

Well for the Legislature.

Our new Legislature has begun well, and so far, has shown a commendable spirit of retrenchment and reform. It commenced at the right place, in curtailing the number of its attaches from five or six hundred to thirty-nine. Let it not become weary in well doing, but hold steadily on in the same enlightened path of duty. It has some difficult work before it, and will be subjected to many temptations to swerve from its present good intentions. If it resist them as becomes men and honorable legislators, who sternly regard their fiduciary and personal character, it can accomplish much for the country, establish itself in the public confidence, and please and gratify its constituents. Its first great duty is to itself. It must maintain its own integrity and break up, root and branch, the legislative brokerage in votes. This old firm has grown rich at the expense of the money and character of the State. It is prepared, with abundant resources of money, credit and audacity, to continue its old business, and confidently counts upon a renewal and extension of its success. It is ready to begin, or rather has begun, with the Senatorial election, and flaunts its red auction flag in the face of honest men, with reckless disregard of their feelings, and with purpose to make the public interests bend to or subserve their own. Our legislators have these public interests committed to their hands as a sacred trust, and are bound to scrupulously guard them. They have their own honor and good repute to sustain; let them see to it that they permit nothing in their conduct derogatory to it. The man who offers a bribe for their support is no true man. He is not true to his country, he has no sense of honor or duty, no true feeling of self-respect, and is unworthy of high position. Let our legislators, individually and collectively, make short work with such men, and let the Acts which punish this grave offence against decency and honesty, against the well being of the State and the sanctity of its laws, be faithfully enforced.

The Senatorial election of its hands, and its own integrity honorably sustained and confirmed, the General Assembly will find an arduous task in settling the question of the public debt. This is in an almost hopeless muddle. So many classes of bonds, so heterogeneous a set of claims, so tortuous a course of legislation, such sinister expedients of the Financial Board and their agent, and speculators, it will require patience, sagacity and firmness to extricate it from the rubbish and frauds which enshroud it, and bring it fairly into view, in its integrity and lawfulness. When its fraudulent coating has been stripped off, and with the aid of experts every doubtful claim has been rigidly scrutinized, and only such as are valid and binding recognized, the Legislature can provide intelligently for the interest, laying their taxes according to the demands of the debt thus expurgated, and the ability of the tax-payers to pay them. In providing for the regular current expenses, they should practice the most rigid economy. They must remember that people are poor, and struggling with many obstacles; that they work hard and do not get much for it. They do not need an expensive or showy government. They want one that is frugal, just and respectable, and whose corner-stone is a proper sense of responsibility.

We do not see that any measure requiring extraordinary expenditure can be thought of for the present year. Were our condition such as to justify it, if the prosperity of the people was such as to allow it, it would greatly redound to their future welfare, if measures should now be initiated to encourage and develop more fully our manufacturing and agricultural interests. Under better circumstances, we believe that our people, of all classes, would heartily approve of such a step in our legislation. A school of agriculture, with an experimental farm attached, upon which the pupils should labor three or four hours a day, placed under the control of competent instructors in the elementary branches, in agricultural chemistry and the mechanic arts, and of a farmer of skill and industry in the field, would be one of such measures. Once fairly started, it might, if economically and competently managed, in a short while, become self-sustaining, or nearly so, and its benefits soon be seen in well-ordered and profitable farms established by its pupils, either for themselves or as managers for others. Under an impulse of this sort, and under influences thus propagated, our dilapidated homesteads and unsightly wastes would give place to snug farm-houses and well-protected and productive fields. But this seems impracticable

now, on account of the stringency of the times and the depressed condition of the finances of the State. Something might be done, perhaps, towards developing and strengthening a manufacturing interest, by granting incorporation to companies, free of taxation on their capital for a limited time. Young enterprises struggling into being would greatly feel the advantage of this encouragement.

Arkansas affairs are threatening and revolutionary. From the most reliable accounts we gather that Brooks, the Liberal candidate, received a majority of from 1,000 to 1,500 votes, and is legally elected Governor. But the Radicals, by a number of frauds practiced in various parts of the State, have overcome this vote and have declared Baxter elected by a majority of about 700. The Brooks party are justly outraged at this shameless and flagrant procedure, and after showing very conclusively that the Radical managers conducted the election in a high-handed manner, erasing the names of voters, polling illegal votes, and throwing out entire precincts in their counts, they have openly declared that they will inaugurate Brooks, if need be, "at the point of the bayonet."

At a large meeting held the other day in Little Rock, speeches were made by the Liberals, and, judging from the tone and temper of the orators, it seems pretty well settled that they will not yield without a very violent struggle. Mr. Brooks himself was present, and, in a passionate speech, declared that, so far as the rights of the people were concerned, he was ready to install the officers elected by them. He was ready to do that without asking minstrel leave, and he was ready also to take the consequences.

"If you say install," said he, "I say install. We have reached a crisis, or soon will, when it will be decided whether we are to have a government of law or be at the mercy of a gang of outlaws. I feel satisfied that it is incumbent on the people to meet this issue like men who dare maintain their manhood. There is no parallel to the outrages committed at this election. The people should see that he is installed. A man lawfully elected should take and hold the office."

This plucky speech was received with enthusiastic applause. Resolutions were adopted, calling a mass convention to be held in Little Rock upon the assembling of the Legislature, and, judging from the suggestive hints that were dropped, the delegates will come armed and equipped, ready to decide the question upon the old English system of wager of battle. Everything goes to show that they really mean business. The Radicals appear, too, equally resolute and inflexible. So far as words are concerned, they are also as sanguinary as their opponents. The *Republican*, a Baxter organ, on the morning following the meeting alluded to, said:

"The Senate is the only tribunal which can decide, by a count, who is elected, and by that determination Mr. Brooks and his friends shall stand, or, in his own language, we will make this State 'a howling wilderness from the Missouri border to the Red River.' He and his friends may get up just as many meetings as they choose, for the purpose of revolution; but they will find that such a man as General Fagan will no more draw his sword in a war for the inauguration of Brooks than he would have drawn it in days gone by, because a planter had refused to invite a negro-dealer to his table. In fact, we are told his eyes are already opened to their scheme, and that he declines to lead where Brooks is to follow. What McRae, Caball and Dockery will do, we know not, and care less. All that we ask of the rif-raff is that they place their leaders to the front, and with inhospitable hands we will welcome them to bloody graves. To the decision of the proper tribunal, we will submit without a murmur; but to the inauguration of Brooks by rebellion and violence, we never shall. We know, Brooks knows, and the people of this State know, that Brooks has not received a majority of the legal votes of this State for the position to which he aspires, and he who attempts to place him there in the face of these facts, had better commence now to make his peace with his God."

It appears from this that the Brooks party must either acquiesce in the situation or "take up arms against a sea of troubles." Both branches of the Legislature are Radical, and the count of the vote will likely smack of the political bias of the counters. The courts can't be appealed to with any hope of success. They are as Radical as Baxter or the Legislature. There is, therefore, no other tribunal for the liberals to appeal to but the god of battles; and unless milder counsels than those which have been hitherto accepted with such enthusiasm prevail, or unless the Federal Government interferes, it is likely that the muddle will end in anarchy and bloodshed.

Congress meets to-morrow, December 2, and the Presidential electors meet at the capitals of their several States on Wednesday next, when the ballots will be counted and the result transmitted to Washington by special messenger.

Death of Horace Greeley.

Horace Greeley is dead. He passed quietly away from the scenes of life, early on Thursday night. We shall indulge in no long comments upon this event. Only three weeks since he resumed his chair as editor of the *Tribune*, after a heated and unsuccessful canvass as candidate for President of the United States. We thought it of good omen. We knew that a good heart and wise head, an able pen, and a chastened spirit, were gained to the country. We expected much from his teeming brain and ever active thought. But his career has been cut short, and the illustrious editor, disappointed in his hopes, distressed in his feelings, the victim of recent and most afflictive bereavement, worn out with solicitude and toil, and by the chafing of a high spirit against the barriers of its earthly tenement, has succumbed to the great enemy, and is no more. God rest his soul! We feel like we had lost a friend, and our country a defender. His recent career entitles him to the gratitude, the affection and the respect of the people of the South. They will not be reluctant to render it to him. His name will long be honored as that of a writer of transcendent genius, of indefatigable industry, and of extraordinary skill and power. As a man he was distinguished for his pure life, gentle disposition and affectionate heart.

EDITOR PHOENIX: I notice in the Council proceedings that Mr. Benjamin Williams had applied for the position of Overseer of the Poor. Williams has been long and favorably known to the citizens of Columbia—having been born and raised amongst us; and in all the relations in which he has been placed, has shown himself faithful and courteous. As he is fully qualified for the position, we are confident our City Council could not do better than to select him for it. CITIZEN.

THE BLUE RIDGE REVENUE BOND SCRAP.—E. C. McClure, Esq., (a prominent lawyer and well-known citizen of Chester,) editor of the *Chester Reporter*, thus comments on this important matter:

Much has been said and written as to the validity of this scrip, issued in accordance with an Act passed by the State Legislature at its last session. Much, no doubt, has been assumed against its legality; we ourselves confess to an opinion against it, and as to which we now feel that we were in error. The general facts in regard to the scrip are these: The Legislature had authorized the endorsement or guaranty of bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company to the amount of \$4,000,000; these bonds, after said endorsement, had been hypothecated or pledged to secure payment of the indebtedness of the road. The road had become, or was supposed to be, undoubtedly insolvent, and by its insolvency the liability of the State to pay the bonds so guaranteed was as certainly fixed. The existence of these bonds was highly injurious to the credit of the State. So not having the money in hand to pay them with, the Legislature wisely determined to do with them the next best thing to payment—to compromise them. Hence the Legislature authorized the State Treasurer to issue certificates of indebtedness, entitled Blue Ridge Revenue Bond Scrip, to the amount of \$1,800,000; provided the \$4,000,000 of Blue Ridge bonds guaranteed by the State were delivered up to the holders for cancellation. As we are informed, the bonds were delivered and canceled, and the bond scrip was issued to the authorized amount. The contract was perfected and executed.

We cannot think the operation financially a bad one—\$4,000,000 of interest bearing bonds compromised with \$800,000 of non-interest bearing scrip—the same to be received at par in payment of taxes, and to be redeemed in four years. Of this the tax-payers cannot well complain, for such issues are ordinarily bought and sold at a discount, and to that extent the tax-payers would be enabled to meet onerous taxation with less per centage of greenbacks. Suppose the courts to hold the bond scrip illegal and void, good faith and common honesty will require that the holders of the canceled bonds receive bonds of the State of an equal amount to those canceled. Are we prepared to make such a large addition to the debt of the State? Are we prepared to pay, or to be liable to pay, the interest annually on \$4,000,000, from which we have obtained release by this compromise had by authority of the Legislature? We think these questions pertinent, and worthy of consideration by the people of the State. The point most strongly urged against the bond scrip is, that it is unconstitutional, and hence void from illegality. As to this we do not now intend any lengthy comment. But to us it appears that this scrip comes within the purview of Section 10, Article IX. of the Constitution: "No scrip, certificate, or other evidence of State indebtedness, shall be issued except for the redemption of stocks, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness previously issued, &c."

This meets the facts of the case. The Blue Ridge bonds were previously issued, and were a liability of the State by its guarantee of them. The bond scrip was issued strictly for their redemption.

We throw out these thoughts hastily, but if, hereafter, we are to attach any faith to the legislation of the State, let the bond scrip stand.

The *New York Sun* contradicts the rumor that Col. Tennie O. Clafin's sable regiment have resolved to storm Ludlow street jail and liberate the fair Colonel.

Local Items.

CITY MATTERS.—The price of single copies of the PHOENIX is five cents.

Old newspapers for sale at PHOENIX office, at fifty cents a hundred.

We learn that the Chapman Sisters, aided by a fine troupe, will give two entertainments here on the 19th and 20th instants.

It is currently reported that many leading Republicans have signed a petition to President Grant, requesting him to stop all further proceedings in the so-called Ku Klux cases.

Mr. Alexander Oliver was the recipient of a handsome Past Master's jewel, on Thursday night. The members of Acacia Lodge were the donors.

The remains of W. T. Walter, Esq., of this city, (who departed this life at Cleveland Springs, N. C., in June last,) will be brought to this city for interment, to-day. The funeral obsequies will be held at Washington Street Church, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. His numerous friends will feel a mournful pleasure in paying this last tribute to his memory.

The sale of city of Columbia bonds will be resumed to-morrow morning.

One of the peculiarities of the new gas lately furnished to some parts of the city is that it purrs like a cat. A resigned householder says we must take it as we get it, and be thankful that it does not bark like a dog.

Messrs. J. A. Hendrix & Brother can furnish a necessary adjunct to buck-wheat or batter-cakes—new crop molasses. It is sweet and delicate.

Alas for the poor Ku Klux prisoners now cooped up with burglars and forgers, thanks to partisan judges and negro juries! Paymaster Hodge is pardoned, but the kidnapped men at Albany must resign all hopes of liberty, since any change in their treatment "would be a confession of past mistakes."

To-day, according to the almanacs, is the first day of winter; but the past two days have prepared us for the advent of the cold spell.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that a large amount of valuable real estate will be disposed of at auction to-morrow.

The Board of Directors of the South Carolina Monument Association will meet on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of Rev. Wm. Martin.

We are indebted to Mayor John Alexander for a copy of the *Sydney (Australia) Town and Country*, for September 28. It is on file.

Mr. Pollock was the recipient, yesterday, of a monster rattle-snake, from Texas. His snakeship is comfortably ensconced in a box, with a glass cover.

The friends of Honest John Patterson now claim that he has votes enough to elect him Senator, and that he does not care for any more.

The Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta passenger train, due here yesterday morning, did not arrive until the afternoon, having been delayed by the pumps along the road being frozen.

The bidding for pools at the State Capitol Saloon, last night, was quite lively. It will be kept up until the Senatorial election.

The reception at Gov. Scott's comes off to-morrow evening.

The *Newberry Herald* publishes a card in which Engineer Lane, Conductor Isaacs and the other persons in charge of the train on the 25th ultimo, are complimented for their care and efficiency in managing and clearing up the debris of the wreck.

The post office at Shallow Ford, in Anderson County, has been re-established, and Mr. Robert M. Graham appointed postmaster.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES THIS DAY.—Trinity Church—Rev. P. J. Shaud, D. D., Rector, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Catholic Church—Rev. J. L. Fullerton, First Mass, at 7 A. M.; Second Mass at 10 A. M.; Vespers at 4½ P. M.

Marion Street Church—Rev. W. D. Kirkland, 10½ A. M.; 7½ P. M. Sunday School, 3½ P. M.

Washington Street Church—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Lutheran Church—Rev. A. R. Rude, 10½ A. M.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. R. Wilson, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Baptist Church—Rev. J. L. Reynolds, 11 A. M.

PHOENIXIANA.—The young lady who thought she could make her voice clear by straining it, made a great mistake.

Christmas this year comes on Wednesday.

It is said that iron is a good tonic for debilitated young ladies. That may be so, but ironing is a better one.

A man who wrestled with whiskey several hours, last week, and was finally thrown, says it was because whiskey had the inside hold.

OLE BULL'S CONCERT.—Tuesday evening, we are to have a decidedly rare musical treat—a concert by Ole Bull, the "only" violinist, assisted by Miss Graziella Ridgway, Signor Ferranti and Mr. J. N. Pattison. Ole Bull returns to us hale and hearty, and is a noble specimen of well-preserved manhood. He is now, we learn, sixty-two years of age—hair tinged with silvery gray, eyes bright and beautiful as those of youth, while in his face beams that good nature and kindness born only in the heart of the good and loving, and displays an athletic and symmetrical frame. His playing must be heard—no words can describe it. It is wonderful, thrilling, delightful! It captivates, it charms; it carries the listener along with it through all its gradations, from the wailings of despair to the heights of supernal delight. Signor Ferranti, well known to all opera and concert patrons, and who has been heard in nearly all parts of the United States, with the Pareja-Rosa Company and Carlotta Patti Concert Company, is justly dubbed the prince of buffo-singers, and his performance of duett with the pretty and angelic little prima donna, Miss Graziella Ridgway, who so recently supported Miss Nilsson during her operatic season, and with the most flattering success, will prove a most enjoyable feature of the veteran violinist's ever popular concerts. The eminent pianist and composer, Mr. J. N. Pattison, has also been engaged.

UNITED STATES COURT—COLUMBIA, November 30, 1872.—The Court was opened at 11 A. M., Judge Bryan presiding.

The grand jury returned no bill as to W. J. Hall and J. M. Hall for neglect to open polls for election of a member of Congress, in Kershaw County. The jury were then discharged until Monday, at 10 A. M.

Ex parte Jones Crockett, bankrupt. Ordered that the sheriff of Lancaster County be prohibited from selling the real estate mentioned in the petition, or any other property belonging to said bankrupt.

Ex parte M. S. Wilkins, assignee, in re Benj. Allston, bankrupt. Petition for final discharge. Referred to Register Carpenter to examine and report.

Wm. Claiborne Hopper, H. H. Bell, W. C. Whitesides and others, charged with conspiracy, were ordered to be transferred by the United States Marshal from the Yorkville County jail to Columbia, S. C., to appear for trial at the United States Circuit Court in Columbia.

Ex parte J. S. R. Thompson and T. J. Jeffries, in re Kerr & Roach—in bankruptcy. The report of W. J. Clawson, Register, was confirmed, and the property of said bankrupts ordered to be sold for cash, after due notice having been given, and that lien creditors have additional three weeks to file their claims.

Samuel G. Hemphill, executor, in re Samuel Black—application to cancel bond given to refund dividends, in case the Supreme Court declared negro bonds illegal. Ordered, that the same be canceled and returned to petitioner.

United States District Attorney Corbin announced in feeling terms the death of Hon. Horace Greeley, and moved that, in respect to his memory, the Court adjourn until Monday next, which was acceded in short addresses by Messrs. Y. J. Pope, of Newberry, and Augustine T. Smythe, of Charleston. Judge Bryan responded as follows:

MR. ATTORNEY AND GENTLEMEN: The Court, equally as man and magistrate, profoundly sympathizes with the object of the motion, made with such peculiar felicity by the representative of the Government and organ of the Court, and seconded by honored members of the bar. Their words of affection, admiration, veneration, so cordial and spontaneous, find a heartfelt response in him who addresses you.

Gentlemen, it would seem that it were eminently proper that this department of the Government—the judiciary—above and aloof from the parties, the passions and the strifes of the hour, should do full homage to the memory of the great man, who has so suddenly and sadly been taken from us. For, in looking back upon his long, eventful and illustrious career, what is it that most strikes us? Is it not the philanthropist, embracing the world in his sympathies? Is it not the patriot, serving with single mind, devoted heart and untiring energies his country? Is it not the man, noble, sincere, humane, courageous, with a heart of womanly tenderness, and a hand ever open as day to every need of every poor suffering individual, man or woman, of whatever clime or country? And suffer me to add, from a life-long personal knowledge of him, that with him to serve his kind, his country, his fellow-man, was all-sufficient motive and reward. Love of them, each and all, was the inspiration of his almost matchless labors. To be permitted to minister at these sacred altars was enough for him. It is most fitting, then, that our country, as a country, should truly mourn and mark with every honor the decease of such a devoted son, who, in serving her and his fellow-men, the world over, has done her such honor.

The Court, as a grateful duty and privilege, will grant the motion moved in such touching terms by Mr. Attorney, and seconded so eloquently by my brethren of the bar. The Court will stand adjourned, in memory of the Hon. Horace Greeley.

Bull pups and the Presidency of a republic seem somehow to be correlated. The Marquis of Winchester has just presented a couple of them to President Thiers.

THE COLUMBIA CONFEDERATE MONUMENT FUND.—We understand that Ole Bull has, through his agent, Mr. J. B. Turnbull, expressed his willingness to give a grand concert in aid of the Confederate Monument Fund of Columbia. The concert, which, in every respect, will be a fine affair, will take place as soon as a day can be agreed upon. One of the Gulf States will be selected, as it will not be in the power of the celebrated artist to give more than one concert in Columbia, and that will be on Tuesday evening.

DANCING SCHOOL.—Prof. Milam will open his dancing school, in hall over Messrs. Lorick & Lowrance, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at half-past 7 o'clock, for gentlemen. Class for ladies, misses and masters Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail opens 6.30 A. M. and 3.00 P. M.; closes 8 P. M. and 11.00 A. M. Charleston day mail opens 6.15 P. M.; closes 6 A. M.; night opens 7.00 A. M.; closes 6.15 P. M. Greenville opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6 A. M. Western opens 6.30 A. M. and 12.30 P. M.; closes 8 and 1 P. M. Wilmington opens 3.30 P. M.; closes 10.30 A. M. On Sunday the office is open from 3 to 4 P. M.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Columbia Building and Loan Assoc'n. Citizens' Savings Bank of S. C. R. Tozer—Machinery for Sale. Extra Communication Riobland Lodge Extra Communication Acacia Lodge. Extra Communication Union Council.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, November 30, 1872.—Nickerson House—A H White, Rock Hill; W L Davis, Cross Anchor; H J Cohen, Clinton; Henry A Simpson, Macon; J M L O'Neil, J M Westmoreland, Philadelphia; J T Williams, at large; J A Foster, C D Farrow, W J Wymth, N Y; S J Marn, Salem; J M Seigler, Hard Scrabble; D Hies, Baltimore; T N Broughton, Clarendon; C R Thomas, S C; Mrs C R Bryce, Richland; J A Thomas, S C; A C Ivey, Miss D V Ivey, Lancaster.

Henrich House—D J Griffith and son, Lexington; W J Vereen, New York; P Thomas, Texas; Robert F Touhey, Charleston; R P Goodlett and wife, Arkansas; E R Burgess, Z L C Willis, W H Redwood, N F Neer, D T Medgraw, J E Tripp, Baltimore; W Holey, J H White, N C.

Columbia Hotel—A L Smith, Charleston; A J Hutchison, Md; H K Reid, Henderson; J L Murray, Ohio; W H Gardner and wife, Sumter; E I Hall, Ga; J W O'Brien, S C; T E McIver, Darlington; P M Sprinkle, N C; B Y Sage, Ga; S A Seldman, Pa; J B Patterson, D C; J W Hutchison, White Hall; J S Chiple, Jr, S C; J D Kennedy, Camden.

THE HUMAN KITCHEN AND ITS DUMB WAITERS.—The body is supplied with aliment by vessels which connect the stomach and its auxiliaries with the venous system, and, so to speak, perform the office of dumb waiters in a restaurant. In other words, these media of communication between the animal kitchen and its dependents supply to each member and organ, near or remote, the quantity and kind of sustenance required to keep it going. When the stomach is derelict in its duty, or the dumb waiters inert or obstructed, it is the peculiar province of Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters to strengthen and regulate them. Hence its marvelous cures of chronic indigestion, and the emaciation, debility and languor which are generally its concomitants. It is, moreover, a powerful alterative and corrective, and the rapidity with which it checks irregularities of the liver and bowels, and braces and invigorates the nervous system, is a marvel, not only to the general public, but to professional men. D13;1

ARREST.—G. W. Hobbs, a most worthy and highly respectable citizen of Sampson County, a man of high character, of means and influence, was arrested at his house a few days since by a Deputy United States Marshal, and hurried direct to Raleigh, passing Goldsboro, where there is a United States Commissioner, and was rescued at the jail door, where he was to be consigned to a cell without even a hearing, by a friend who happened to be in the city. He was charged with intimidating, as we learn, one Zack Royall, a graceless scamp, that served as a lucky at the United States Marshal's office, in this city, last summer, and this same Royall is now confined in Sampson County jail, charged with the murder of a negro named Harris in that County, and committed by the State authorities. The fact of Mr. Hobbs being brought to this city when there is a United States Commissioner at Goldsboro, (and should be one in Sampson,) and the attempt to imprison him without a warrant, is another of the gross outrages that are daily being perpetrated by United States Marshals in our State.—Raleigh News.

RAILROAD PROPERTY.—From the Auditor's return for the year 1871, the fact is taken that there are taxed in this State 680 miles of railroad, not including the Charleston and Savannah, and the South Carolina Roads. The Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta, the Cheraw and Darlington, and the Greenville and Columbia Roads, each are assessed at \$10,000 per mile; the King's Mountain Road is assessed at \$5,000 per mile, the Laurens Road at \$2,250 per mile, the Blue Ridge Road at \$6,500 per mile, and the Spartanburg and Union at 6,000 per mile.