

Messrs. Blue, Sheppard, Orr, Gray and Hemphill have been appointed a committee to conduct the impeachment of Judge Wright. This will afford these gentlemen a fine opportunity of displaying their oratorical abilities and legal acumen, which will no doubt be done with credit to themselves and satisfaction to their constituents. We wish them every success imaginable in the prosecution of the case.

The members of the Legislature compromised on the pay question by fixing their salary at six hundred dollars, with twenty cents mileage. As we have already said, we think the mileage ought to have been omitted, as the members of the General Assembly were presented with free passes over the different railroads; and hence when they take mileage it is simply a quiet way of adding about twenty-five dollars clear to their compensation. The sum taken amounts to near ten dollars per day for both sessions, and seems rather large, especially as so much noise and debate has been made over it as to attract the critical attention of our people. As they have agreed to reduce the salaries of future Legislatures to three hundred dollars per session, the tax-payers may be willing to accept the figures fixed upon without much complaint, as it was probably an economical figure as could be agreed on by both Houses, and by settling the question an earlier adjournment was effected than could otherwise have been secured, and of course the State was saved considerable expense by the adjournment.

The House of Representatives, by more than a two-thirds vote, impeached Judge Wright for drunkenness and other offenses in office, and the Senate postponed the trial of the case until its next regular session. The result of this action is that Wright is suspended from exercising the duties of Associate Justice until the trial is over, and South Carolina has a Supreme Court composed at present only of Chief Justice Willard and Associate Justice McIver. This is better than to have a full bench, if it has to be disgraced by the presence of such a man as Wright. The Senate acted prudently in postponing the trial until next session, for to have gone into it at this time was equivalent to granting the offending Judge an acquittal. It requires a vote of two-thirds of the Senate to convict on an impeachment trial, and in the present inflamed condition of political parties in the Senate, the Republicans would never have consented to convict Wright. By the postponement, time will be given for reflection, and by next session a conviction may be had. At least, we are rid of the presence of this infamous character from our highest Court for the present, and hope we may remain so.

The General Assembly acted wisely and properly in declaring Carpenter's seat on the bench as Judge of the Fifth Circuit vacant, and leaving Judge Cooke undisturbed as Judge of this Circuit. This action was based upon the grounds given by us last week. The fight in the Senate to prevent the deposing of Judge Carpenter was persistent and determined, but the Democrats, who were led by Senators Gary and Crittenden, were too much for them, and the election was ordered for last Thursday. Gen. J. B. Kershaw received the Democratic caucus nomination, over Senator Meetze and Judge John E. Bacon, and in the joint ballot before the General Assembly one hundred and twenty-nine votes were cast for him and two for Hon. S. W. Melton, and hence Gen. Kershaw is the Judge of the Fifth Circuit. If Judge Carpenter attempts to assert his claim to the office over the rightful Judge, it will be necessary to resort to a writ of quo warranto, in which the ultimate decision is certain to be favorable to Judge Kershaw. Our people may congratulate themselves upon having one of the purest and best men in the State added to our judiciary, and also upon getting rid of the arbitrary and extraordinary actions of ex-Judge Carpenter.

The Circuit Judges hereforth be required to interchange Circuits, as was the practice with the old Judges. This is a good law, and will do much to prevent favoritism on the part of Judges to particular lawyers or litigants. It will also prevent, to a very great extent, lawyers in some Circuits from talking over their cases with the Judges before Court, thereby making unjust and erroneous impressions in advance of the judicial hearing. The tendency of the new law will be to elevate and dignify the Judge, and at the same time to render the lawyer independent of any petty spite or prejudice which may be entertained against him by any Judge. There are many other reasons which sustain the wisdom of the new law, as, for instance, if a Circuit has a lazy or incompetent Judge, the people of that Circuit will not be obliged to suffer perpetually from his short comings. Where the Judges interchange Circuits they will be held more rigidly to a discharge of their duties, and will no doubt perform them with more diligence. They will be compelled to show themselves all over the State, and the people will thereby be better able to decide as to the propriety of continuing them in office when a new election recurs. It will doubtless prove beneficial to the public service.

The Supreme Court has rendered its decision in the case of Whipper vs. Reed, which involved the question of the tenure of office of the Circuit Judges. The decision of the Court which was rendered by Chief Justice Willard, and concurred in by Associate Justice McIver, was favorable to Judge Reed, and decides that Judges are elected for the full term of four years, whether the election is for a regular term or for an unexpired term. The result will be to continue Judges Reed and Shaw in office for about two years longer, and exclude the pretensions of Whipper and ex-Gov. Moses. This decision will be of great service to the people of our State in enabling them to secure free and untrammelled action and choice in the election of Judges. It is easier for an indifferent or weak man to

be elected to office by a combination with stronger men than it would be by running alone. If all the elections of Judges come off at once, one out of the eight Judges to be elected might be an indifferent lawyer or improper person to select, but if they are elected separately it is not so likely to occur. The decision in this case destroys the election of all the Judges at one time, and thereby is calculated to effect much good for our State by preventing the formation of cliques or rings in the election of these important officials.

One of the most important measures adopted at the recent session of the Legislature was the appointment of a general investigating committee under Senator Bowen's resolutions. This committee is composed of good material, and we have no doubt they will bring light out of some of the dark transactions of the past eight years. We hope they will perform the duty imposed upon them with rigidity, and that they will carry every man of whom complicity in the Sinking Fund, Land Commission, Republican Printing Company, Funding, or other swindles can be proved, to the criminal courts to answer for their crimes. The subject of bribery will also afford them an ample theme for investigation. If they do not find enough to consign Patterson, Chamberlain, Kimpton, Woodruff, Leslie, Whitmore, Moses and a score of other exalted Republican officials to the penitentiary, it will indeed be surprising to us. It is possible, also, that some Democrats may be connected with the corruptions of the past, and if so, we hope no favors will be shown them. What we want now is that the public service be cleared of dishonest men, and that those who have disgraced and plundered our State be severely punished as a warning to any who may feel tempted to follow their vile foot-prints hereafter.

Among all the important measures for our people, adopted by the recent General Assembly, none will be more beneficial than the act requiring the Blue Ridge Railroad, which is now owned and controlled by the South Carolina Road, to establish and keep open for the transfer of freight a depot at Seneca City. The course of this Road in refusing to receive freight from or carry it to Seneca City, has been very oppressive to this section of our country, and the act above referred to will do much to correct this evil. We regret that the bill to prevent discrimination in freights did not also pass, as it was the more important of the two, and would have afforded relief to a greater portion of upper South Carolina than almost any measure that could have been adopted. The bill has not been killed, but will come up at the next session of the Legislature for action. We hope every town interested will memorialize the Legislature to enact a law to prevent unjust discriminations in freights, and by doing so they will strengthen the efforts of the Anderson and Union merchants. A few more acts like the one requiring the opening of a depot at Seneca City will soon convince the haughty South Carolina Railroad Company that the people have some few rights which even powerful railroad corporations are bound to respect, however intractable they may be in their disposition.

The Senate and House finally agreed upon the following as a compromise of their differences about the payment of interest on the public debt, and made it the first section of the appropriation bill: SECTION 1. That a tax of 7 mills upon every dollar of the value of all taxable property in this State be, and the same is hereby, levied for the following purposes: First, to defray the current expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending 31st October, 1877; second, to pay the interest due the first of January, 1877, and the first of July, 1877, upon the consolidated bonds and certificates of stock which have been issued under the act to reduce the volume of the public debt, and provide for the payment of the same; approved December 22, 1873, which shall be found to be valid and bona fide by the commission to investigate the same, and be approved by the General Assembly at the next regular session thereof; and, third, to pay such other indebtedness of the State as may be reported to be valid by the said commission, and to which it may be applied by the General Assembly at its next regular session. Should the proceeds of said tax be insufficient to meet all the payments provided for in this act, the Governor is hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the State, such sum, not exceeding \$100,000 as may be necessary to meet such deficiency. It was also amended by substituting the first of July and August instead of the 15th of June and July, as the time for the payment of taxes; also, so as to charge 10 per cent. per month instead of 7 per cent. per annum on unpaid taxes. Under this provision the tax will be collected for the payment of the interest which may be found due, but the money will not be paid out until after the Legislature passes upon the legality of the bonded debt of the State. This renders the payment of the fraudulent debt an impossibility, unless it is approved by the General Assembly. We think it the wiser and safer course not to have paid the interest until after the investigation and its adoption by the Legislature, and hence approve the substitute, which requires the full investigation of the debt. To have paid the interest on it was to admit its legality, and hence it is better we intend to pay, and then go to work and pay the interest on it. It was probably better to collect the tax this year than to wait until next year, when it would have been necessary to levy a double tax for interest in one year, which would have been injurious to the prospects of the Democratic party. Hence, if the investigation of the debt is rigidly carried out, the settlement is probably the best one which could have been made of this question, which has vexed the Legislature so much and caused so much discussion throughout the State.

The Ohio Democrats have decided to hold their State convention on the twenty-fifth of July next, a date sufficiently early to admit of preparation for a vigorous campaign. The spirit of all the Reed and Shaw in office for about two years longer, and exclude the pretensions of Whipper and ex-Gov. Moses. This decision will be of great service to the people of our State in enabling them to secure free and untrammelled action and choice in the election of Judges. It is easier for an indifferent or weak man to

THE FENCE LAW.

The law providing for the holding of elections in the various counties of the State upon the subject of changing our fence laws, so as to require persons to keep their stock inclosed, was amended in the House so as to require the signature of seventy-five tax-payers in every township to sign the petition in order to secure the election to be held in the County, and the length of notice to be given was changed from sixty to thirty days, so that the time in which to get up petitions is considerably extended.

It is not necessary that the signing taxpayer shall be a gentleman, for ladies who pay taxes have as much right to petition as men. We make this statement that persons who have gotten up fifty petitioners may go on and secure seventy-five at once, and forward them to this place by Tuesday, 10th of July next, directed to O. H. P. Fant, Esq., Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners. This is the last day that it will do to have the petitions reach here, in order to give the Commissioners time to make up the order for the election. We would again urge our people to diligence in every township in Anderson County in procuring the necessary signatures to a petition, and having it there by the 10th day of July next. We have heard from Savannah, Garvin, Martin, Honca Path and Centreville, and are authorized to say that the necessary petition will be perfected in each of them. The other townships will no doubt act promptly, and be up with the ones named above. It is very important to have the vote taken this year, for if it is deferred to next year, it will be used by designing men to injure the Democratic party by effecting a dissatisfaction in it, which cannot be cured in time for the fall State and County election. Let us, then, attend to it now, and in order to do so, some man in each township must go to work upon it immediately. We will be glad to hear from each township as soon as seventy-five petitioners have been secured.

THE FINANCIAL INVESTIGATION.

Messrs. Walker, Witherspoon and Meetze, from the Senate, and Messrs. Bamberg, Coit, Shaw and Hood, from the House, were appointed as a committee to investigate the validity of the various kinds of public debt hanging over South Carolina, and to report their action to the next session of the General Assembly. This committee has a very important and responsible duty to perform to the people—the tax-payers of South Carolina—and we believe it will be discharged faithfully and fully, despite the general intimation that the consolidated debt is to be accepted as a finality by them, and that their only duty is to ascertain the character of the remainder of the outstanding debt. No one is authorized to say this of the committee, and we think it derogatory to the honor and integrity of the gentlemen who compose it, to suppose that they will follow the example of the infamous presidential commission, by shirking a plain and open duty. The committee was raised to investigate the State debt, and it is their own duty to do so fully and without reference to what any political party has done upon the question. They do not represent anybody except the Legislature, and cannot consistently refuse to investigate every particle of the public debt, and if they fail to make a full and complete investigation of the whole debt the Legislature will be obliged to reject their report. The people will not be trifled with upon this matter. They have heard so much about the fraud connected with the State debt that they will not rest satisfied with anything short of a minute examination of every bond and its antecedents. No commission dodge will satisfy them, and the advocates of any evasion of the intended investigation had as well cease their efforts to distort the meaning of the resolutions appointing the committee, for the gentlemen composing it will not, we believe, pursue any such extraordinary course as that desired.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Senate and House finally agreed upon the following as a compromise of their differences about the payment of interest on the public debt, and made it the first section of the appropriation bill: SECTION 1. That a tax of 7 mills upon every dollar of the value of all taxable property in this State be, and the same is hereby, levied for the following purposes: First, to defray the current expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending 31st October, 1877; second, to pay the interest due the first of January, 1877, and the first of July, 1877, upon the consolidated bonds and certificates of stock which have been issued under the act to reduce the volume of the public debt, and provide for the payment of the same; approved December 22, 1873, which shall be found to be valid and bona fide by the commission to investigate the same, and be approved by the General Assembly at the next regular session thereof; and, third, to pay such other indebtedness of the State as may be reported to be valid by the said commission, and to which it may be applied by the General Assembly at its next regular session. Should the proceeds of said tax be insufficient to meet all the payments provided for in this act, the Governor is hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the State, such sum, not exceeding \$100,000 as may be necessary to meet such deficiency. It was also amended by substituting the first of July and August instead of the 15th of June and July, as the time for the payment of taxes; also, so as to charge 10 per cent. per month instead of 7 per cent. per annum on unpaid taxes. Under this provision the tax will be collected for the payment of the interest which may be found due, but the money will not be paid out until after the Legislature passes upon the legality of the bonded debt of the State. This renders the payment of the fraudulent debt an impossibility, unless it is approved by the General Assembly. We think it the wiser and safer course not to have paid the interest until after the investigation and its adoption by the Legislature, and hence approve the substitute, which requires the full investigation of the debt. To have paid the interest on it was to admit its legality, and hence it is better we intend to pay, and then go to work and pay the interest on it. It was probably better to collect the tax this year than to wait until next year, when it would have been necessary to levy a double tax for interest in one year, which would have been injurious to the prospects of the Democratic party. Hence, if the investigation of the debt is rigidly carried out, the settlement is probably the best one which could have been made of this question, which has vexed the Legislature so much and caused so much discussion throughout the State.

The Ohio Democrats have decided to hold their State convention on the twenty-fifth of July next, a date sufficiently early to admit of preparation for a vigorous campaign. The spirit of all the Reed and Shaw in office for about two years longer, and exclude the pretensions of Whipper and ex-Gov. Moses. This decision will be of great service to the people of our State in enabling them to secure free and untrammelled action and choice in the election of Judges. It is easier for an indifferent or weak man to

DEBATE AS TO THEIR PAY.

We gave last week the debate which took place in the Senate over the House resolution to fix the pay of members of the Legislature at \$500.00, and that debate resulted in the Senate fixing the amount at \$800.00. We now give the debate which occurred in the House upon the question of agreeing to the Senate's amendment.

Mr. Callison, of Edgefield, and Mr. Hamilton, of Beaufort, occupied the attention of the House with a debate upon the value of a modern legislator for half an hour, the former estimating the real value of a first-class South Carolina legislator at fifty cents per day, while Mr. Hamilton insisted with him upon putting the value at \$5 per diem, the general satisfaction of the House, and particularly that portion who favor payment for extra session.

Mr. Connor—The less we discuss the subject of pay to members the better for us. The people all over the State are beginning to come to the conclusion that the chief aim of our legislation is to provide for the pay of members of the General Assembly. This question must be settled by a conference committee, because the two branches of the General Assembly differ as to what is proper. It does not appear to me that we can agree to the Senate amendment. What has already been agreed upon by this House is too much, but I don't know that it can be amended. We have been advocating reform—retrenchment—and have practiced it severely as far as county officers all over the State are concerned. I have refused to pay the solicitors, while in attendance on the General Assembly, more than \$5 per day, and now we claim for ourselves about \$9 per day. It is inconsistent with our action with reference to other officers, and inconsistent with all our professions and promises. I don't know what we can do, but I am entirely a mistake; for example, if I am renting from B, and he will not furnish me pasture, or allow me to enclose one, out of the rails that now enclose the farm, I will rent from C, who will do it. Cannot any one see that this thing of pasture regulates or adjusts itself to the surrounding circumstances as does the rules of renting and hiring?

Some of our good old land-owners are against the fence law, not because of its being more expensive, for no one has so figured it out rightly, but because it changes his system of farming that he, his father and grand-father have all made a good living under, and says he wants the people to continue to do as they used to do, everybody to build their own fences. I most assuredly agree with him in this last phrase, but will say that his saying is a centennial one, and that a new century of American independence and progress has now begun, and that it is not necessary to blot out all the sayings and doings of the past to make time and progress march together; but in some cases we are to add to that which has been said and done. Under this rule I beg leave to add to my venerable old brother farmer's centennial saying, that he "wants everybody to build their own fences," I say, and keep their stock within the enclosure.

The new fence law, when put in operation, will be of great benefit to every citizen of the State, viz.: it will tend to lull the sound of the axman's stroke, and thereby protect and increase our beautiful forest (which is now every day frightfully diminishing), and by increasing the fuel we do not only cheapen the fuel for us, but we will increase our summer showers, and consequently increase the products of the land, in which every individual is interested. Last, but not least, it will make a wonderful improvement in our stock. If any one doubts this, let him tell me where we go to get all our improved stock—the Ayreshire, Devon, Durham, Holstein, Alderney and Jersey cows; the Colonsel, Southdown and Marino sheep; the Berkshire, Essex and Suffolk hogs. All of these noted breeds of domestic animals originated in a country where they have a fence law similar to the one now proposed with us. I may say further, that no one can point out a breeder of live stock who does not only fence up his stock in pastures, but at the same time he will find him fencing in his fields. For what? To keep out other people's stock.

Yours truly, P. H. D. S.

THE FENCE LAW.

Mr. Editor: Are we to allow the recent act of our Legislature, in regard to the fence law, to be as pearly before swine? or shall we ratify its wise and noble action in behalf of our State? This question, fence or no fence, in the eyes of justice, is confined to the landowner and tenant; but in the eyes of our present law it gives all the right to participate. Where a man owns a cow, and owns but a small piece of land, or no land at all, (and is not a tenant), and contends against the fence law, simply contends that his neighbors shall feed that cow eight months of the year, and in many instances the whole year.—Therefore, it behooves all such gentlemen, in order to keep their good self-respect and dignity, to speak very cautiously on this subject of fence or no fence.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am among that class of men who can speak freely on this subject without being biased by self-interest. I am both a small land-owner and a large renter, and can say that I am about equally interested in having the fence law established. On my own land (which is rented to others) I wish to save my timber, curtail the expenses of my farm generally, and have my lands protected by the laws of the State from being grazed down and kept poor (and in many instances made poorer) by other persons stock. As a tenant it will save me a considerable amount of fencing, as every tenant builds or keeps up a certain amount of fencing, and it will make more land subject to cultivation, and thereby cause the tenant to rent land upon better terms than now, and this is more money for my labor. Some tenants think under the new fence law they will not be allowed to keep any stock, but I am entirely a mistake; for example, if I am renting from B, and he will not furnish me pasture, or allow me to enclose one, out of the rails that now enclose the farm, I will rent from C, who will do it. Cannot any one see that this thing of pasture regulates or adjusts itself to the surrounding circumstances as does the rules of renting and hiring?

Some of our good old land-owners are against the fence law, not because of its being more expensive, for no one has so figured it out rightly, but because it changes his system of farming that he, his father and grand-father have all made a good living under, and says he wants the people to continue to do as they used to do, everybody to build their own fences. I most assuredly agree with him in this last phrase, but will say that his saying is a centennial one, and that a new century of American independence and progress has now begun, and that it is not necessary to blot out all the sayings and doings of the past to make time and progress march together; but in some cases we are to add to that which has been said and done. Under this rule I beg leave to add to my venerable old brother farmer's centennial saying, that he "wants everybody to build their own fences," I say, and keep their stock within the enclosure.

The new fence law, when put in operation, will be of great benefit to every citizen of the State, viz.: it will tend to lull the sound of the axman's stroke, and thereby protect and increase our beautiful forest (which is now every day frightfully diminishing), and by increasing the fuel we do not only cheapen the fuel for us, but we will increase our summer showers, and consequently increase the products of the land, in which every individual is interested. Last, but not least, it will make a wonderful improvement in our stock. If any one doubts this, let him tell me where we go to get all our improved stock—the Ayreshire, Devon, Durham, Holstein, Alderney and Jersey cows; the Colonsel, Southdown and Marino sheep; the Berkshire, Essex and Suffolk hogs. All of these noted breeds of domestic animals originated in a country where they have a fence law similar to the one now proposed with us. I may say further, that no one can point out a breeder of live stock who does not only fence up his stock in pastures, but at the same time he will find him fencing in his fields. For what? To keep out other people's stock.

Yours truly, P. H. D. S.

Acts and Joint Resolutions Approved by the Governor.

- An act to repeal an act entitled "An act for the relief of the widows and orphans of persons killed because of their Political opinions."
An act to repeal an act to protect the interest of the State whereon payment of interest now due remains unpaid on bonds issued by any railroad company and whereon the guaranty of the State is endorsed.
Joint resolution to allow Augustine T. Smythe, of Charleston County, to redeem certain forfeited lands.
An act to incorporate the Mechanics' Building and Loan Association, of Greenville.
An act to extend the time for county officers elected at the last general election to qualify.
An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Greer's, in Greenville County."
Joint resolution to repeal special tax levied in Edgefield County.
An act to amend an act entitled "An act to alter and amend an act to incorporate the town of Marion and for other purposes."
An act to enable John E. Allen, Ernest Gary and William Wragg Johnson to apply for admission to the bar.
An act to amend an act to charter Yarbrough in Georgetown County, State of South Carolina.
An act to provide for the filling of vacancies in county offices and to regulate the holding of elections therefor.
An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Piedmont Manufacturing Company, approved February 13, 1874.
An act to authorize and direct the Sheriff and Wardens of the town of Sumter to fund the past indebtedness of the said town and for other purposes therein related.
An act to establish and charter Pringle in Georgetown County, State of South Carolina.
An act to amend an act entitled an act to amend an act to provide for the redemption of forfeited land upon certain conditions therein named.
An act to carry into effect the 14th section of article 4 of the constitution, relating to the judiciary.
An act to amend the charter of the town of Yorkville.
An act to regulate the appointment and salary of Trial Justices in and for the county of Barnwell.
An act to incorporate the town of Batesburg, in the county of Lexington.
An act to authorize and empower the Governor to appoint a Trial Justice resident in the town of Blackstock.
An act to provide stationary and fuel for the General Assembly.
An act to change the limits of the town of Anderson.
An act to prevent Clerks of Probate Courts from practicing as attorneys in such courts.
An act to amend the charter of Gaffney City in Spartanburg County.
An act to abolish the office of official stenographer.
An act to authorize William A. Sims, Dr. P. Butler, S. S. Linder and F. E. Jones to erect gates across certain roads in Union County.
Joint resolution to amend joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to amend a joint resolution entitled 'A joint resolution to appoint trustees under the will of the late Dr. John De La Howe.'"
An act to require the Blue Ridge Railroad, in South Carolina, to erect and keep open a depot at Seneca City in said State.
An act to declare and punish fraud in the sales of produce.
An act to amend section 1, chapter 69 of the revised statutes, and to authorize the Governor to appoint the Regents of the Lunatic Asylum from Richland County.
Joint resolution directing and requiring the State Treasurer to pay over what sums of money may be due to the late Chief Justice Moses on account of his salary as Chief Justice in his widow.
Joint resolution to appoint a commission to investigate the sale of the Columbia Canal.
An act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within two miles of Langley, Edgefield County.
An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Laurens."
An act to renew and amend the charter of the town of Honca Path, Anderson County.
An act to repeal an act entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Chestnut Bluffs in the county of Chester."
An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Camden Building and Loan Association."
An act to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within three miles of Williamson Female College, Anderson County.
An act to amend sections 55 and 56, chapter 12, of the revised statutes, relative to liens on crops.
An act to alter the names of Henry Lawrence Ragin, Annie Ragin, Annetta Lillian and Henry Darcie Ragin to the names of Henry Ragin Thomas, Annie Thomas, Annetta Lillian Ragin Thomas and Henry Darcie Thomas, respectively.
An act to incorporate the town of Elko, in Barnwell County.
An act to authorize and empower the County Commissioners of Orangeburg County to permit the Independent Citizens' Fire Engine Company of Orangeburg to erect their engine house upon a portion of the jail lot in said county.
An act to amend an act entitled an act supplementary to chapter 15, title 4, part 1, of the general statutes of South Carolina relating to the militia and for the better reorganization of the same.
An act to incorporate the Spartanburg and Rutherford Railroad Company.
An act to authorize T. W. Willett to build certain wharves, warehouses and elevators on Battery Creek, in Beaufort County.
An act to regulate the inspection and measurement of timber and lumber.
An act to amend the charter of Stephen Creek, in Edgefield County, and to vest the same in the County Commissioners of said county.
An act to authorize John O. and Richard P. Stewart and M. S. Lynn to erect and maintain a gate across certain roads in York and Union Counties.
An act to authorize Benjamin L. Brisbane to erect a wharf or warehouses on any property owned by him in the town or city of Port Royal.
An act to regulate the disbursements of undrawn balances in the State Treasury.
An act to provide for the drawing of juries in certain counties and to amend the law in relation to the drawing of juries.
An act to regulate the election of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Charleston.
An act to make appropriations to meet the ordinary expenses of the State government for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1876.
Joint resolution to rescind a joint resolution providing for the payment of certain moneys to the late County Commissioners of Darlington County.
An act to authorize and empower the Town Council of the town of Sumter to open such new streets as in their judgment they deem necessary, upon the same terms as are now conferred on County Commissioners of counties.
An act to authorize E. A. Schoper to construct a wharf in the town of Beaufort and to collect wharfage.
An act to alter and repeal section 20 of an act entitled "An act to regulate and amend the laws of the State," approved September 24, A. D., 1868.
An act to amend an act to incorporate the town of Johnson's Turnout, in the county of Edgefield.

An act to amend section 15, of chapter 30 of the general statutes, relating to the power in school districts to levy and collect special taxes for school purposes.
An act to incorporate the town of Summit, in the county of Lexington.
An act to provide for the holding of seed cotton in the town of the setting and rising of the sun and to regulate the sale of seed cotton.
An act to prohibit the same person from holding the office of trustee and teach a public school at the same time.
An act to repeal an act entitled "An act to establish State certain scholarships in the University of South Carolina."
An act to prohibit the retailing of intoxicating liquors within three miles of Wellford High School.
An act to amend section 17, of chapter 45, of the general statutes, relative to persons liable to work on public highways and roads, so far as the same may relate to the counties of Spartanburg, Chesterfield and Abbeville.
An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the appointment and salary of Trial Justices in and for the town of Abbeville."
An act to dispense with the recording of certain papers in the office of the Secretary of State.
Joint resolution requiring certain repairs to be made upon the roof of the State House, and to repair the fencing around the same.
Joint resolution to raise a commission to investigate the indebtedness of the State.
An act to charter the Grangers' Savings Bank of Anderson, S. C.
An act to make appropriations for the payment of the salary and mileage of the members of the General Assembly, and the salaries of the subordinate officers and employees, and other expenses incident thereto.
Joint resolution to declare valid the recording of certain conveyances recorded without the endorsement of the County Auditors.
An act to authorize the Governor to satisfy judgments entered in favor of the State.
An act to amend an act entitled "An act to charter the town of Allendale, in the county of Barnwell and State of South Carolina."
An act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within three miles of Ridge Spring Baptist Church, in Edgefield County.
An act to establish uniformity in the sessions of the Circuit Courts.
An act to provide for the custody of official bonds of county officers and for the examination of the same from time to time.
An act to prescribe the mode of proving bills of the Bank of the State tendered for taxes and the rules of evidence applicable thereto.
An act to prohibit the digging, mining and removing of phosphate rock and phosphatic deposits without license, and the purchase of the same from unauthorized persons.
An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act to regulate the appointment and salary of Trial Justices in the city of Columbia."
An act to raise supplies and make appropriations for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1876.
An act to revise the charter of the Washington Artillery of Charleston, S. C.
Joint resolution authorizing and requiring the Attorney General to inquire into the matter of the phosphate companies of the State with a view to define and protect the interests of the State therein.
An act to incorporate the Carolina Life Insurance Company of South Carolina.
An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Governor to appoint additional Trial Justices for Union, Greenville and Marion Counties."
An act to charter the town of Hamburg," approved February 28th, 1871.
An act to further reduce the number and regulate the pay of officers, attaches, clerks and laborers of the General Assembly, and to provide for the manner of electing, appointing and paying the same.
An act to utilize the convict labor of this State.
An act to provide for and regulate the public printing of South Carolina.
Joint resolution to provide for a reorganization of the University of South Carolina and of the State Normal School.
An act to reduce and fix the salaries of certain officers.
An act to reduce and fix the price of dieting prisoners.
An act to abolish the pay of Commissioners and Managers of Election and of their clerks.
An act to reduce the pay of County Commissioners and the way of their election.
An act to require all school claims and claims for teachers to be sworn to.
An act to render officers of incorporations personally responsible in certain cases.
An act to regulate the appointment of county officers.
An act to reduce and fix the per diem and mileage of members of the General Assembly.
An act to authorize the County Commissioners to submit to the qualified electors of their several counties, a proposition to alter the fence laws and to provide for effectuating the same.
An act to revise the charter, and to extend the time for the commencement of work on the Anderson, Aiken, Port Royal and Charleston Railroad.
An act to prohibit the unauthorized absence of certain officers from duty.
MacVeagh's Reply to Butler.
Mr. Wayne MacVeagh publishes the following letter in reply to Gen. Butler's scurrilous reply.
PHILADELPHIA, June 6.
Gen. B. F. Butler, Washington, D. C.:
I fear you have overworked your inventive faculties, for your long and labored letter of to-day shows signs of falling powers, and will go far to destroy that reputation for scurrility which you have so sedulously fostered by the issue of your letter. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. I am sure you are your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or