

TERMS: For subscription, \$1.50 per 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 admissible, and Announcements of Candidates will be charged for as advertisements. Job Printing neatly and cheaply executed. Necessity compels us to adhere strictly to the requirements of Cash Payments.

Editorial Correspondence.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 6th, 1879. DEAR COURIER: I arrived in Charleston on Thursday night about 12 o'clock, jaded, sleepy and not a little vexed at being delayed. Up to within ten miles of Charleston we got along about on time, but in passing a train on the siding at the ten mile pump, an up engine struck ours, either from the too great length of the train or from a failure to move far enough on the siding, crippling both. From that point to Charleston we progressed at a snail's pace, being about three hours, with two crippled engines, in going ten miles. On reaching the city we went to the house of Mrs. Anderson, No. 152 Meeting Street, one block above the Pavilion Hotel, and found it to be a quiet and pleasant stopping place for rest as well as for table comforts. Nearly every house in the city was full, and a friend of ours informed us that he went to the Waverly House, the Pavilion Hotel and several boarding houses that night, and finally quartered at the Charleston Hotel, which was also crowded. It was with difficulty we could scrouge in, as the gathering here is unusually large. We are satisfied we have never before known so many to come from the up country as on this excursion, and we were more or less crowded from the time we left Walhalla.

On Friday morning we visited King Street and looked at the retail stocks of several large firms. Though goods have advanced, they can be bought here by retail lower than in Greenville or any up country market, as the competition is very great and profit margins low. As I came for pleasure and not for speculation, I did not invest.

In the afternoon I visited the Museum of the Medical College in company with the Messrs. Stribling and others and found it to be the largest collection of minerals, fossils, birds and animals of all kinds I ever saw. It certainly surpasses any menagerie in point of interest and information in natural history, as life representations of the lion, tiger, leopard, jaguar and nearly all other animals are in the collection, with a car load of birds from every country and climate, alligators, sharks, devil fish, turtles and every species of sea monsters and sea growth. The collection of minerals is also large. Here can be seen also skeletons of animals and fish of many kinds. The building is large and any person could spend a half day pleasantly and profitably in the museum, but having but little time we passed rapidly through the various rooms.

At night we visited the Industrial Exhibition and found it to contain in every room many interesting things. In the art hall was a large collection of paintings, drawings and sketches, and in the ladies' department was such a variety of needle work, such as table covers, embroidered rugs, sacques, shawls, &c., with wax flowers and all kinds of fancy work as would attract the interest of ladies for hours, but being neither an artist nor fancy man, we could easily satisfy ourselves with a brief inspection. The machinery room, with its engines and saws and a great variety of agricultural instruments, and also the stove room, attracted our attention most. We also found here a large collection of fossils and several of the largest specimens of sharks we had ever seen, and also books, stationery, cutlery, jewelry, sewing machines, &c. A person could see almost anything he wanted in the way of machinery, art, &c. A steam engine, made of glass, attracted a great deal of attention, but the crowd about it was so large that I could only see its movements from a distance. The exhibition on Friday night was largely attended, every room being too much crowded for proper comfort and observation.

SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.

On Saturday, in company with Messrs. Stribling, McCary, Gibson, Shelor and several ladies I visited Sullivan's Island, but passed only one hour there, as I had to return by the 12 o'clock boat or remain until five o'clock in the evening. It looked natural to me, only the old fort was closed, no flag flying and few, if any, cannon mounted. The island has again been built up and presents the appearance of a large town, with its street railway, fine residences, &c. I desired to remain there longer and visit the upper end of the island, where our company once camped, but our friends found more of interest in the city and I returned with them. On the way going and returning the boat touches at Mount Pleasant, which appears to be a beautiful town. Nearly all our crowd came back with a pocket full of shells. Near Fort Moultrie and in the rear of it is the grave of the Indian chieftain, Ooocela, marked by a marble slab. I have both sad and pleasant recollections of Sullivan's Island. In the early part of the war Orr's Regiment was drilled there, and our days were spent pleasantly with brothers and friends, in preparing hopefully for what proved to be a lost cause. This is not so sad as to remember the many gallant sons of our country who wore with us on the island, and whose bones now lie bleaching in the soil of Virginia. In one sense they died in vain, but they died nobly, and for a cause we then believed right, and in theory still so believe, though superior power has decreed otherwise. On the way to the island our party had a fine view of the harbor and shipping, and I often regretted some of my little fellows were not along to see the vessels, with their sails in every direction, with here and there a steamer plowing the water. The wind was blowing a stiff breeze, but there a great many small boats sailing about in the harbor. As we

were returning we passed a school of porpoises playing, and could see plainly their head and hump back as they tumbled along. White ducks, sea gulls, cranes, &c., could be seen in large numbers.

On reaching the city we determined to take a look at the shipping, and after worming our way through piles of cotton, we for the first time went on board a large Spanish cargo vessel, and wore shown all over it. It was called the Nuevo Ponce, and cost us two wore told, twenty thousand pounds, being supplied with both engine and a full spread of sails. It was loading with cotton for Liverpool and proposed to carry two thousand seven hundred bales. The crew numbered forty-three and the officer who showed us around was very kind, taking us into every part of the vessel. The engine and every piece of metal about the vessel wore thoroughly polished, and the wood freshly painted. The cabin of the captain was a perfect paradise in point of neatness and elegance of furniture, and in an adjoining room were wines, liquors, &c., with a good stock of medicines. The vessel was from Havana and we were informed that on a three months cruise it had realized fifty-five thousand dollars, though this was unusual. I never before felt like venturing to trouble officers of vessels without some person who knew them to go along, but these Spaniards certainly spared no pains to give us a full view of the entire vessel. After going over this vessel we proceeded to visit the Koha, a German vessel from Bremen, and said to be the largest that has been in this harbor for many years. It was originally a passenger vessel, but it is now converted into a cargo vessel. It is three hundred and twenty-five feet long and thirty-eight feet broad, being supplied with means of telegraphing from the centre to the prow and stern, so that proper orders in time of storms may be given by an index finger on a dial plate. It is finished in better style than the Spanish vessel, the wheel house and every part of the deck machinery being protected. It was engaged in loading while we were there and expected to carry out six thousand bales of cotton. Its crew numbered eighty three. The mate informed us that it consumed about thirty tons of coal per day. It proposed to sail from Charleston via Baltimore, to Gibraltar for coaling and thence to Subatopol and then by various points to Buenos Ayres, in South America. When we first went on board we found we could not speak so well of the German officers as of the Spanish, but after a short time one of the mates, we understood, met us, a portly, jolly fellow, and by his courtesy and good humor won all our party's best wishes. He showed us everywhere and everything, including the cabins, dining room, sailors' quarters, bakery and kitchen proper. When he opened the cook room he informed us that he regarded that the most important room in the vessel and without it he would get sick soon. He was as full of jokes as our Walhalla king and made everybody about him feel agreeable. Both these vessels were iron steamers, and appeared to have strength enough to withstand any storm. We then went in search of the steamer St. John, which runs to Florida, and being a passenger boat, is said to be the finest that visits Charleston, but it was not in the harbor.

During the day we visited and were shown through the United States Custom House, which cost two million seven hundred thousand dollars. According to the original design it was to cost four and a half million dollars. The floors are all of marble with granite steps and columns in front and rear, and contains a large number of offices, all furnished in splendid style. We also visited two cotton presses, for compressing bales for shipment, but neither were in operation. We also visited the telegraph office and saw the improvements, the telephone, talked with a person a mile off, got a reply, &c. This is a wonderful invention and from the number of wires it seems to be connected with all the leading business houses of the city; as also with a number of private residences.

There seems to be a large amount of cotton in Charleston and business appears lively, though I hear the cotton receipts this fall have fallen off nearly forty thousand bales. I have seen more and enjoyed myself more this trip than ever before in this city, but I must cut off this hurried letter here in order to get it off.

There is a great deal of feeling here over the municipal election. It comes off next Tuesday. The friends of Courtenay appear sanguine of success. W. C. K.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on the 2d instant, Col. Livingston introduced a bill to amend the Charter of the town of Seneca City.

A long discussion ensued between Messrs. Crittenden, Maxwell, Collins, Gary and others, on the resolutions looking to an investigation of the treatment of convicts on the Greenwood and Augusta railroad. No vote was reached.

In the House, Mr. Beasley introduced a bill imposing a tax and prescribing the mode of collecting the same on the privilege of selling wine, alcohol and malt liquors within the limits of the State.

Mr. Beard introduced a bill to exempt from taxation certain lots of land being in the incorporate limits of the town of Walhalla, in the County of Oconee.

A bill to prohibit the sale of liquors, &c., in the town of Groer, in Greenville County, after discussion, was passed.

Bill to repeal an act entitled "An act to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within one mile of any church, school house or college within the State," approved March 18, 1878, so far as it refers to the county of Georgetown was taken up.

Mr. Clarkson moved to amend by inserting Richland after Georgetown.

A general debate followed, in which a large majority took the ground that if the citizens of Georgetown desired exemption from the provisions of the law, it was right and just that the bill should be passed; especially when the Senator and Representatives were unanimous in their desire for its passage. It was a question of local concern and no objection should be raised by those not interested.

Mr. Haskel urged the amendment excepting Richland from the provisions of the bill. The law is special legislation, and to that end is pernicious. The repeal of the law has

worked well in other counties, and if in other counties, the repeal will work well in Richland and Georgetown. There should not be a rule for one which is not the rule for another. We have tried the law and now call for its repeal as to Richland.

Mr. Cooke expressed his most profound gratification at seeing so many in favor of according to the wishes of the Georgetown and Richland delegations. He would vote for the bill because the Representatives from Richland and Georgetown favored it, as they best know what local legislation was desired by their counties.

The amendment was then adopted, and after a vote to strike out the enacting clause of year 22, says 81, the bill was passed to a third reading.

A bill for the further protection of religious meetings, which had been introduced by Mr. Murray was taken up.

Mr. Murray cited the outrage perpetrated upon a camp meeting at Sandy Springs last summer in support of his bill, and said that the object was to prevent excursion trains from being run to any religious meeting against the wish of the meeting. Several provisions of the bill as to the sale of refreshments at such meetings were stricken out on motion of Mr. Murray.

Mr. Gaillard opposed the bill as one intending to reach a special matter, which is not likely to arise again. A measure of this kind illegally interferes with railroad traffic, and it is unwise, impracticable and unjust.

Mr. Callison—it is an outrage to pass such a measure.

Mr. Bradley—These people don't seem to understand their business. They are now trading on forbidden ground. Have you the sense of moral responsibility to properly understand this question? This law is to prevent a violation of the Sabbath. The speaker then recited the fourth commandment, and thanked God that there were men here who had the fortitude to get up and say to the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, thus far shalt thou come and no further. He hoped the trains would be stopped.

Mr. Johnston thought that the measure before the House was calculated to injure the cause of morality by preventing the citizens of the State from attending these meetings for religious instruction and moral training. The advocacy of the bill is itself a blow at morality. Because a few parties did attend a religious meeting and behave outrageously, that is no reason why the other people of the State should be kept from religious meetings by law. The motive is just, but the measure is unwise. It strikes an unwarranted blow at the legitimate traffic of the railroads.

Mr. Gaillard moved to strike out the enacting clause, and the yeas and nays were ordered. Yeas 65, nays 37.

In the Senate, on the 2d instant, a bill to create a Bureau of Agriculture was introduced. Also, bill to revise the Statute laws of the State.

Mr. McCall introduced a bill to regulate the classification of cotton conveyed by railroads and other public carriers.

In the House, a resolution was passed, looking to re-districting the State into Congressional districts.

Mr. McGowan, from the Judiciary Committee, made a favorable report on a concurrent resolution to appoint a special committee to examine the Constitution of the State of South Carolina. The report was adopted, the resolution agreed to, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The special order being a bill to prevent and punish the inter-marriage of races, was taken up, and discussed by Messrs. Dargan, Cooke, Massey, Johnstone, Kennedy, Murray and Hemphill. The House refused to strike out the enacting clause of the bill by a vote of 22 to 87.

A bill to provide artificial legs for all citizens of the State who lost their legs during the military service in the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865 was ordered to be laid on the table.

In the House, December 4, the Committee on Agriculture recommended the extension of the stock law to all the counties the delegates from which desired it.

The bill to prevent the carrying of concealed weapons was discussed by Messrs. Britton, Dargan, Earle, Miller, Seggers and Hamer. Laid over.

The bill to prevent and punish the inter-marriage of races passed its third reading.

The bill to pension citizens of South Carolina disabled in the service of the Confederate States was taken up and discussed by Messrs. Murray and Moody and laid over.

In the Senate, Mr. Bradley, without previous notice, introduced the following concurrent resolution, which by unanimous consent was immediately considered and adopted: Whereas, in the several counties of the State it has been impracticable to collect the taxes within the time allowed by law, and numbers of the taxpayers who attempted to pay in due season were unable to do so; and whereas, the 15 per cent. penalty has attached under the law to all parties delinquent; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of South Carolina, the House of Representatives concurring, That the Comptroller General be and is hereby requested and authorized to extend the time for the collection of taxes without the 15 per cent. penalty in the various counties of the State for fifteen days from the passage of this resolution, and that he be authorized to abate the penalty of 15 per cent. that has accrued and has been so paid, and that he have the same refunded to the parties who have paid the same.

In the House, December 5, the Committee on Railroads reported unfavorably on a bill to facilitate the completion of the Blue Ridge Railroad.

A bill to give liens on personal property to executions was discussed by Messrs. Hutson, Miles and Callison and then laid on the table.

In the Senate, the concurrent resolution of re-districting the State into Congressional Districts was made the special order for tomorrow.

A communication was laid upon the Senators' desks from the regents of the Lunatic Asylum, setting forth the necessity for increased accommodations and asking for an appropriation of \$20,000.

A bill passed both houses giving Oconee a Master in Equity.

COLUMBIA, December 7.—The Judiciary Committee will report tomorrow that the Chief Justiceship of this State must be filled by the present General Assembly, as the time for which Judge Willard was elected will expire next year. Judge Melver will, in all probability, be elected Chief Justice. Gen. McGowan's chances are now considered best for one of the vacancies on the Supreme Bench which will then exist, while it is said that the nomination by the Charleston delegation of a strong man, Judge Praslosky for instance, for the second vacancy, would meet with general support.

The bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Scarborough relative to a change in the mode of the assessment of property for taxation, is considered of great importance.

The bill to extend the time for the redemption of forfeited lands and to provide for the sale of such forfeited lands as shall not be redeemed under the provisions of this act, and substitute ("A bill to extend the time for the redemption of forfeited lands," came up. After discussion by Messrs. Earle, Trickett, Johnstone, Haskel, Walker, Murray and others, the substitution was amended and passed.

In the House, the bill to provide for the establishment of new school districts in the several cities, towns and incorporated villages of the State, and to authorize the levy and collection of special taxes, came up. Messrs. Kennedy, Broom, Cooke, and Gaillard discussed the measure fully, when it was laid over.

SYNOUD OF SOUTH CAROLINA. Editors, Keowee Courier.—The Synod (Presbyterian) of South Carolina met in the thriving little town of Rock Hill, situated in York County, on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, on the 26th of November and continued in session till the 29th.

The Synod is that church court which is higher than the Presbytery and lower than the General Assembly, the supreme court of the church. The Synod of South Carolina includes in its jurisdiction the whole State, being made up of the ministers and churches of the five Presbyteries, into which the State is divided.

The present Synod was quite a respectable body, there being in attendance about one hundred delegates from all portions of the State, and for intelligence and piety could not be surpassed by any similar body of men that ever assembled in solemn convocation. Whilst we regard one hundred delegates as a very fair representation, yet it is quite small in comparison to the number which would compose the Synod if all entitled to a seat in Synod had been present, for then the number would have swelled to about three hundred delegates.

The statistical reports from the various Presbyteries revealed the fact that God is greatly blessing Presbyterianism, there being scarcely a report which did not inform the Synod of new churches being organized, petitions for other organizations, or the successful efforts of the Presbyterians in stretching their boundary lines and occupying more ground. One Presbytery had grown so large as to necessitate its division into two, and each bids fair soon to acquire the strength and efficiency of the original. This progress of Presbyterianism is not confined to the Synod of South Carolina, for during the past year not only have two Presbyteries sprung into existence, but two Synods have been discussing the propriety of division on account of their unwieldy size. Nor is this all, for statistics show that the Southern Presbyterian Church has almost doubled itself in ministers, churches and members during the last ten years.

During the past year alone about ten thousand members were received into its fold. Whilst it is quite small compared with the great Northern Presbyterian Church, still its influence and rank in the Pan-Presbyterian Council (which has a constituency of eight millions of members) are by no means the least among the thousands of Presbyteries Israel.

Probably the ablest report ever brought to the attention of Synod was the report of the committee, through Dr. Girardeau, on the office of the "Deacon." Two years ago at the Synod in Columbia this committee on deaconate was appointed. Its first report was made to Synod last year in session at Spartanburg. This was its second report, and its third and last will be made one year hence at the Synod which will assemble in Sumter. A careful study of the Bible reveals the fact that each New Testament church had two sets of officers, the first called elders (and sometimes bishops) were the spiritual officers, the teachers and rulers of the church; the other set called deacons were appointed to manage the temporal affairs of the church. The researches of the learned Dr. Throwell contributed much to crystallize the thought and doctrine of the church as to the function and duties of the elder, and now the task seems to devolve on his eminent disciple, Dr. J. L. Girardeau, of elucidating the subject of the deacon's office. These papers of Dr. Girardeau, when finished, though published in the Southern Presbyterian Review, from time to time, will probably be published in a more permanent form, and one copy ought to be in the hands of every deacon of the church.

The Theological Seminary at Columbia occupied (as it always does) much of the attention and care of the Synod. Its endowment has been from time to time swept away, till it is now financially much embarrassed. Some fears are entertained in some quarters that it may be compelled to suspend for a time, but it did not appear to most of the Synod as being in a much worse condition than it has been for years. Its endowment has not supported it for many years, and it has been dependent upon the gifts of God's people, which after all is its best, safest and most reliable endowment. An institution that has given to the church more than five hundred ministers surely cannot perish so long as a small gift from each church will enable it to continue its blessed work. The Synod therefore determined to do what it has been doing for years, to appeal to the various churches to send in their gifts to sustain this noble institution. A plan is being operated to re-endow this Seminary, and the funds are to be invested in such a way as to secure them against another crisis, such as swept away its former endowment. Its funds are to be secured hereafter, not by personal security as formerly, but by collaterals, mortgages, &c. Notwithstanding its present distress the opinion was publicly expressed by many that this institution will yet be the pride of the church.

"Worldly amusements" again came up for a full share of the discussion and thought of Synod. Scarcely a church court ever assembles now without being vexed with that same question. There seems to exist a division of sentiment in regard to the action of the last General Assembly on the subject of worldly amusements.

Therefore a proposition was introduced in Synod asking the next Assembly to modify its last deliverance in such a way that its language cannot be capable of misconception. After much debate this proposition was adopted. This course was rendered necessary from the fact that newspapers proclaimed that the Assembly had sanctioned dancing, &c. This is a wilful misrepresentation of the Assembly's action. The Assembly has condemned dancing time and again. There is therefore no difference of opinion as to this evil, nor is there any difference of opinion in regard to the power of the church to discipline its member for this sin. The only question is as to the extent of discipline, some claiming that it calls for extreme action, even to the excommunicating of offenders, whilst most are in favor of milder treatment, such as admonition and entreaty. When therefore the world pretends to misconstrue this difference of opinion about the extent of discipline into a sanctioning of the evil, all we say is, that the world is not such a fool as it pretends to be. Such misrepresentation is wilful and intended to quiet the stinging conscience. What would be thought of a patient who should conclude, because his physicians were not agreed as to the treatment of his case, that therefore he was not ill! The Assembly in answer to this request to modify its deliverance and speak so as to be incapable of misconception, will either re-affirm its former deliverance that the thing is sin or point to them as expressing its judgment and instruct the different church courts to treat each case as that particular case requires. Whether such action will again be misrepresented depends upon the power of the world to misconstrue or its persistent determination to interpret to suit its own purpose.

A detailed account of other matters acted upon by Synod would too much protract this account, which is already longer than was intended. M.

Memphis is taking steps to prevent a return of the yellow fever, and among other measures it is more than probable that a sewer system, to cost not over \$225,000, and to be capable of performing all the necessary service, will be agreed upon.

A Large Fire in Greenville. GREENVILLE, December 7.—A disastrous and shocking fire occurred here this morning, resulting in the destruction of the Academy of Music, recently completed, the drug stock of Sloan & Brothers, the stock of Sloan, Lee & Taylor, and other valuable property contained in the building, and the three stores underneath it. F. W. Poe & Co., clothiers, saved all their stock except many goods that were stolen in removing.

The fire broke out in one of the cellars about 3 o'clock, and burst with wild fury, but the superhuman efforts of the fire department kept it confined to the one building. Mr. W. E. Speir, the manager, and his family, occupying rooms in the rear, narrowly escaped, losing everything.

As far as can be ascertained, the losses are as follows: Building and furniture, owned by Cagle & Co., \$35,000; insurance \$18,000. Sloan, Lee & Taylor, stock, \$8,000; insurance \$5,500. Sloan Bros., stock, \$7,000; insurance \$3,000. F. W. Poe & Co., damages about \$500; fully insured. W. E. Speir, furniture, &c., \$1,000; no insurance.

Parties occupying adjoining stores suffered much loss by the water and removal of goods. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Municipal Election in Charleston. CHARLESTON, December 9.—The municipal election to-day was quiet and orderly. The contest was a triangular one, between Courtenay, regular Democrat; Sale, who also claimed to be a regular Democrat, and Gayer, independent Democrat. The last named was generally supported by the Republican leaders. The colored vote was divided between the three candidates, Courtenay receiving the largest portion of it, including the "longshoremans, who supported him in a body. Returns to night indicate that Courtenay is elected, and his friends claim for him 1,000 majority over the combined vote of Sale and Gayer. The new city administration is elected for the term of four years.

New Advertisements. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Oconee County. By Richard Lewis, Esq., Judge of Probate. WHEREAS, Mrs. Harriet A. Bryce has made it suit to me to grant her Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of Alex. Bryce, Jr., deceased—

These are therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Alex. Bryce, Jr., deceased, that they be, and appear, before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Walhalla, S. C., on Saturday, 27th of December, instant, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 10th day of December, Anno Domini 1879. RICHARD LEWIS, Judge of Probate of Oconee County. Dec 11, 1879. 4-2t

By virtue of an execution to me directed I will sell, on MONDAY, sale day in January, 1880, at the Court House door in Walhalla, S. C., the following described property, to wit: B. L. Lowery's interest in one Tract of Land, situate in Oconee County, on Keowee River, adjoining lands of John T. Liddle, James Duld and others, containing 314 acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of B. L. Lowery at the suit of Robert Dossitt. Terms cash, purchaser to pay extra for titles.

J. H. ROBINS, Sheriff Oconee County. Dec 11, 1879. 4-4t

State of South Carolina. Oconee County. By Richard Lewis, Esq., Judge of Probate. WHEREAS, Mrs. Catharine Bulwinkel has made it suit to me to grant her Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of Nicholas G. Bulwinkel, deceased—

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Nicholas G. Bulwinkel, dec'd, that they be, and appear, before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Walhalla, S. C., on Saturday, 27th of December, instant, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 10th day of December, Anno Domini 1879. RICHARD LEWIS, Judge of Probate of Oconee County. Dec 11, 1879. 4-2t

By virtue of an execution to me directed I will sell, on MONDAY, sale day in January, 1880, at the Court House door in Walhalla, S. C., the following described property, to wit: B. L. Lowery's interest in one Tract of Land, situate in Oconee County, on Keowee River, adjoining lands of John T. Liddle, James Duld and others, containing 314 acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of B. L. Lowery at the suit of Robert Dossitt. Terms cash, purchaser to pay extra for titles.

J. H. ROBINS, Sheriff Oconee County. Dec 11, 1879. 4-4t

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

By virtue of the power and authority conferred on me by a deed of assignment for the benefit of his accepting creditors, executed and delivered by Wesley Pitchford, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1879, and recorded in the Clerk's Office, Oconee County, S. C., Memo Conveyance, Book "F," pages 343-4, and certified the 16th day of February, 1879, I will sell to the highest bidder, at public outcry, before the Court House door in Walhalla, S. C., between the legal hours of sale, on Monday, the 6th day of January, A. D. 1880, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain Piece, Parcel or Lot of Land, with the building, thereon, situate, lying and being in the town of Walhalla, County and State aforesaid, fronting on the cross street leading from Main Street to Dr. L. B. Johnson's residence, being on the North side of South Broad street, adjoining lands of Jacob Schroder and Wesley Pitchford, containing one-half acre, more or less.

And also two other unimproved lots in the said town of Walhalla, adjoining lands of John Kaufmann, J. W. Keith and David White, each containing one acre, more or less, the same, to be sold separately.

TERMS—CASH; purchaser to pay extra for titles. S. P. DENNY, Assignee. December 11 1879 4-4

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

By virtue of the power and authority conferred by Morgan Harbin, in a mortgage executed on the 29th day of January, 1877, recorded in Book C, Pages, 234 to 236, Oconee County, the undersigned will sell at Walhalla on sale day in JANUARY NEXT, all that

TRACT OF LAND, CONTAINING 324 ACRES, in Oconee County, in said State, on the East side of Big Beaverdam Creek, adjoining lands of O. H. P. Fant and others.

Terms of Sale. One-third cash, remaining two thirds on a credit of twelve months with interest from day of sale, secured by a mortgage of the premises. THE STATE SAVINGS AND INSURANCE BANK OF ANDERSON, S. C., Mortgagee. Dec 11, 1879. 4-4t

1880. HARPER'S WEEKLY. ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind. The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS. Harper's Magazine, One Year, \$ 4 00 Harper's Weekly, " " 4 00 Harper's Bazar, " " 4 00 The Three above named publications One Year, 10 00 Any Two above named, one year, 7 00 Harper's Young People, One Year, 1 50 Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid or by express, free of expense, (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume) for \$7 each. A complete set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5.25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser. Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1 each.

Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers, Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, New York. December 11, 1879 4-

1880. Harper's Magazine. ILLUSTRATED.

"Studying the subject objectively and from the educational point of view—seeking to provide that which, taken altogether, will be of the most service to the largest number—I long ago concluded that if I could have but one work for a public library, I would select a complete set of HARPER'S MONTHLY." —Charles Francis Adams, Jr.

Its contents are contributed by the most eminent authors and artists of Europe and America, while the long experience of its publishers has made them thoroughly conversant with the desires of the public, which they will spare no effort to gratify.

The Volumes of the MAGAZINE begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS. Harper's Magazine, One Year, \$ 4 00 Harper's Weekly, " " 4 00 Harper's Bazar, " " 4 00 The Three above named publications One Year, 10 00 Any Two above named, one year, 7 00 Harper's Young People, One Year, 1 50 Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

A Complete Set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, comprising 50 Volumes, in neat cloth binding will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, on receipt of \$25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, \$3. Cloth cases, for binding, 38 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers, Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, New York. December 11, 1879 4-