The True Lien Law. An Acr to secure landlords and persons making

advances. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General As-sembly, and by the authority of the same, That an act entitled "An act to amend sections 56 and 57, chapter 120 of the revised statutes, relative to liens on crops, approved June 8, 1877, be and

the same is hereby repeated.

SEC. 2. If any person or persons shall any advance or advances, either in money or supplies, to any person or persons who are employed or about to engage in the cultivation of the soil, the person or persons so making such advance or advances shall be entitled to a lien on the crop which may be made during the year upon the land in the cultivation of which the advances so made have been expended, in preference of all other lieus existing or othervise, to the extent of such advance or advances: Provided, An agreement in writing shall be entered into before such advance is made, to this effect, in which shall be specified the amount advanced, or in which a limit shall be fixed beyond which the advances, if made, from time to time, during the year shall go.

Sec. 3. If any person making such advances shall make an affidavit before the clerk of the court of the County in which such crop is, that the person to whom such advances have been made is about to sell or dispose of his crop, or in any other way is about to defeat the lien hereinbefore provided for, accompanied with a statement of the amount then due, it shall be lawful

for him to issue his was requiring them to seize the said crop, and after due notice, sell the same for cash and pay over the net proceeds thereof or so much thereof as may be necessary, in extinguishment of the amount then due: Provided, however, That if the person to whom such advances have been made shall within thirty days after such sale has been made give notice writing to the sheriff, accompanied with an affidavit to this effect, that the amount claimed is not justly due, that it then shall be the duty of the said Sheriff to hold the proceeds of such sale subject to the decision of the court, upon an issue which shall be made up and set down for trial at the next succeeding term of the Court of Common Pleas for the county in which the person to whom such advances have been made resides, in which the person who makes such advances shall be the actor.

Sec. 4. That the above sections shall be subjected to the provisions of the fillowing sections

of this act.
Sec. 5. That each landlord leasing lands for agricultural purposes shall have a prior and preferred lien for rent to the extent of one-third of all crops reised on his lands, and cuforcible same manner as lieus for advances, which said lien for rent shall be valid without recor-

ding or filing.
SEC. 6. That every lien for advances and for rent, when the agreement is for more than onethird of the crop, shall be fited in the office of the Register of Mesne Conveyance for the county in which the lienor resides, within thirty days from the date of the lien, and said lien for rent over one-third of the crop shall thereby be made valid; and he shall keep an index of all such liens so filed, for each of which he shall receive fifteen cents from the party filing the same, and this shall be a sufficient record of the same.

That the first and third sections of this act shall be and remain of force for one year from the ratification therereof.

GOV. HAMPTON'S TRADUCERS,-Columbia, Friday night, March 1 .- The debate on the Public Debt question to-day was somewhat more lively than hitherto, but there is no intimation as yet when the vote will be reached. The feeling in favor of standing by the Consolidation Act and the pledges of the Democratic party steadily gains ground. I know of three members of the House, whose views were heretofore claimed as doubtful, who to-day declared their intention of supporting the act. It is certain that, whatever strength the opponents of the Consolidation settlement had, or may still have, is weakened by the extreme position taken by the leaders on that side, and by their outspoken denunciation of Governor Hampton for being brave enough to stand by his pledges. I have heard expressions from members of the House which, if reported, would shock beyond measure the public sense of what is due to the great leader in the campaign by which South Carolina was redeemed. I have beard men denounce Governor Hampton as a would be dictator, who but for his untiring efforts and sacrifices, would not now be enjoying the right of freemen, much less of legislators. But this class of men, for tunately for the State, form but a small minority, and their utterances meet with as little sympathy from the majority as from the mass of instituents whom they misrepresent. nunciations of the Governor in the House have. so far, been confined to private conversations; but the sentiments of the leaders of the move ment are well enough known to drive away from them many who might support the report of the Commission on the narrow ground of a supposed economy. Their eyes, however, have now been opened, and they see that the reopening of the Consolidation settlement means the over throw of Hampton and the probable defeat of the Democratic party in the next campaign. Gen. Gary holds the unenviable position of mouth-piece for this faction in the Senate, and to-day delivered a speech in which a foul attack was made upon the Governor. He declared, in substance, that Hampton had violated the obligations of the office of Governor by trying to lob by his measures through the Legislature, by the use of his personal influence, and had thus established a precedent never before descended to by any Governor of South Carolina. The ver-dict of the grateful people of the State, as between Governor Hampton and the senator who has chosen to arraign him in so shamful and ungenerous a style, is a foregone confusion.

Peace not Certain Yet.

The Dodge for a Russo-Turkish Alliance. Only a River Intervenes—England's Warlike Preparations—The Conference Project a Failure. Loxbox, February 28 .- A dispatch from Pera

says: "The pretended struggle over peace conditions is merely a cloak for Russo-Turkish alliance. Russia will eventually arrange protec-

torates over Turkey."

The lines of the two armies at Sanstefara are only separated by a small river. Officers and men fraternize. The situation is not regarded in London as improving. England has ordered the manufacture of eight hundred torpedoes.— Warlike preparations are causing great excite ment ; in some quarters war is considered inev itable, unless Russia modifies her demands. The situation in Berlin and Vienna also, is viewed as critical. It is believed the Conference project has failed.

LONDON, February 28 .- The Government has announced in Parliament this afternoon that the condition in the East at present was one of suspended hostilities. Government hoped that war was ended, but it was possible that hostili-ties might be renewed. Sir Stafford Northcote said the terms of peace were unknown to the English Government, but if they proved to be injurious to England, the Government would take proper steps to protect its rights.

The members are anxious to have the "codify ers' step to the front and make themselves known. Only 37 have reported thus far, and it is impossible to proceed to business with less than a hundred.—Register.

The Edleckly Ulnion Times

R. M. STOKES, Editor. UNION, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1878. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. \$2.00 1 Copy, one year, IN ADVANCE 2 Copies one year, " " 5 " " " " " 15.00 One square or one inch, arst insertic

ising for six months or by the year.

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Fresh Fish.

Don't forget that W. R. Davis has the finest fresh Shad and other fish every Tuesday and Saturday morning. The Cutton Market. The receipts have fallen off considerably the

past week. Only 50 bales have been sold in this market, at somewhat lower prices. We quote 71693.

Terrible Storm in Pickens.

The Keowee Courier tells of a destructive storm of wind, hail, rain, thunder and lightning, which visited portions of that County on the 27th ult. It blew down residences, kitchens, stables, barns, corn cribs, fences, and made sad havoc with almost everything else in its track.

We call the attention of our readers to the Lien Law which we publish this week. It is the law as it passed the legislature. The law we published last week we cut from the Spartanburg Herald, which is edited by the Clerk of the Senate, and we supposed if any one knew what law had been passed he was the man. No doubt those having charge of the paper while he is attending to the duties of his office, in Columbia, inserted the bill that was first introduced in the Legislature, and not the law as it was finally

A Colored Girl Badly Burned.

On Sunday morning last, as a colored girl in this town, named Carrie Anderson, aged about 16, was sitting in front of the fire, reading, her clothes caught fire from a spark. She became frightened, rushed from the room and ran across an open passage to the room of a crippled old colored woman. The wind was blowing hard; and as she crossed the passage it fanned the fire to a roaring blaze, which had reached above the girl's head when she got to the old woman's room, and before it could be extinguished, nearly all her clothes were burned off. She is dreadfully burned and is suffering great agony; but it is hoped her injuries will not prove fatal.

Speights' Daily Newspaper. We have received the first number of a paper published at Greenville, under the above heading. It is a racy, newsy and well gotten up paper, as any paper must be that Speights has anything to do with. Greenville owes much to Speights. He, more than any other man or set of men, has given prominence to the "Mountain City" and helped to build it up. There's no mistaking his political opinions. In the campaign of 1876, the Greenville News, of which he was then Editor, was the most fearless and influential straight-out paper in the State .-Greenville must give Speights what is justly due him-a handsome patronage to his News. paper.

A Fatal Difficulty.

A difficulty occurred last Friday, on Col. Robt. Beaty, Sr's, plantation, between Mr. Robt Clark, Col. Beaty's Manager, and Giles Thompson, a colored man, in which the latter was shot and instantly killed.

The difficulty occurred, according to the testimony of a colored man, named Sambo Beaty, at the Coroner's inquest, and who was the only witness present, as follows:

Sambo and Clark were plowing together in the morning, when Clark sent him to Thompson to exchange his male for a faster one which Thompson was driving. Thompson refused to exchange, and went to Colonel Beaty making statements injurious to Clark. At dinner they met at the horse lot, where the fracus occurred. Clark called Thompson to account for the alleged lies he had told Colonel Beaty, which he denied with oaths. Clark told him he would not submit to any cursing at all. Thompson said he was cursing Sambo. At this juncture, so Sambo says, Clark drew his pistol and shot Thomp-

That Sambo's story is not the whole truth, we have every reason to believe, for we understand that Clark was so badly cut in the abdomen and other parts of his body, that he cannot be moved from his bed, and Doctors are attending him. We, however, have not heard any statement of the affair from Clark.

THE TAX LEVY .- The Columbia correspondent of the Charleston News and Courier, gives us the following insight into the next tax levy;

The committee on ways and means have been working very hard for the past week in order to get the supply bill ready for presentation, but the continuous presentation of new claims has prevented them from settling definitely upon the exact figures. The bill will, however, ine all probability be presented to morrow or on Monday, in order to get it under way by the time the Public Debt matter is settled .-The tax levy will not be less than seven mills, including the two mills educational tax, and unless new claims come in before its presentation the levy will not exceed seven and a quarter This will include the interest on the publie debt; and the estimate is made on the basis of the entire lebt, as adjusted under the Consolidation Act, leaving a margin for what may be fund ed under that act between now and the time fixed for the collection of the tax. The tax will be collected in two instalments, the first in May and the second in October, and the usual penalty for delinquents will be attached.

WITHDRAWAL OF ELDERS.—Cumberland, Mo. March 1 .- The Methodist Conference assembled here to-day. The following law questions, in case of the withdrawal of an elder from the Methodist Episcopal Church, were decided: Does his authority to exercise all functions of

his office cease? It does.

How shall a withdrawn Elder resume his membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church?

By admission on trial. By what method shall an Elder who has withdrawn from our Church be restored to his former ministerial functions? By a vote of an annual conference, restering his parchments.

The Court. Protesty at the appointed time, his Hon.

Judge B. Kershaw opened the March term of Court & this County, last Monday morning.
Solici Ball was also at his post, having arrived here the Saturday before, and prepared such cases as he could possibly get ready, in order that no time should be lost.

The Juries were impanelled, with J. E. Meng as Foreman of the Grand Jury.

The Judge delivered one of the finest charges to the Grand Jury we have listened to in many years. In the outset he stated that he thought it was only necessary to charge the jury upon their general duties at that time, as he would make special charges to them as cases were sent to them. His remarks upon the causes of crime and disorder in any community were forcible and appropriate. Idleness, he said, was generally at the bottom of all crimes. Drunkenness followed, and then the carrying of concealed weapons generally ended the career of the idler and daunkard, either in the l'enitentiary or on the gallows. It was idleness and drunkenness filled our l'oor Houses, for the suport of which the people were so heavily taxed, while the carrying of concealed weapons-so disreputable in his younger dhys-emboldened turbulent men, crazed with whiskey, to commit acts of violence upon their fallow men and disturb the peace and harmony of communities. So long as these pernicious practices were indulged in, so long will the capitalists and worthy citizens of other sections shun this delightful and prolific portion of our country. . He made a strong appeal to the people of all clases to put these practices down by a united condemnation of them. He also instructed the Grand Jury to look into the matter of Free Schools and make such suggestions as they believed would make the Free School system more efficient and popular among all classes. It was no disgrace for any one to send a child to a School supported from the taxes of the people. In Charleston and other Cfties, children of the most respectable families were educated in the Free Schools. It was the duty of all to take an interest in the Free Schools of our State; and he hoped to see the time when a Free School of high grade was established in drety County.

The Judge captivated all who heard his charge, while his ability, dignity and purity of character, impresses all with profound respect for him as a man and reverence for the office he so effectually fills.

No time has been wasted in the court .-Through the tact and industry of the Solicitor the work of the Grand Jury was completed on Tuesday at noon, and they were discharged.

The following cases were disposed of: The State vs. Douglas Wallace and Prince Wallace,-Grand Larceny-Stealing Cotton-Verdict, Guilty. Sentence-Douglars, three years, Prince two years, at hard labor, in the Penitentiary. " rs. Kissa Glenn, Victoria Glenn, Jacob

Glenn and Peter Glenn .-- Unlawful entry upon land after notice. Verdict, Guilty as to Kissa, Victoria and Jacob; not guilty as to Peter. Sentence, one week in County

" vs. Wade Hampton. Poisoning Horses.

To "Vox Populi." For the Times.

In your communication to the Times last week speaking to the present Grand Jury, you say : "Our people are not prepared to see anything like the following, which appeared in the presentment of the last Grand Jury :

The roads and Bridges are not in as good condition as we would like to find thom; yet, upon inquiry we find that the overseers and hands have rendered the services for the number of days in each year required by the law."

No, Gentlemen, you cannot afford to stultify yourselves so far as to embody anything so false n your Presentment. It is your duty to render a fair and clear record, one which will bear the scrutiny of the honest citizen-not one smirched

by the dirty hand of favoritism." Now, sir, as a member of "the last Grand Jury," I consider your remarks not only uncalled for, but very offensive, and I must ask of you to explain what you mean by the last paragraph. I cannot believe you really considered the force of the words you used, when you implied that the members of the last Grand Jury smillfied themselves and told a falschood in their Presentment. Do you mean to say that our Presentment was smirched, as you call it, by favoritism towards any individual? If you really mean what you say, I, for one,-and I believe I can safely say the same of all the rest of the Grand Jurors-must tell you that all the falsehood and uncleanness lie at your own door .-From your own statement I am satisfied that you have not formed your opinion of our action, in the "impenetrable secrecy of the Jury room." from any member of that body. No juryman of that panel would so far violate the sacred eath he took, as to divulge the secrets of the jury room; and I am certain not one of them would so grossly misrepresent and insult his fellow jurors, as to say they stultified themselves by making a false Presentment, "smirched by the dirty hands of favoritism."

HAYES WITHOUT A PARTY.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says it must be stated as a fact beyond dispute or onestion that Mr. Hayes has less influence with Congress than any one of a score or more of senators and representatives. He has, in Washington, at least, no party. He is utterly without a personal following. It is no exaggeration to say that the present occupant of the White House has less power in the nation than had any of the men who have gone before him. If it was intended by the founders of the government that the office of President should, to all intents and purposes, merely a clerical one, then Mr. Hayes is indeed the first Chief Magistrate who has ever fully appreciated the insignificance of the duties which belong to the position.

HOMICIDE AT BLACKVILLE .- Blackville, S. C. February 19 .- Mr. Julius Weisbaum, aged about 22 years, was killed by G. W. Cain, two miles from here last night, near midnight. Cause said to be intimacy with Cain's sister. Cain surrendered immediately to the authorities. The Coroner is now investigating the affair.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 23,-Thomas P. Cheney, superintendent of New England Postal Service, is under complicated charges including certification of vouchers for services never ren dered. And that is in the "loil" State of Maine. How like Radicalism in South Carolina.

The Bond Question-

MR. SHAND'S SPEECH.

The discussion upon the question of paying the bon Is of the State, in accordance with the provisions of the Act passed by the Radical Legis lature in 1873, commonly known as the consolidation Act, which required all State Bondsold and new-to be funded at fifty cents on the dollar, is getting quite excited in the legislature. The Act then passed was called "An Act to reduce the volume of the public debt," and embraced all outstanding bonds. Under that Act nearly the whole of the Bondholders funded the bonds in their possession, and accepted "consolidation" bonds for half their amount. --At the last session of the Legislature a Commission was created to investigate the bonded debt of the State, and that commission reported to the present session that a number of fraudulent or unlawful bonds had been funded, and left it for the legislature to decide whether, after the State debt had been reduced 50 cents on the dollar, it should be further reduced by refusing to pay the funded bonds tainted with fraud.

We confess our ignorance upon the matter until a full discussion . the whole subject, by the members of legislature, brought all the points before us; but we were strongly incline to believe that it would not be repudiation to refuse to pay bonds issued in fraud, sold to innocent purchasers, even with the great Seal of the State upon them, and afterwards funded by those purchasers at one-Lalf their original face

The political plea is raised, that the Radical Legislatures and officials who perpetrated those frauds were not the true representatives of the Tax payers of the State; but that plea cannot be allowed. They nevertheless occupied the relation of lawful agents of the State and the State was bound for all their contracts as strongly as a business firm is bound for the contracts of its recognized Agent or Agents. In either case, if the Agents make bad contracts in

the name and under the seal of the parties for

whom they act, those contracts are good in law

and morals against the latter, and refusal to pay them is repudiation.

No true South Carolinian will desire to see the fair name of his dear old abused State dishonored by the stain of repudiation, in any form. Our agents-for such, most assuredly the Radical Legislature and officials were -- vile and treacherous as they acted-used the great seal of the State of South Carolina under which to practice most infamous and oppressive frauds upon the people who alone could pay the taxes, but we cannot believe, now that the honest taxpayers have control of the State government, they will disgrace the State by dishonoring her signet -- the great seal. We look upon it in two lights, viz; a debt of honorand a debt which the State is legally bound to pay. In order that our readers may more readily understand the matter, we append the following synopsis of a very able speech delivered before the Legislature, by their Representative, R. W. Shand, Esq. :

Mr. Shand, of Union, followed Mr. Hemphill in a masterly speech in favor of the consolidation act. After a short introduction to the subject, Mr. Shand proceeded by reciting numer-ous facts and statistics to show that it would save the State several millions of dollars by adhering to the settlement effected by the consolidation net. He said this compromise was made to prevent the State from going into voluntary bankruptcy. He said he held that a State could go into banruptey; then went on to explain why the creditors of the State had consented to make such a compromise as would ensure them fifty cents on each dollar of the bonds which they held as obligations against the State. So long as a man is solvent he pays all undisputed debts. but when a man is insolvent it is then that he has to make compromises with his creditors. It is only in this way that he can regain his sol-Mr. Shand read resolutions which were adopted at a public meeting at Union in 1869, in which the people of that county declared to the world that it was their determination not to pay any debts made by the Radical State government. He commented on these resolutions at great length. I am informed, he said, that a very large proportion of the bonds which come under the provisions of the consolidation act are

held by people in South Carolina.

Mr. Coit here interrupted him by saying that

he did think such was really the fact. Mr Shan I said he had been so informed. He continued by saying that the members who had spoken on the opposite side had failed to occupy debatable grounds. It is no use for gentlemen to get up here and tell us about the frauds which were committed during the days of Radical misrule. No one will deny these, but we are bound by the consolidation Act just the same as if there was an honest government in the State at that

At this junction, Mr. Pope asked leave of Mr. Shand to be allowed to make a motion to take a

Mr. Shand consented and the motion was put and agreed to.

SATURDAY, March 3. Mr. Shand said that when he closed yesterday, he was showing how perfectly well our people knew of all the frauds recalled to mind in the report of the bond commission. Knowing these frauds the Legislature had directed her officials to receive those irregular bonds and issue in exchange therefor consolidation bonds at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar. And the question at issue is, whether the consolidation bonds under these circumstances bind us in honor and in law. Upon this ground alone can there be any useful debate. Look at section 1 of the act to reduce the volume of the public debt. It caumerates by description and by figures, the bonds which the State officers are to receive in exchange for consolidation bonds, and the General Assembly then knew of all the frauds. For instance, the bond commission show how \$2, 000,000 of bonds were issued under act of Au gust 26, 1868, while only one was authorized \$550,000 were withdrawn, leaving \$1,450,000 outstanding. Governor Moses, in his message which recommended the passage of the consolidation act, mentions the same thing, and shows that of the \$1,450,000, \$253,000 had been changed into conversion bonds, leaving \$1,197, 000 outstanding in their original form. Section 1 of the act directs this \$253,000 (included with others) to be tunded. The commission may say that the Legislature ought not to have directed this over issue of bonds to be funded, but they do not and cannot say that the Legislature die not. And yet the frauds complained of were known as well then as now.

It is a principle of law and common sense that it is often a fraud to allege fraud. This Legislature, in its endeavor to purge fraud, may commit as deep and as dark a fraud as South. The Roads are in bad condition, and we would Carolina has ever perpetrated. Is it not a fraud suggest to the Commissioners of the County

to evade a debt because its consideration was fraudulent, when the character of that consideration was fully known to us at the time the debt was contracted? To apply it to individuwe will not force als-for it is to be hoped that our mother State to take position in the courts and before the country which we would shrink from as dishonorable in an individual—suppose my brother should forge a note of \$100 upon me, and upon presentation I should pronounce it a forgery, but took it up and gave in exchange therefor my own note for \$50, would it be honorable in me to plead the original forgery as an excuse for not paying the note? And yet our Legislature proposes to plead fraud in the original bonds for which the consolidated bonds were issued, when that froud was known to them at the time that the issue was made and her officials were ordered to receive them. This surely would be a fraud committed by us. Following out the line of argument, going to show a necessity in December, 1873, for a compromise, it was a further necessity to make these bonds a legally binding contract enforceable in the courts, for the State's faith and credit were very low. If it be possible for a State to make such a contract, it is possible that this is so made, for the effect was to give them currency through the power to enforce payment in the courts, and independent of the Legislature. The first section validates all the irregular and fraudulent bonds, if any validation can be effectual; for it orders them to be received and new bonds issued therefor. If fraud is so permeating that the Legislaof 1873 could not validate those fraudulent Legislature cannot, and if this

Legislature cannot, then the value which the public will put upon the bonds usmed in schedule 5 will depend upon the public confidence in the accuracy of the commission. If not validated in 1878, and the possibility of errors in schedule with the right of the Legislature to disregard validations, will affect the market value of the whole lot. After paying a high compliment to the commission and their work, he said they were still mortals, and might err, As the Supreme Court of the United States

say the bonds on their face impart a compliance with theterms of the act, the purchaser is bound to look no further. Otherwise they could not sell in Chicago or New York or London, only in Columbia and Lexington and Sumter. He said he did not intend to cover the whole ground; he only meant to enforce certain views of his own, not yet fully presented, and he would conclude with a few remarks about the demand of the people. The people were like their representatives; first ideas upon every subject are crude. The true test is, not what do the people now think, but what will they justify upon mature deliberation, and if the people demand what is wrong in itself the Legislature should not listen. Had the Legislature in 1867 listened to the voice of the majority of the people, they would have passed an act repudiating every debt in South Carolina, so that everybody would start fresh and even. But it was wrong, just as now a refusal to stand by the consolidation act would be wrong, and the Legislature did not heed. Today the people will say she did right.

The strongest argument that we have read in favor of throwing out those bonds funded under the Act of 1873, supposed to be tainted with fraud, is that the consolidation Act was based upon repudiation, for by it "the fraudulent dollars, which were worth nothing and without consideration, were made worth fifty cents; the good dollars, which every consideration of honor and political wisdom required us to pay in full, were scaled to the time of fifty cents."

> Presentment of the Grand Jury. MARCH TERM, 1878.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA) COUSTY OF UNION.

To the Hon. J B. KERSHAW, Presiding Judge: The Grand Jury would respectfully report as follows :

We lare examined the Public Buildings and

THE JAIL

in bad condition-needing repairs generallyand we would recommend that the necessary repairs be made, and of a substantial nature.

The Court House is in very good condition.

THE PUBLIC OFFICES

The Sheriff's, Clerk's, Probate Judge's, And itor's, County Commissioners' School Commissioner's and Treasurer's Offices, seem to be neatly and well kept. The books and Papers are in good condition.

The Probate Judge's needs a new desk and we recommend that the same be furnished by the County Commissioners.

THE POOR HOUSE

We find the Poor House in good condition. The inmates are carefully and properly provided for, and the Superintedent seems to manage the Farm well, and to discharge the duties belonging to his position

TRIAL JUSTICES

The following Trial Justices, James T. Jeter, Jasper Gibbes, T. J. Orr, S. S. Stokes, C. B. Bobo, T. M. Littlejohn, Thomas Comer, B. B. Foster and D. Johnson, Jr., have produced theirbooks for examination, and we are glad to notice a decided improvement in their offices.

LICENSES

The Grand Jury have considered the application for License of J. H. Sims, for retailing Spiritous Liquors, and recommend that the same be granted him, upon his entering into. Bond, &c., as is required by law. We have agreed to fix the License Fee at two hundred dollars per year.

COUNTY FINANCES

In regard to the Finances of the County, we find that the Treasurer has been prompt in his collections, and that the same has been applied by the County Commissioners to the various purposes for which it was levied.

We are informed by the County Commissions. ers that the debt of the County is about \$10; -500. That they have applied to the Legislature for relief in regard to the payment of the same. They are of opinion that they can greatly reduce the debt during the present year

PUBLIC SCOOLS.

The Grand Jury have been informed that a large scope of country lying in Pinckney and Santue Townships is about seven and a half miles from any of the Public Schools. There are but very few white children in this section -not sufficient to make a School-and we would respectfully call the attention of the School Commissioner to the above fact, and ask that the matter have his attention.

We herewith file the Report of the School Commissiner and call the attention of the Court

THE ROADS