill

as a debater, and his accuracy as a student. Plerre Soule, a Senator from the same State, was a different, yet as peculiar a type. His swarthy complexion, black, fiashing eyes, and Frenchified dress and speech made him one of the attractions of the Senate. He is now in his grave, after a strangely eventful and novel career. He was an artificial man building the content of the strangely eventful and novel career. —brilliant in reparte, yet, subject, to fits of melancholy—impetuous, yet reserved—proud, but polite—in a word, such a contradiction as Victor Hugo, with a vast fund of knowledge and a deposit of vanity which was never exhausted. He was a ready-made seces-sionist when the rebellion came, and yet his light shone feelily in that dark

Conspiracy. The rest of control of good Virginia always had a supply of good virginia always had a supply of good speakers. Thus. H. Bayley, with his gold spectacles and ambrosial locks, and his Southern idlom, a compound of the negro and scholar; Charles James Faulkner, with his pleasants mile, dandy Faulkner, with his pleasant soile; dandy dress, and flowing phrases; James M. Mason, with his Dombey diction and pompous; pretence; R.: M. P? Hunter, with his quiet and careful conservatism; Roger A. Pryor, with his imperious and dazzling temperament—these were all first-class speakers, though as distinct as their own faces.

their own faces.
The noisiest man in the immediate The noisest man in the immediate ante-war Congress was George S. Houston, of Alabama; the most quarrelsome was Keitt, of South Carolina; the best tempered Orr, of the same State; the most acrid George W. Jones, of Tennessee; the jolliest, Senator Jere Clemens, of Alabama; the most supercilious, Senator Slidell, of Louisiana; the most genia, Senator Anthony Kennedy, of Maryland; and the boldest and loarsest, Wigfall, of texas, and seemed to copy much from Clay and Crittenden. It

from Clay and Crittenden. The Land Jefferson Davis was always a capital dialectician, not strong in argument, but Hammond, of South Carolina, had a good presence and a persuasive tone, but was not a great man.

.Tombs, of Georgia, was a stormy petref, often grand as a declaimer, and always intolerant, dogmatic, and extreme. He was as violent in [1850, when he was a Unionist, as he was in 1860 when he became a secessionist.

A SPIRITED YOUTH. a 7 Terr is all mil add abine of fud

An Anecdote of William L. Marcy. Bot for the self- und toff Proctor's Bench and Bar contains the following anecdote of William L.

Marcy : There was a debating society connected with the Adams Academy, in Leicester, Massachusetts, to which young Marcy belonged. Though very young, he was one of the chief disputants, but the partisan sentiments of the principal (Mr. Adams) prevailed in the society. In the discussion, Jefferson and his principles were often assailed with great bitterness. The young student admired the rising statesmen, and he repelled these attacks single-handed Courte and spat in his face because he refused to order his soldiers to fire ou played in his defense began to exert an the people in '48, and made himself influence in the institution. At length many and bitter enemies among the several of the students united with him, republicans. Had two red republican and Marcy found himself the centre of officers been arrested under similar circumstances at Versailles, they would have been shot at once without attracting any special attention. But the Reds are treated as were the Jews long of expostulating with him on the course of expostulating with him or the course of expostulating ago; they have no rights, and if the party of what is called order chooses to shoot them down; the world is silent. Surprise, he found the young Democrat proclamation of amhesty, signed by as he was in the debate. It was in vain Cavaignac, to all the republicans who that the good doctor reasoned, threatenwould lay down their arms, faith was ed and cajoled. He was met with argubroken, and the unfortunates who surments which puzzled him to answer, and which were firmly but modestly maintained. At length Mr. Adams saw that matters must be brought to a

decided point. "Am I to understand, then," said he. that you are determined to openly advocate the cause and the principles of that infidel, Jefferson, here in this institution ?"

"If I hear him on his principles openyattacked I shall certainly defend them. If, however, you will forbid all allusion to politics here, I will most cheerfully subscribe to the rules," said Marcy, "It is my duty, sir, to expose error and wickedness in all ways, and in every manner, and to teach my pupils to do the same, and, therefore, cannot doctor. "Then sir, if you allow one class of

students to discuss politics, you should give others the same privilege," said the young man.
"No, sir; not when one side proposes to advocate infidelity and all manner of evil," said the doctor. "Who is to be the judge as to what political principles are erroneous," asked

Marcy. "I am, sir; and to be plain, you must abandon all public utterances of your sentiments here."
"And if I do not obey this order, that is to be the consequence?"
"You will be expelled from this institution, sir;" said the doctor with some

warmth "This is bigotry and injustice, Dr. Adams, and I shall leave your institu-tion. My father will sustain me in refusing to stay where free discussion is not tolerated; where narrow, bigoted sentiments can be advanced in the hearing of those who differ with them, and where the privilege of replying is forbidden; and as for Mr. Jefferson, his memory will be venerated long after his traducers are forgotten," the deep glow in his cheek and the fire in his eye evincing the depths of the feelings which prompted this answer. The next day he returned home and faithfully related to his father all that had occurred between himself and Doctor

Adams.
"You did right; just right, my boy,"
said the father. "Never furl your banner to the enemies of Thomas Jefferson, and never turn your back on the Democratic ship, which, under his command, ton, whose taste for beer could not be is bound on a long and prosperous voy