BY KEITH, SMITH & CO. WALHALLA, S. C.:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1878.

TERMS:

por annum, strictly in advance; for six months, 75 cents.

Advertisements inserted at one dollar per square of one inch or less for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices exceeding five lines, Tributes of Respect, Communications of a personal character, when admissable, and announcements of Candidates will be charged for as advertise-

P Job Printing neatly and cheaply executed.

Necessity compels us to adhere strictly to the requirements of cash payments.

The Senate elected six Circuit Judges last Thursday as follows: B. C. Pressly, of Charleston, ex Judge A. P. Aldrich, of Barnwell, Joshua II. Hutson, of Marlboro, ex-Judge A. J. Shaw, of Marion, ex Judge T. J. Mackey, of Chester, and Col. Thomas Thomson, of Abberille. Judge Mackey opened Court at Anderson last Monday.

We notice a great number of names have been suggested through the press for commissioners to codify the statute law. Among them Hon. W.D Porter and ex Chancellor Losesne, of Charleston, Col. T. C. Perrin, of Abbeville, Col. Bacon, of Columbia, ex-Judge Cooke, of Greenville, Col. Norton, of Walhalla, Gen. Harrison, of Anderson, and a number of others.

Codifying the Laws.

The name of Col. J. J. Norton will be put in nomination before the Legislature for one of the commissioners to codify the statute laws of this State. He has received the unanimous endorsement of the bar at this place and the recommendation of the Pickens bar. He is fully qualified for the duties of the office, combining the experience, ability and industrious habits requisite for a faithful performance of the duties of a codifier. We wish him success, and believe the Legislature should look above the middle counties in the selection of one of the commissioners,

The Criminal Law.

The Senate has passed through a second reading the House bill to amend the criminal law. providing for the punishment of burglary, rape and arson with death. An amendment was inserted which allows a mitigation of the punishment upon the recommendation of a majority of the jury. A number of notices were given of amendments on its final passage. Lookout rogues. It may be that by the time this notice is published the bill will have become a law and you will be liable to be hung for breaking and catering, in the night time, with intent to steal or commit some other felony, any dwelling house or outhouse within 200 yards of such dwelling house, which is regarded under certain circumstances to be a part or parcel of said dwelling

Judge Cooke.

Ex-Judge Cooke has opened a law office in Greenville, and gone to work like a sensible man, without repining over the disastrous result of the caucus.—Register.

We are glad to note this. Judge Cooks has many friends among the people all over his energy and industry, soon command a remunerative practice. No one can doubt but Judge Cooke has extra natural abilities, and with his experience of four years on the Bench, hearing and deciding intricate questions of law, he has acquired a valuable store of legal knowledge. Taking into consideration the great obligations the people feel towards bim, and his experience as a lawyer, it is natural to conclude that he will command a remunerative practice.

State Bills.

The Judiciary Committee of the House has submitted a lengthy report on the outstanding bills of the Bank of the State. The committee recognizing the obligation of the State to receive its bills for taxes, oppose further litigation as unnecessarily creating costs and finally subjecting the State to the necessity of receiving the bills. To admit at once in payment of taxes the whole amount of these outstanding bills would paralyze the administration of the government, and to limit the extent to which they would be annually received would be a matter of difficulty. The bill holders refuse to fund these bills at fifty cents on the dollar, but have made concessions looking to their funding at their face value. In view of the difficulties the commit tee recommend the passage of a bill submitted with the report for the funding of these bills. The bill provides for funding on or before July 1st, 1878, in bonds of \$100, \$200 and 3500 of all bills of the Bank of the State of the denomination of one dollar and upwards which have been declared genuine under the orders of the court made in Dabney, Morgan & Co. against the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina. The Governor is authorized to issue and deliver the bonds payable within twenty years and bearing six per cent. interest per annum payable semi annually. The faith and funds of the State are pledged for the payment of the interest and principal of the bonds. The first coupons fall due July 1st, 1878, but the holder cannot demand payment of them until January 1st, 1879.
All the coupons after maturity shall be receivable at the Treasury of the State and by all the tax collectors at par for taxes.
The bill has not been acted on but will doubtless pass. It appears to be the easiest and cheapest way to end this troublesome matter.

Representative Verner spent Saturday and Sunday at home and returned to his post at Columbia on Monday. He thinks the Legislature will adjourn in about two weeks.

[Correspondence of the Keowee Courter.] The General Assembly.

COLUMBIA, February 16, 1878. To the Keowee Courier!

The past week lias been one fraught with nuch interest to the people of South Carolina. Six men have been chosen by the Legislature to wear the judicial ermine and sit in judgment upon all causes that may arise for adjudication in the courts for the next four years. While many candidates and their friends are disappointed and displeased, upon the whole we think we can congratulate ourselves upon the general result. The defeat of Cooke for the Eighth Circuit is lamented by many, while no one complains that since he was defeated his place is filled by a gentleman of such culture and ability as Col. Thomas Thomson, of Abbaville. We have heard no one express a doubt of his fitness for the place. B. C. Pressley, A. P. Aldrich, A. J. Shaw, Joshua H. Hudson and Thomas J. Mackey, the other five elect, are all men of legal ability, and we have no doubt but most if not all of them will adorn the bench and do much towards restoring it to its ante bellum purity and dignity.

The Bond Commission made its report several days since, but owing to its length the printers only had it ready to day. It has not given the satisfaction expected, and has had the effect of making many friends to the policy of standing by the Consolidation Act of 1878 as the best, easiest and cheapest way to settle our troublesome and vexed debt question. If we should stand by that and fund the bills of the Bank of the State upon an equitable basts, our whole bondid debt will be less than \$7,000,000, at six per cent. interest, which will make the annual interest about \$400,000, of which the phosphate royalty will pay \$150,000, leaving \$250,000 to be provided for by annual taxation. It will then' take, say for interest on public debt, 2 mills, For public schools, 2 mills. For current expense State Government, 3 mills.

7 mills. Which with usual county tax of - 8 mills,

Will make in all - - - 10 mills. to be paid by the people annually. While this is but little more than half of former years, the people will still find it enough, especially as we are one year behin! in the payment.

The lien law has passed both houses, and will no doubt be approved by the Governor and become a law. It has some changes from former act, all in the interest of the land owner for protection of rents. They are simply to be filed in the Clerk's office, instead of being spread upon the record. Clerk's fee, fifteen cents for filing.

The charter for the Walhalla Street Railway Company is passing through without opposition. We hope to adjourn this month. The farmers want to get to their farms and the lawyers to the courts. So we are all anxious to quit. Yours,

FROM COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, February 15, 1878.

In the Senate, Mr. Lipscomb introduced a concurrent resolution that the Committee on Printing be authorized to employ additional force to print the entire report of the Bond Commission without delay, adopted. Also, a concurrent resolution that the investigating committee be instructed to report, without

delay, the evidence taken by them.

Mr. Lipscomb spoke in favor of his resolution, and was seconded by Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Cochran said that the committee were nt work every day, and would report as soon as it was complete.

Mr. Lipscomb said they could make a report

of the evidence already taken, and then make a supplementary report afterwards when they had concluded their labors.

Gen. Gary said that Mr. Cochran had stated that the report would be ready by

the time the General Assembly met on January 16.
Mr. Cochran-I made no such statement,

and Senators on this floor will bear me out in

Gen. Gary continuing said he did not desire to go into the coming campaign without that report, exhibiting, as it did, the rascality of the Kadieal party. He wanted that evidence printed and laid before the people. If we are to be balked by a few printers holding this matter back, we had better discharge them and get some that will and can print matter sont them for immediate use. The bond report should have been printed by this time in justice to the holders of bonds. Addressing Senator Cochran, Gen. Gary said: "Will you name a day upon which you will report?"

Mr. Cochran-I will appoint no day. We will report whenever in our judgment the report is complete. I am willing to yield my lace upon the committee to the Senator from Edgefield, if he desires it. The report will be ready before the Senator could read the testimony already taken.

The resolution was adopted and sent to the

In the House, a concurrent resolution was received from the Senate that the investigating committee be directed to report immediately on all matters that had been brought ofore them.

Mr. Dibble said that the members of the committee were hard at work, and would be ready to make their report soon. He, therefore, hoped that the resolution would not be

concurred in by the House.

Mr. Rhett ineisted that the investigating committee should be instructed to make an early report; that they had been at work a long time; that he wanted all the testimony taken before them published to the world; that the Democratic party had been charged by the Northern press with suppressing dam-nging evidence which had been adduced against certain influential Democrats; that he was in favor of making everything publicand opposed to secret investigation; that it was lue the Legislature that all the working of the committee should be published.

Mr. Haskell took an opposite view of the resolution. He was opposed to publishing the testimony against any persons save these who had held public offices; that he did not believe in placing before the public gaze slanderous testimony which would ruin the reputation of many prominent gentlemen.

Mr. Gaillard offered an amendment to the feet that only such evidence as might defeat the ends of justice should be held secret by the committee, and all the rest be published

the committee, and all the rest be published with the report. This amendment was accepted by Mr. Dibble and the resolution passed by a vote of 62 to 30.

Columbia, February 17.—With the exception of the judicial elections the events of the capital, during the past week have been auproductive of any results of general interest. A laudable desire to push ahead the work on the calendar has been manifested in both houses, and on Saturday, for the first time houses, and on Saturday, for the first time during the session; the House adjourned before the appointed hour, for the reason that there was absolutely nothing left to do. Just prior to the adjournment on Saturday printed copies of the report of the Bond Com-mission were laid upon the desks of members

special order for some early day. The opinion as to the probable length of this discussion is very much divided, but I think, from what I can learn, that the whole matter will be decided within three or four days after the decided within three days after the da bate is opened.

So far as the final result is concerted, as 1 so lar is the trial result is concerned, as I have already intimated, there is no foom left to doubt that the General Assembly, by a decided vote, will determine to confirm and pay the critice debt as adjusted under the Consolidation Act. When the report of the Boad Commission was first presented, and its contents were digested by the distributes, fully fifty representatives supplessed a determination to stand by the Convolidation. Act as the inty fepresentatives expressed by the members, tuty to stand by the Consolidation Act as the select, cheapest and front honorable edigitatement of the public debt. The time which has elapsed since the presentation of the report has given full opportunity for this sentiment to spread and make its influence felt, and like the proverblat leaven, it has now permeated the entire mass, leaving only here and there a few unleavened streaks like lumps it a cake of dough. This result has been brought about slowly but surely by the irresistible force of the arguments in favor of suck a settlement, and the longer the delay the more votes will the party of honesty gain. As long as it was the current belief that the State might by throwing out the bonds reported to be tainted with fraud actually lesson the burden of taxation, there was a certain number of members of the House who would probably have risked the dishonor of a broken pledge and the stain of repudiation, together pledge and the stain of repudiation, together with the chances of an ultimate decision in the Courts in favor of the bondholders, by voting to sustain the report of the commission. But as it is made clear that the settlement of the debt under the Consolidation Act will actually save millions to the State and her taxpayers besides reserving her honor and her good name, the ranks of the Repudiators grew daily beautifully less, and the ranks of the opposing majority increase in a corresponding The views of other members have been

bond Communistion report itself. In one of three cases the member who, had hitherto leaned in his judgment towards the adoption of the report received a letter from a friend, in whom he had every confidence, and whom he knew to be an Honest and apright man, asking him to tell bim; if he could, the status of a lot of bonds of which he was the bona fide holder. Upon reference to the report, the member found the lot of bouds mentioned put lown as fraudulent to a considerable per cont Shortly afterwards, as chaice would have it, the same member accidentally met in Columbir the very man who had unded his friend's bords, and from him he gained proof positive that the said bonds had been received in exchange for unquestionable honest and valid securities. This is only one instance out of many of a similar nature. The member alluded to in this case is one of the most prominent and promising men in the House, and his conclusions in favor of standing by the act now are as strong and as honest as were his tendencies previously on the other side of the question. There are still, of course, a few members of the house who will hardly change their views and will like to vote for absolute repudiation, under all circumstances. They strangle in the womb of conscience the effort which reason makes to assert itself. and while losing eight of the sheals and quicksands before them steer their own course this unhappy class is small, and from the present indications it is safe to predict that the honor of the State will be vindicated by

at least a two-thirds vote. THE COMMITTEE ON FRAUDS.

The joint investigating committee on frauds, &c., have been hard at work for two days past endeavoring to put a portion of the mass of evidence taken by them into shape to be submitted to the General Assembly in accordance with the concu. rent resolution adopted Friday. So much of the teport as can be now prepared will probably be submitted on Tues day next. It will be of a most interesting

Judges Pressly, Aldrich, Hudson, Muckey and Thompson, of the First, Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Circuits respectively, have qualified before the Supreme Court, and will enter upon their duties as soon as the bill to regulate and fix the terms of the Circuit Courts, now before the General Assembly, has become a law. It is a fact worthy of consideration by the repudiationists in the General Assembly, that every one of the Circuit Little against a part of the Linch London advector, the cuit Isidges now on the bench advocates the payment of the entire public debt as adjusted under the Consolidation Act.

Judge Thomas Thomson

Qualified last Friday and at once proceeded o Aiken, where he opened court on Saturday the last day of the term. The default docket was called and judgments granted and other routine business on the civil side of the court transacted. The first daty of the Judge on the original side of the coarf was an unpleasant one, that of sentencing Robert McEvoy to be hung for the killing of Col. Gregg several years ago. The Aiken correspondent of the News and Courier gives the following account of the

At 11 this morning the Sessions was convened in the town hall, which was speedily filled to its utmost. The only matter taken up was the case of Robert McEvoy, the murderer of Col. James J. Gregg, who was tried and sentenced by Judge Mahor in May, 1876, appealed to the Supremo Court in arrest of judgment and for a new trial, escaped and was retaken before argument there, and whose motion was refused a few weeks since. He was placed in the dock, and J. S. Henderson, Esq., the acting solicitor in the case, moved the Court to re-sentence him whom the remittitur of the Supreme Court. W. J. Whipper, the counsel of record, not being present, Mr. S. J. Lee with Mr. D. F. Myers, made a dilatory motion in the prisoner's behalf, praying a suspension of proceedings upon the ground (by McEvoy's affiduit) that the prisoner was not present in the Sapreme Court when its decision was announced, as he claimed the law required. After argument on this point, the Court overruled the motion, remarking that he was bound to presume regularity in the proceedings in the upper Court, and if there was any defect therein, the pricoper had his remedy in that Court. He hen addressed the prisoner substantially as

follows:
"Robert McEvoy, I could have well hoped that the first judicial duty that I' was called upon to perform would not have been one like this. The courts are very tender of human life; blood is thicker than water, and all mon feel the gentle touches of humanity. You have been brought before a court here, and you have received a fair and impartial and you have received a fair and impartial trial, and a jury of your peers have foundly our guilty of murder. Counsel, seatous ill your behalf, have carried your case to the Suffreme Court, and that court, which; in a case like this, involving life, would, through its humanity, have given you the benefit of irregularity, have affirmed the judgment of this court. larity, have affirmed the judgment of this court. They did not pronounce you guilty of murder, but they said that the proceedings of this court were not irregular and detective. I hardly know enough of the facts of your case to say what might be proper to yourself, and for the benefit of those around you. You stand now exposed to the vengeance but to the penalty of the law. You stand, as it were, with open heart before your God—face to face with your Maker. The time has passed when

against you a record which condemns you to a felon's doom, and it becomes my duty to pronounce upon you the sentence of death."

The jidge then read an order reciting all the proceedings in the case, and sentencing McEvoy to be hung on the 18th of March between the hours of 10 in the forence and the licensed dealers above mentioned, shall pay a tax of \$25; and the license with the same stollidity which has characterised him throughout. He evidently has hopes either of commutation or of escape, perhaps, but they are baseless. Justice them and shis death, and sad though a hangling always is, he will not clude our sheriff again.

The impression made by Judge Thomson bere is an exceedingly pleasant and favorable one. Of the most dignified bearing, with the stamp of refinement and gentle courtesy upon fifs than ers, he has shown himself to be one of the old school of Carolina gentlemen, while bis quiet and skilful determination of the little business which was submitted to him here, has shown us what we knew before only by his reputation, that he is an able, learned and careful lawyor, destined to a high place among the judicial worthies of our State.

Silver Wins fit the Senate.

Washington, February 16 .- The silver bill passed the Senate at 5 o'clock this morning, as amended by the Senate finance committee, by a vote of 48 to 21. It must now go to the House for its concurrence. By its provisions cilver is remonstired and made equal with gold as a legal tender. The free coinage section was stricken out:

Harris and Patterson who would have voted for the bill were paired with Hill and Butler who would have voted against it. Ransom was detained on account of illness: The following is the full text

amended bill: An Act to authorize the colouge of the Saudard silver dollar, and to restore its legal

der character, cost it enacted, dec., "hat there shall be The views of other members have been changed by other reasons no less powerful the several mints of the United changed by other reasons no less powerful the several mints of the United changed by other reasons no less powerful the several mints of the United changed their opinions of the grains troy, of standard silver as provided in the several mints of the weight of 412½ that the several mints of the United changed their opinions of the grains troy, of standard silver as provided in the devices and superscriptions provided by said act, which coins, together with all silver deliars heretofore coined by the United Cares of like weight and flowess, shall be a States of like weight and flooross, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract; and the secretary of the treasury is authorized and directed to purdinge from time to time silver bullion at the market price thereof, not less than \$2,000,000 worth per month, nor those than \$4,000,000 worth per month, and cause the same to be coined monthly, as fast as so purchased, into such dollars; and a sum sufficient to carry out the foregoing provisions is heroby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not other-wise appropriated, and any gain or seignior-age drising from the coinage shall be ac-counted for and paid into the treasury, as provided under existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage, provided that the amount of money at any one time invested in such oil money at any one time invested an estimate bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed \$5.000,000; and provided further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the payment in giver of certificates of deposit issued under the provisions of Section 254 of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. That immediately after the passage of this act the President shall invite the Go vernments of the countries composing the Latin Union, so called, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio as between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing inter-nationally the use of bi metalic money and securing fixity of relative value between these metals, such conference to be held at such place in Europe or in the United States, at such time within six months as may be mutually agreed upon by the Executives of the governments joining in the same. When ever the governments so invited, or any three of them, shall have signified their willingness to make in the same, the President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint thyce commissioners who shall attend such conference on behalf of the United States, and shall report the doings thereof to the President, who shall transmit the same to Congress. Said Commissioners shall each receive the sum of \$2,500 and their reasonable expenses, to be approved by the Secretary of State, and the amount necessary to pay such compensation and expenses it liereby appro printed out of any money in the treasury not

with the treasurer or any assistant treasure of the United States in sums not less than ten dollars, and receive therefor certificates of not less than ten dollars each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes. Coin deposited for or representing the certifi-cates shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand Said certificates shall be receivable for dustons, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are

AN ORDINANCE To Raise Supplies for the Town of Wathalla for the Year 1878, and for other Purposes.

Be it Ordained by the Intendant and Wardens of the Town of Walhalla in Council assembled and by the authority of the same, That a tax to cover the period ftom Fanuary 15th, 1878, to January 15th, 1879, for the sums and manner hereinafter named, shall be raised and paid into the Treasury of the Town of Walhalla by the first day of June noxu:

Section 1. On each one hundred dollars of assessed value of all real and personal property, the sum of fifteen cents.

Sec. 2. Five dollars a day by any itinerant trader or austioneer offering for sale within the town of Walhalla any goods, wares and merchandise at auction or otherwise; to be paid each day in advance; and every trader or auctioneer so offering for sale any goods, wares or merchandise at auction or otherwise, without having paid the above specified tax, shall be fined in the discretion of the Council each day he may so offer: Provided, The provisions of this Ordinance shall not be so construed as to apply to the ordinary dealers in grain, fruit. potatoes, tobacco, poultry, ironware, earth-

enware or other produce.

Sec. 3. On each and every keeper of livery or sale stable the sum of twenty five dollars for the year in advance. And no person or persons shall hire or let out for pay ih any manner any horse, wagon or other vehicle without paying the following tax: Each one horse and vehicle \$10; each two horses and vehicle \$15, this section

not being designed to affect draying.
Sec. 4. Dealers in liquors shall pay the following licence, to wit Each real dealer in spirituous liquors \$150; each dealer in spirituous liquors, who sells by the bottle and in quantifies of a quart and upwards, but no action was taken thereon, cither in the Senate or the House. The probability therefore is that on Monday the matter will be called up, and its discussion fixed as a in your behalf I know not, but you have (the liquor not to be drank on the premises)

oretion of the Intendant, shall be paid. kept for profit, a tax of \$25; bagatelle table \$10, and ten or nine pic alleys \$10 in advance, before license for using the same shall be granted; and any person ope-ning such establishments, without first obtaining a license for the same, shall be fined for each day they are so kept open a sum not exceeding 85.

Sec. 7. That each and every person liable to road duty, under the laws of the State, other than ministers of the Gospel, teachers of schools and students, shall work on the streets for ten days, (or pay at the rate of 80 cents per day,) under the direction of the Intendant or some one in his stead, under the same penalty as prescribed by the laws of the State for any refusal or neglect to perform said work: Provided, That any person shall be permitted to pay; on or before the first day of June, a commutation of 88.

Sec. 8. That the tax on real and personal property, as provided in Section 1, shall be paid according to the assessments, returns and valuations made for State taxes: Provided, That in every case any party shall have the right of an appeal from such assessments or valuations to the Town Council at any time before the first Wednes-

day in April next.
Sec. 9. All taxes herein levied (except such taxes, licenses and assessments as are required to be paid before entering on the business as hereinbefore mentioned,) shall be paid on or before the first day of June next; and if any person or persons shall fail, refuse or neglect payment of the taxes herein levied within the time specified, the Treasurer of the Council is hereby authorized and required to add twenty per cent. to the amount of the tax to the person thus neglecting or refusing; and if the tax and the penalty thus imposed are not paid within twenty days, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to i sue execution therefor immediately and collect the same by due process of law.

Sec. 10. Be it further ordained, That any person found drunk in the streets of the town of Walhalla, whereby the peace and good order of the town may be impaired, or the convenience of other persons interfered with, shall be held guilty of a misdemennor, and punishable at the discretion of the Council, within the limits of their authority.

Sec. 11 Be it further ordained, That all places of business or amusement must be closed on the Sabbath Day, with the exception of the Brewery Park, which may be kept open a ter 1 o'clock P M., and any violation of this ordinance shall be subject to'a penalty of \$25.

Sec. 12. Be it ordained, That any person riding or driving upon the sidewalks, or leading a horse or horses thereon, except to cross the same, or placing any obstruction thereon which will impede a free passage, shall be held guilty of a misdemennor, and be punished at the discretion of the Council. within the limits of their authority

Sec. 13. Be it ordained, That any person caught in any act of public indecency on the street shall be guilty of a misde-meanor, and be runished at the discretion of the Council, within the limits of their

authority. Sec. 14. Be it ordained, That any per son convicted of keeping a disorderly house within the incorporate limits of the town of Walhalla shall, upon conviction for each such offence, be fined a sum not less than \$25 nor more than \$50, and the owner or otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. That any holder of the coin authorized by this act may deposit the same ling, situated within said incorporate limits, who lets or sub-lets any such dwelling house or other building to any person or persons. to be used as a bawdy house or house of prostitution, shall upon conviction pay a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than 350 for every day upon which such house or building shall be so used or kept, and to be otherwise punished within the discretion

and authority of Council.
Sec. 15. Any person or persons who shall be guilty of fighting, rioting or other disorderly conduct, within the corporate limits, shall be subject to a fine or imprisonment at the discretion of the Countil, within the limits of their authority.

Sec. 16. It shall be the duty of the marshal to arrest all persons guilty of misdemeanors or lighter crimes within the corporate limits of the itown of Walhalla, by violation of the laws of the State of South Carolina, or by violation of any ordinance of the town of Washalla, and bring them before the Intendant or a Warden acting in his stead, shall linve power to pass such order in the premises as in his opinion

such order in the premises as in his opinion justiced may require, consistent with the authority of the Council, in such case provided.

Sec. 17. Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the marshal or policeman, after the arrest of any person, whose violation of any law interseres with the peace and good order of the town of Walhalla, or the conduct of the person arrested, after the arrest is made, is soot as to impair the peace and good order of the town, to closely confine such person, and to pro-duce him as hereinbefore directed, for examination or proper administration of criminal justice

may require.

Sec. 18. It shall be the duty of the marshal Sec. 18. It shall be the duty of the marshal to prevent ball playing and other antisements by a collection of boys or men in the Main Street of the town of Walhalla, and he is, to effect this, authorized to arrest all persons so engaged, and bring them before the Intendant for examination and punishment.

Sec. 19, He shall arrest all persons found throwing fire balls or shooting guns, pistols or other fire arms, (and sling shots,) in any street of the town of Walhalla, between North and South Broad Streets, and bring them before the

or the town of Walhalla, between North and South Broad Streets, and bring them before the Intendant for examination and plinishment.

Sec. 20. Any person found guilty of injuring shade, trees, by hitching horses thereto or otherwise, inside of the incorporation, shall be fined a sum not exceeding \$6, in discretion of Council.

Sec. 21! Whereas no penalty is fixed for the

violation of the provisions of any Section of this Ordinance, the punishment for such violation shall, be by fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the Council, within the limits of

Sec. 22. Resolved, That all laws enacted by the Council heretofore, not in conflict with these Ordinances, are considered in full force, and that each and every one of them shall be in full force after the publication of the same.

Done and 'ratified in Council, and the Seal of' the corporation of the said,' town of Walhalla affixed thereto;' this the 7th day of February, A. D. 1878.

3. D. VERNER,'

C. L. Rein, Clork of Council.

Chance for all!

I pleasure in stating to my friends and the o that I am Agent for the sale of the followbrands of standard fortilizers, viz:

Lureka, C) ROLINA, AD PALMETTO ACID:

1 pay to the farmer producing the greatield of cotton from one acre of land, Bi use of the EUREKA, \$5.
By use of the CAROLINA, \$5.
By use of the ACID, \$5, purchased from

from

An the farmer producing the greatest yield otten by the use of one Tun of any. of theore camed Fertilizers, I will pay.

\$10; to the farmer producing the FIRST BALLE NEW COTTON for 1878, I will pay a mium of \$5, making in all

Fi Dollars in Cash Premiums, which Il yay to the successful competitors,

I wistate that I am still paying the highes ASH PRICES FOR COTTON; and amased to say that I will open the comingson with renewed energy and in-creased cilities for handling Cotton and Fertiliz to the greatest advantage to the planter. Vith the request that you consult me before rehasing Fertilizers, I am re-spectful.

JOIN C. CARY. Seneca City, S. C. 14-3m

WIOLESALE PRIE CURRENT TO-DAY.

40.00 COUNDS BACON, at 61 cents. 2,000 unds choice Leaf Lard, at 10 c. 1,000 unds choice Sugar Cured Hams,

113 cents.
20 reels Sugar, at 9@10 lo.
10 reels choice New Orleans Syrup,
55 cents per gallon.
20 reels, Eastern Early Rose, Pink,
e Pecrless Potaloes, at \$1.60 r bushel. 10 ks Coffee, at 163@2210. \$ 1b.

A full line everything that a Farmer may need, at price hich defy competition.

We are Age for the sale of

The Navsa Guano, John Mer-

ryman amoniated Dissolved Bone an Wilcox, Gibbs & Co.'s Manipuled Guano,

Which we arffering to Planters in exchange or Cotton, on eral terms. Save money igiving us a call.

M. W. OLEMAN & CO., Seneca City, S. C. 14-3m Feb 21, 1878

STOND GUANO. SOLUBLIPACIFIC GUANO. WILCOX, GIBB & CO.'S MANIPULATED' QUANO,

-AND-ACID 'HOSPHATE.

HAVING acuted the agency for the above highrade FERTILIZERS, I am prepared to fuish them to planters on easy terms, with atton option, at 15 cents.

W. A. STROTHER. Feb 1, 1878

NCITCE.

THE co-partnehip existing between T. HARPER & 5 is mutually dissolved. The books and not are still in their hatids, and they insist we everybody willo owe them, even if the about be ever so small, to come and pay someting and help their to pay their own indiedness. None like to see or be seed. The heid this notice, and save further processe and cost. Having closed business the delling-bouse, store room, processy and shod she are to root for the regrodery and shod sho are to rent for the remainder of this year The stand for business is good and conviently situated. For particulars, address at Seneca City. Ocone County, S. C. F. HARPER & SON, Feb. 21, 1878

NOTICE.

A LL persons havis demands against the Estate of Wm. Jorbin, deceased, will, present them to thundersigned properly attested, and all penns indebted to said Estate will come forwed and make prompt payment. My post ace is Chechee, S. C. W. F. CORIN, Administrator, Feb. 21, 1878

ASSIGNE'S SALE.

D'Y virtue of the power vested in me as assignee of a mortgan of personalty, given
by Joseph Moore to S. J. Poole, dated 14th day,
of June, 1876; I will so, to the highest bidder,
at public outcry, before he Court House door in
Walhalla, S. C., on MVDAY, the 4th day, of
March next, between to legal hours of sale,
one certain BAY MAE, described in said
mortgage, the property f, said Joseph Moore.
Sold for the satisfaction t said mortgage.

TERMS CASH.

S. P. DENDY,
Assignee.

Fet 18, 1878

Administrator's Sale.

BY leave of the Pronte Court for Oconee, County, I will sell t the highest bidder, at public outery, on TUEDAY, the 12th day of March next, at the lat residence of William. Corbin, deceased, the Pesonal Property belonging to the estate of said leediged, as follows:

2 head of Horsos,
16 head of Cattle,
18 head of Skeep,

head of Hogs,

Buggy and Harnes, 1 Wagon, Lot Blacksmith Tols,

About 75 Bushelsof Corn. A lot of Fodder and Shucks, Farm Tools.

Household and Kitchen Furniture and

WM' P CORBIN. Administrator. 14-26

Feb 21, 1878