

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Each copy one year, 12 copies...

ADVERTISING. One square or one inch, first insertion, 10 cents...

Last Monday the Brick Machine turned out 1,100 bricks in fifty-five minutes.

We are pleased to see our friend McKissick once more upon his feet and walking the streets.

Capt. J. C. Wimsith, a member of the Spartanburg bar, died at his residence on Tuesday, last, of brain fever.

C. W. Dwight and corps will commence the experimental survey of the Chester and Union Narrow Gauge railroad next Monday.

Procure a bottle of Thrash's consumptive cure and lung restorer, and stop that dreadful cough.

Mr. Grant is hauling rock for the foundations of McNeace and Davis' new buildings.

On our first page will be found a description of a trip to Tryon Mountain.

On our fourth page is an account of the Strikers' riot in Pittsburg.

Right Rev. Bishop Howe will make his annual visit to this parish on the 17th of this month.

Hon. George Buist, who held the office of Ordinary for Charleston District for twenty-two years...

We regret to learn that Miss Madona Littlejohn, one of the most amiable young ladies of this county...

On Sunday last, in Columbia, the thermometer went up to 99 in the shade and 110 in the sun.

The news from the Eastern war is very unreliable, but there is little doubt that the Russians are getting the best of the fight.

The Strikers, in the North and North-east are returning to work. In the South-west they are still holding out...

A sow belonging to Mr. John Eisen, bitten by a mad dog on the 29th of May, was attacked with rabies on the 29th of July...

Through the kindness of our prompt paying subscriber, Mr. H. H. Burgess, we have received a sack of truly fine Flour...

It is strange how many of the County and city papers begin now to look upon the Charleston News and Courier as we did over two years ago.

We would again call the attention of tax payers to the law requiring all persons liable to pay a poll tax...

Our friend J. P. Elkins, at Alston, has sent us a liberal specimen of his sweet golden Butter and fine Irish Potatoes...

Major Y. J. Pope, the Democratic candidate for the Legislature from Newberry...

A basket of fine fruit graced our table last Monday, from our friend Jas. Grant, who we are glad to say is getting as active upon his feet as ever.

We are truly pleased to state that our Town Council have "broke ground" to form a fire department in this town.

The Fence Law.

We have given the discussion of the Fence Law to our correspondents this week.

We have no idea that the people are prepared to adopt the law at this time.

There is one other way by which the benefits of the Stock Law may be practically shown.

Let a number of land owners adjoining combine to fence in all their own territory.

We believe with our correspondent, "Clodhopper," that soiling would be found most profitable as well as most acceptable.

Again, we would have more time to make manure and fix up conveniences about our homes.

From the most reliable sources the list of casualties during the riot of the strikers in Pittsburg and Baltimore...

The striking mania is getting round this way. On Monday last the colored employees of the Chester and Cheraw Railroad struck for higher wages.

Judge Kershaw has appointed Col. J. A. Hoyt, Editor Columbia Register, Receiver of Hardy Solomon's Bank.

Gen. D. H. Hill has sold the Southern Home, published at Charlotte, to F. M. McDowell, Esq.

The Spartanburg District Conference for 1877 was held at Mesopotamia, July 25-29.

There is reason to believe that the proceedings of the Conference and the religious services, not only gave pleasure but much profit also to many who were present.

The following resolution, adopted unanimously and by a rising vote, was ordered to be published.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Conference are gratefully tendered to the citizens of Mesopotamia for the generous and cordial hospitality extended to us...

ARREST OF MORE OF THE LEDFORD MURDERERS.—Frank Moss and William Beach, two more parties charged with being implicated in the murder of James Ledford, have been arrested within the last week.

A Good Farmer Advocates the Stock Law.

Mr. Editor:—You invite discussion upon the Stock Law now soon to be voted on, and I avail myself of the invitation to give some of my views upon this most important subject.

We have now to decide whether we will inclose our stock or farms, whether we will fence our own stock in, or any and everybody's stock out.

1st. Because of the great amount of labor saved.

2d. Because of the preservation of our best timber.

3d. Because every man looks after his own stock only.

4th. Because you are not obliged to fence at all; you only have to take care of your own stock, any way you please.

5th. Because you can sow wheat, or oats at any time or at any place, and have no fear of other people's stock tramping and destroying the crops, and injuring the land besides.

6th. Because this law would wrong nobody. You have only to attend to what belongs to you in your own way.

7th. Because of the benefit to the renter or laborer. He has yearly to do a great deal of extra and useless labor in fencing, for which he gets nothing.

I favor the stock law because it wrongs none and benefits the majority, especially those who are tenants—for the land owner is bound to furnish pasturage.

But put the matter upon a purely moral basis; what right has A to allow his stock, many or few, to run upon the lands of B, to the detriment of the latter?

At first sight, to those who have never devoted any thought to the subject, these seem to be formidable, insurmountable objections; but we think it can easily be shown that they amount to nothing.

As to the stock owned by tenants. It is well known, that this stock is, upon the whole, quite a small affair, both as to quantity and quality.

Now let any person put the comparatively few acres of stock owned by tenants on one side of the scale, and the expense many times the amount of the value of all such stock—then ask yourself, is it right, is it politic, to burden the country with such a heavy tax, merely to keep in existence an insignificant amount and quality of stock, which, at best, does even its owners but comparatively little good?

But do not understand me as suggesting, as the remedy for the evils of the present system, the abolition of the ownership of stock to any extent whatever.

The remedy suggested is the inauguration of a new state of things, which can much more easily be done than to continue the present system, a state of things which would do away with the evils and expenses of the present, and enable both landlord and tenant to own more and better stock.

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Something About The Fence Law.

Mr. Editor:—The writer has been fully convinced for several years that a law, requiring stock of all kinds to be kept up, so as to prevent them from invading the premises of any, save their owners was a desideratum earnestly to be desired, for the following reasons:

First. Such a law will do away with the present cumbersome, unsightly, inconvenient, and exceedingly costly system of fencing out stock, in order to raise crops.

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Mr. Walker to see his cow. He found in a neat lot with stable attached, quite a fine cow. A daughter of Mr. Collins, seating herself beside the cow, took from the latter quite a quantity of the finest richest milk.

Since we commenced this article we have been informed that an intelligent emigrant from the North, at Gaffney City, thinks very strange of the practice of letting cattle run at large, because of the waste it involves.

As to tenants' stock, landholders can well afford to arrange for the keeping and soiling all the stock owned by tenants. Barring the saving of the cost of plantation fencing, it will be decidedly to the advantage of landholders to do this, for the reasons just indicated.

The whole matter may be thus summed up: To keep stock and soil them will result in the following advantages:

First. The heavy tax of fencing out stock will be abolished.

Second. The loss of stock from straying and theft will cease almost entirely.

Third. The damage to arable lands, resulting from stock running thereon, will be prevented.

Fourth. The losses resulting from bad fences, and the consequent depredations of breachy stock, will be prevented.

Fifth. The foolish quarrels and lawsuits growing out of the depredations of stock will be prevented.

Sixth. More and better stock can be raised and kept, by keeping up and soiling, than by allowing stock to run at large, or even upon the fields of their owners.

Seventh. Cattle kept up and soiled will pay more than they cost, the expense thereof in manure alone.

Eighth. Hundreds of acres of valuable hedgerow land around old fields could be utilized, which otherwise would remain valueless.

Ninth. The time and labor necessary to keep up the present cumbersome and expensive system of plantation fencing, could be directed into some other profitable channel.

This article is already too long, but the importance of the subject to the country in general is our only excuse.

In conclusion, we would say to that class of tenants who may have taken up the notion that the new stock law is an infringement of their rights, to disabuse their minds of all such groundless notions. Look at it as it really is; consider the advantages that must accrue to every class of the people if the stock are kept up and soiled (not pastured) and fences dispensed with.

Argument for the Fence Law. Brown's Store, July 20th 1877.

Mr. Editor:—For some time I have been contemplating an article for the TIMES upon the proposed change in our fence system, and as we are having a fine rain, and in just the right time, I am at leisure and will make the effort.

My radical changes meet with more or less opposition, and to overcome this, which is considerable in portions of the County, I give you my views, which I think are sound, based as they are upon simple and even-handed justice to all.

It is hardly worth while to go into a statistical analysis of the cost of fencing our crops; it is enough to say that it takes 700 panels of fencing to enclose a lineal mile, the first cost of which will be, in round numbers, \$105. Upon this it is easy to see that to enclose one section it will cost \$420.

Now find the square miles in the County, and double for cross fences, and see if half a million dollars will cover the cost of fences in Union County alone.

The fencing of our crops, as every one knows who has it to do, costs in five years the value of the land; to prove which I bring forth the fact that, to have cleared, fenced and a cabin and out-buildings erected upon twenty-five acres of land, (the land owner furnishing the timber), a tenant will demand the whole of the first three crops—by far the most valuable the land will ever produce, unmanured—and worth the price of the land. The garden, out-houses and dwelling, and much of the fencing will need repairing the fourth year, when you receive it, and from thence forward the expense increases yearly.

When we take into consideration the increasing demand for timber, caused by our increasing miles of rail way, the demand for building purposes, carriages, wagons, agricultural implements and mechanics' tools, it is well to consider and see if we are not a set of Vandals, Goths and Huns, in respect of timber waste, especially as we waste it without one single sound, practical reason for it; and the generations coming on will say, if we continue this system, that their forefathers were simply a set of consummate asses—and they will say justly.

Then, throwing aside the unjust and uncalled for losses entailed upon railroad companies, in the wrecking of engines and cars by cattle upon their property—and strange to say, the cost of the cattle, too—we have, in the trespass of cattle on the right of way upon our roads one of the greatest and most frequent causes of the loss of human life known to civilization, rendering railroad travel ten times more dangerous, and retarding schedule time to the annoyance and loss of time—which is money—to the public.