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Weekly Pioneer.

VOL. VI. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1871. NO. 20.

THE
Weekly Pioneer
A LITERARY AND POLITICAL JOURNAL,
ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Two Dollars a Year; One Dollar for Six Months. Club Subscribers: Five copies, one year $8 75, and a copy of the *American Stock Journal*. Payment to be invariably in advance.

PINKNEY ROLLINS,
Editor and Proprietor.

[From the Lewiston (Maine) Journal, the 4th]

DOUBLE SUICIDE.

Two Girls Embrace Each Other and Jump into the Falls at Lewiston, Maine.

About 11.30 o'clock P. M. to-day, Mr. Cyrus Cobb, who lives on Court street, jest at the Auburn end of the bridge, looking from the rear windows of his store and house, saw two females, apparently young ladies, sitting on the Auburn shore of the river, on the very verge of West Pitch. Mr. Cobb's daughter also noticed the girls, and thought it very strange that they should be sitting so near a very dangerous place. The more noticeable became the fact, when she saw them jump up and trip lightly and carelessly down the preciptons, rocky, and slippery bank, where they removed their outer garments. Miss Cobb then said to her father that she believed they meditated drowning themselves, and so possessed with this idea was she that she resolved to still watch them and see what they were proposing to do. After removing their outer garments including their hats, she saw the girls return to the spot where they had been sitting and resume their seats.

In a few moments, not far from 1 o'clock, the train from Bangor came thundering by, the track being but two or three hundred feet from where they sat. Miss Cobb says that while the train was passing that point she saw the girls rise, each throw her arm around the other's waist, and in this embrace they, with apparently one consent, leaped from the shore into the falls. Miss Cobb turned to her father; "Father, they have jumped together into the falls!" Mr. Cobb, who a moment before had seen them sitting on the shore, looked at once out of the window, commanding a full view of the scene. No girls were to be seen—nothing but the garments they had left on the shore.

The fact speedily became known and crowds gathered in the vicinity of the scene of the terrible tragedy, but nothing could be discovered but the garments, bearing silent, and at the same time sad, witness of the tragedy. The clothing was distinctly visible to crowds who gathered on the new bridge. Policeman Washburn of Auburn was the first to reach the scene of the melancholy event. He found the clothing on a spur of the ledge, about opposite the main plunge of the West Pitch. It was not rolled up carefully, but seemed to have been laid down, each article as it had been removed from the person. The clothing, which consisted of their hats, a waterproof cloak, a shawl, and a black overskirt, with a mass of false hair, was of rather indifferent quality, yet apparently tidy. It was taken in charge by Officer Washburn, and left at Mayor Littlefield's office for identification. Pinned into the waterproof was a brooch of some black stone, with a medallion face in white in the center of stone—the whole set in gold. Pinned to the ribbon of the hat were two ten-cent bills.

An examination of the premises by Mr. Cobb, who saw the movements of the girls, and by one or two gentlemen, who noticed where they sat, but did not happen to see them when they took the fatal leap, established that the two suicides—as they seem to have leaped from the point where they first sat down—threw themselves from the flat rock which forms a level platform close to the water's edge, near the foot of the first descent of West Pitch, which, as everybody hereabouts knows, consists of two falls. The first is a slight plunge upon a table rock, then a light fall for a hundred feet, more or less; then a great cataract, with, at present, a fearful fall of water, rolling down a chasm, many feet from the base of the first fall. Here, just beyond the base of the first fall, they seem to have thrown themselves into the river. It must have been a headlong leap with the current. Miss Cobb saw them no more. They fell and were plunged into the torrent and out of the world in a moment.

Since writing the above, Miss Starbird, of Auburn, and others, identify the clothing as belonging to Ada Brown, of Buckfield, and Anna Wood, of Hartford, young girls, sixteen and fourteen years of age. Miss Starbird says that both girls were at her home on Hampshire street, Auburn, Thursday evening, and appeared to be in excellent spirits. Anna Wood left No 4 Bates Block on Thursday, where she had been since Saturday. When she left she said she was going to work in a gentleman's family in this city. The landlady paid her eighty-tree cents, her due, when she left. Ada Brown has worked in the Androscoggin Mill, and has been of late at No. 2 Bates Corporation. While Miss Wood was at No. 4 Ada Brown called frequently, and Miss Brown and herself went out together several eveniegs. Miss Brown came here three weeks since. Her father, John Brown, is a farmer residing in Buckfield.

Her landlady says that Miss Wood appeared cheerful when she left her house, though she had complained of sickness caused by eating lobster. It is not yet certain where the girls spent the night. They were seen passing up Court street, Auburn, at 9 P. M. A young man recognized the girls as one he gave one of the girls. Ira Foster says he saw both on the street at 9 o'clock this morning. Miss Brown's older sister has been at work in the city, and is frantic with grief at the sad tragedy. She left this afternoon to carry the sad news to her parents.

Miss Wood's father is dead. Her mother is now in Massachusetts. Both girls had an appointment to meet the older Miss Brown this morning, but their failure to meet it caused her to go out to look for them.

A party of lumbermen have been out in a boat this afternoon, dragging the river for the bodies at the foot of the falls, but at 5 P. M., they had discovered no traces of them. More than likely they may yet remain in the West Pitch.

We remember several years since that the body of a boy drowned in the same locality was not discovered till several months after the event, but possibly the eddies and currents may throw out the bodies of the victims in this sad event.

The Indictment of Brigham Young.

A correspondent of *The Cincinnatti Commercial*, writing from Salt Lake City on the Mormon troubles there, describes in a lively manner a meeting of the leading Saints, in which their course of action was determined;

There were gathered together in the Lion House Brigham's chief counsellors: Old John Taylor, who stood by Joe Smith when he was shot in Carthage Jail, and was himself wounded, and would rather take his chances in the open air than go to a Gentile jail again—a tall, good-looking, severe man, with gray hair. There was George A. Smith, cousin to Joseph, and, next to Young, the highest man in the Church, also a witness of the sack of Nauvoo, a polygamist, but with few wives—a fat, aged, good humored and rather weak Saint. There was Orson Pratt, the chief theologian and expounder, whose brother, Parley Pratt, was shot dead by the Gentiles—a venerable looking, Mosaic sort of man, with flaming beard, and large introspective eyes, a Greek student, and a sort of Mormon Matthew Henry. The natty and flowery Dr. Newman of Washington, who came out here with six Hebrew roots carefully committed to memory, expecting to demolish Orson with them, found the old fellow to be capable of talking Hebrew with Moses or Daniel. There was Joseph Young, President of the Seventies, a lean face and long forehead, with a mouth like Abraham Lincoln's—elder brother of Brigham Young.

These and others, baked dry in the furnace of old Mormon dangers which they now account their glory, gave counsel to Brigham Young as to his duty. Almost unnanimously they urged that he must never give himself up; the people would rise if he were to be convicted, whether he forbade them or no. Their counsel was to cut the irrigating ditches, burn every Mormon settlement in the Territory, leave the valley of Salt Lake in desolation, and march across Arizona with their herds and portables to Mexican soil; these were their own, and they had a right to annihilate the property they had created.

Brigham Young, himself in the condition of an old lion, not uncertain that his prowess was not now a part of his nature and religion, urged that he was promised safe conduct and fair treatment. To this old John Taylor retorted: "So was Joseph! I saw the safe treatment they gave him in jail!" There was a general exclamation of deep feeling and cry of perfidy at this,—and I am writing no fancy sketch, but the statement of two attorneys who were present. Brigham himself was deeply moved. Perhaps the recollection of his more youthful Captaincy of the Mormon exodus across the alkali plains inspired him with enthusiasm. To the urgent statement of the Gentiles that he could not hold out a week against the United States, the old man retorted with a strange, almost childish confidence, that if he were disposed to resist, the ally of Moses, of Gideon, and of David would appear upon his side.

Then after a minute, Brigham closed his great square mouth and jaw, and said calmly: "God is in courts as well as in battles and marches. There will be no resistance. I shall obey the summons." In due time he dismounted from his buggy before the little old squalid stone stable where the United States Court meets, climbed the creaky outside stairs, and at his colossal, venerable, appearance the whole Court unconsciously arose, bar and audience. He was the overshadowing presence there, and when he answered "not guilty," Judge McKean's elocution flew out of his head, and he forgot temporarily to be dramatic.

A Telling Rebuke to Southern Arrogance.

Hon. B. H. Hill of Georgia, in a recent address before the Alumni of the State University, alluded to the evils which had been brought upon the South by slavery, and as a consequence, a large part of the Georgian press opened upon him the most violent denunciations. This led Mr. Hill to write a letter, in which appears the following paragraphs:

"With every ingredient more abundant at home, we send to the original barren North for fertilizers to give life to our originally fertile, now deadened soil; with the finest ores and exhaustless coal beds peeping at us from our own hill-sids; with the richest land on the continent, we send North for bread to feed our children; with the noblest trees that ever lifted their tops toward heaven, if we want a finer church in which to worship or a more convenient residence in which to live, we send North for the plan, for the architect, and for the builder! We spend millions of dollars sending our children to the North to be educated, and refuse the smallest pittance for the endowment of universities at home.

Our physicians and surgeons send North for their medicines to heal, and for the tools that secure skill in their delicate art; our preachers send North for the books in which to learn the rule of justice for our people; our preachers send North for commentaries on the Bible to teach their flocks the way of salvation; our editors send North for type to print their papers; and lawyers, preachers and editors, make long speeches, say long prayers, and fill whole columns, thanking God for supperior Southern genius, purity and learning! And our politicians, ah! shades of Demosthenes and Cicero, bend down and hear the matchless periods of true patriotic eloquence. Our politicians strut like condecending Jupiters to the hustings, with Northern hats on their heads, Northern shoes on their feet, and Northern coats on their backs, and prove to gaping crowds their unequalled fitness for office in straining their lungs as the thundergust doth the yielding clouds with noisy denunciations of Northern weakness and greed and climactic eulogies on Southern power and independence!

A Missing Will Recovered—A Dying Confederate General's Estate.

Henry Dillon, ex Union soldier, proprietor of a newspaper stand at Montgomery and Hudson streets, Jersey City, yesterday received a check for $500 from the daughter of the late General Stegman, of the Confederate army. The circumstances under which the money was paid are romantic. During the war Dillon served in the 2nd New Jersey cavalry. He accompanied his regiment on Grierson's famous raid through Mississippi, and while on a scouting expedition one day encountered Gen. Stegman and one of his staff officers. Shots were exchanged, and the rebel General fell from his saddle mortally wounded. The staff officer fled, but was overtaken and captured by a comrade of Dillion's. In his dying moments General Stegman requested his slayer to take from one of his inside pockets his will, bequeathing all his property to his wife and daughter, and a life insurance policy for $40,000. He asked Dillon to keep them and send them to his family.

After the war Mr. Dillon advertised in vain for the owners, and he resolved to retain possession of the papers until some inquiries should be made for them. Recently an advertisement appeared in the Alabama papers offering $500 reward for the missing will. Dillon answered it and Gen. Stegman's daughter came North as the guest of Roger A. Pryor. She related the particulars of the long search for the will, the difficulties that had been encountered, the production of a forged will by her father's relatives, and their Mobile lawsuits. She expressed deep gratitude to Mr. Dillon for the recovery of the will, and said that through it her mother and herself would be enabled to regain possession of their extensive Alabama and Georgia estates. The estates are valued at $300,000. Dillon is to be suspenaed as a witness in the suits of their restoration to the rightful owners.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Weekly Pioneer.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1871.

GENERAL NEWS.

In Baltimere, on Monday last, Mrs. Catharine Borneman committed suicide by shooting herself. Insanity is assigned as the cause.

At Montgomery, Ala., Judge Busteed has granted an order declaring the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company bankrupt, and has appointed a receiver.

On the 8th inst., in Boston, Mass., Frank Winslow, of the *Journal* published in that city, while waiting for one train, was struck by another and killed.

At Montgomery, Ala., on Monday night, during a Republican mass-meeting, an anvil, being used as a cannon, exploded, killing two men and mortally injuring two others. The catastrophe put an end to the meeting.

On Monday morning last the steamboat Wade Hampton sprung a leak and sunk at Donaldsonville, La. No lives were lost, and it is believed the cargo can be saved in a damaged state and the vessel raised. The boat was valued at $60,000.

The news of the disaster to the Pacific whaling fleeet has advanced the price of whale oil in Boston from sixty cents to one dollar per gallon. It is said the New Bedford insurance offices lose millions by the disaster, but can pay and have a surplus left. Boston offices had little or no risk.

On the night of the 4th, a party of men went out coon hunting near Inwood, Ind., and while returning home three of them sat down on the railroad track to wait for the others. They soon fell asleep, and the express train coming along killed one of them named John Grear, and badly injured another named Bruce Robinson.

A gentlemen connected with the sub-Kuklux Committee, of which Senator Pratt is chairman, writes from Livingston, Ala., to Washington, under date of the 31st ult. He says that about 180 witnesses had been examined; that Sumter and Choctaw were the worst counties in the State, and that there was some trouble in procuring deputies to serve subpœnas.

A letter from an officer of the Senate, now with the Southern Outrage Committee at Atlanta, Ga., states that nearly one hundred witnesses have been examined, and that over two thousand persons have been driven from the rural districts to the city by the Kuklux, the proof of which is in the hands of the Committee.

The negro Mack Colbert, who not long since tied his step-son to the railroad track, near Waverly, Va., while he went to the woods to get switches with which to flog him, and in which position the boy was soon after run over by a passing train and fatally injured, was convicted of murder before the late county court of Sussex, and sentenced to seven years' confinement in the penitentiary.

A dispatch from Paris, on the 5th, states that Victor Hugo had made a second visit to President Thiers to procure a pardon for Henri Rochefort. The President received him kindly, but declined to interfere with the course of law in Rochefort's case. The Communist Quesnel has been tried and convicted of firing buildings in Paris, and the court pronounced the sentence of death.

A well known Mormon, writing from Seaver, October 31st, says: Brother Brigham arrived here this morning, and after a rest of about five hours left for St. George, on the southern boundary of the Territory. He was escorted by twelve mounted men of the Nauvoo Legion. "I am told," says the letter writer, "that he has bidden a final adieu to Salt Lake City. This movement of Brother Brigham is greatly agitatating the minds of the people hereabouts."

On Monday of last week Thomas Carroll, residing in Richmond, Va., visited the barroom of Isabella Rix, No. 2233 Main street, and demanded to see his daughter, who for some time has been an occupant of the house. On being informed that she had left the place, Mr. Carroll became so enraged that he drew a pistol and fired through a door leading into a room occupied by several females, fortunately inflicting no damage.

One of Charles Dickens's friends "Directs the attention of the promoters of the proposed memorial at Portsmouth, to this extract from the author's will: "I enjoin my friends, on no account, to make me the subject of any monument, memorial, or testimonial whatever. I rest my claims to the remembrance of my country upon my published works, and the remembrance of my friends upon their experience of me in addition thereto."

At Christiana Village, near Wilmington, Del., a school-teacher, named Charles E. Woolsey, was shot dead by a justice of the peace named Stephen H. Casten, early on Sunday morning last. It appears that they had geen carousing together all night, and at four o'clock in the morning began to quarrel, when Woolsey attacked Casten with a butcher knife. Casten left the room, and returning with a shot-gun, fired a load into Woolsey's breast, killing him instantly. Casten is now in jail at New Castle.

A dispatch from Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the 8th inst., says the day before as laborers were at work cutting a new road through a hill known as Hang Hollow, they excavated a sack containing $12,000 in gold and silver money, hidden there eighteen years ago by a miner, who murdered a comrade, a Californian, and said he had hidden the money under a stump in this hollow, but refused to tell where. Many persons have hunted for this secreted treasure in vaain. The laborers shared the booty equally.

In Baltimore, on Tuesday of last week Frank Washington died. He had neglected his wife, and had been intimate with Miss Chinn. Miss C. prepared the body for burial at her house, and Mrs. W. thought she ought to have charge of it. A fight ensued between the two women. The music of Miss Chinn was something fearful. Mrs. W. got out her marriage certificate, and with this weapon she finally got possession of her dead husband's body and buried him. The agony of Miss Chinn thereat is said to have been "indescribable."

Frederick Lidenhall, late Colonel of the Sixth Legion, says the *Paris Liberte*, is now in a mad-house at Camden-town, London. This singular gentleman, who has $75,000 a year, was in Paris when the insurrection broke out, and got himself presented to Gen. Cluseret by his cook, who made him a Lieutenant-Colonel. Lidenhall took part in several combats, and when the Versailles troops entered was able to make his escape with his English passport. However, the terrible events through which he had passed troubled his brain, and his family had to shut him up. The strangest part of the affair is that when Lidenhall went mad he fancied himself a Frenchman, and took to speaking the French language.

The troubles of the saints in Utah do not prevent accessions to their fold. The New York *Standard* says that on Friday six car loads of Mormon converts left Jersey City for Utah over the New Jersey railroad. Most of them were from Wales, Denmark, and the northern Europe States, and have been collecting in New York for some time past. They numbered two hundred and sixty, and were accompanied by the missionaries under whose labors they have been converted. These disciples did not bear a very intellectual appearance, but seemed thrifty and well-to-do in the world.

In Philadelphia, on the night of the 5th, James Lyons, living in Christian street, was aroused during the night by a burglar in his room, who presented a pistol and threatened to fire if any alarm was made. Lyons seized the pistol, and a desperate struggle ensued, during which both rolled down two flights of stairs and out into the street, Lyons keeping hold of the pistol, which was finally discharged, wounding him (Lyons) in the ear. The police were aroused by the noise and captured the burglar. Lyons was seriously bruised, and two toes of his foot were broken.

A counterfeiters's den, a few miles from Kansas City, was was broken up on the night of the 4th, and John Riley and Thomas Ballard were arrested. Harry Cole and John D. Myer, the latter the leader of the gang, were arrested, but escaped while the officers were examining the house. The officers captured one $1,000 National Bank note plate, and one $2 National Bank note plate, two $10 National Bank note plates, four 50c plates, two sets of engraver's tools, ten transfer rolls and bed pieces, two transfer and five printing presses, $8,500 of counterfeit bills, and a quantity of silk fiber paper, the same as used by the Government.

The District Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas has addressed a letter to the Solicitor of the Treasury, requesting to be informed as to the status of the "Creek negroes," respecting their accountability to the laws of the United States, and the power of the government to hold them indictable for their violation. These negroes have for years been held in bondage by the Creek Indians, and while in their country have committed many depredations in the Indian territory against the above tribe as well as the General Government. The Solicitor has notified the district attorney, in reply, that these negroes must be held amenable to the law, and prosecuted for all offenses committed with the same rigor as carried out against other races for like violations.

At a recent Republican meeting at Artesia, Miss., a man named Lee, residing at Enterprise, was killed under the following circumstances: While a Republican candidate was speaking Lee used insulting language, then fired a pistol at him, and ran through the crowd in order to escape. He was pursued, fired on those who followed him, the fire was returned, and Lee was shot dead. His friends telegraphed to Columbus for some prominent lawyers to come down with a force. A large party of armed men did so, and, finding no one to resist, resolved themselves into an inquest jury, and returned a verdict that Lee came to his death by a band of armed rioters under the control of Messrs. Bliss and Lewis. These gentlemen have been arrested for murder, and bail refused.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA KUKLUX.

An Interview with the Attorney General.

The following pen picture of South Carolina Kuklux is by H. V. R., of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who is at Spartanburg, and writes from actual observations:

"In the cells on the lower floor are some bona fide Kuklux. There are nineteen of them, and it is the gang that has been committing all the mischief in that unfortunate county for the past two years. They came in, gave up their arms, and surrendered, even before one of them was captured.

Their cells open into a narrow hall, and this hall is "fenced in" at each end by a heavy iron grate. As we approached this grate, they all swarmed out of their cells, and came to it. There are nineteen of them, and all but three have made a full confession. The remaining three are mum, doubtless thinking that, whatever may be their fate, nothing can be gained by a confession of crime; so they are sullen and silent. The rest, however, are quite talkative, and "give in their experience" in rough, ungrammatical language.

As they swarmed out to the grate, I thought I had never seen a more unprepossessing set of men. They are all young, below medium size, and of the lowest grade of "poor whites." They are the lower type of the lowest class of Southern poor whites. You may pick up a gang of negroes at random, and you will have a better looking set of men than these Spartanburg Kuklux. Their ignorance will be better understood when I state that sixteen of the nineteen can neither read nor write.

They say that they came in and gave up because they were tired of the business, and because they could not fight the whole United States army, which they understood had been sent into South Carolina. They seem to regard the State as having been invaded by a second General Sherman's army, and that death was their portion if they did not surrender. They try to shift the responsibility of their operations for the past two years upon prominent Democrats of Spartanburg county, whom they accuse of putting them up to the dirty work and driving them along. They acknowledge to an "alliance" between the Democratic party and themselves, but complain that all the heavy work fell upon them. They saw that when a campaign was going on, they were kept so busy that they had no time to attend to crops. None of them own land, and what farming they do is on the tenant system. They affirm the object of the Kuklux organization to be to either drive the negroes out of the country or to kill them. They did not propose to go into wholesale slaughter; but only killed one now and then, so as to aid materially in scaring others off. They most positively declare that the prominent Democrats of Spartanburg county were at the bottom of the diabolical business, and they propose to "blow" on the whole thing, giving names and all, when the proper time comes. This accounts for the stampede of "influential citizens" from that country.

I went up to the Capitol soon after arriving to see Governor Scott, and get his views about the interference of the Federal authorities with his subjects. It is understood that he is opposed to the proceeding, and advised strongly against it. At the Capitol I learned that the Governor was in New York, and would not be back before Monday. The Lieutenant Governor, Ransier, (colored,) was also gone, and so was Cardozo, Secretary of State. Attorney General Chamberlain I found. Mr. Chamberlain is a moderate Republican, and accounted one of the few thoroughly honest carpet-baggers at present administering State affairs. I asked him what he thought about Grant's course in declaring martial law.

"I am sorry it had to be done," he replied, "but there seemed to be no other way to check the growing crime of Kukluxism. The evil had assumed enormous proportions. In Spartanburg and York counties especially. The civil authorities seemed powerless to check the crime. I regret that our State government is a confessed failure in this particular; but it so. Organized crime, having the partial sympathy at least the mass of the white people, could not be coped with by the State authorities. Militia was tried, but that only made matters worse. The militia were killed and their arms taken away. The authorities were under the feet of the midnight raiders. No man more than I regrets to see martial law in force, but it seemed to be the only remedy. The causes which led to so much crime it is not necessary to discuss. I acknowledge they were great. I acknowledge there is much in our present State govern to condemn and make war upon. But that does not justify wholesale whippings and murder. The outrages upon the blacks had become so numerous that the cause of humanity alone demanded that some vigorous steps be speedily taken to suppress this carnival of crime. Martial law was a last resort, and while I deplore the fact that it had to be resorted to, yet I am satisfied that it will do good, and rid the country of the Kuklux. There will be many instances of individual hardship, which are to be deplored, but in the main the result will be beneficial."

ORDINANCES
OF THE
TOWN OF MURPHY

CHAPTER I.

An Ordinance for the better government of the town of Murphy.

The Commissioners of the town of Murphy do ordain:

Section 1. That any and all persons who, by loud and vulgar noises, profane swearing, using obscene and indecent language, of making other loud, vulgar, obscene, blasphemous or immoral noises or disturbances, with or without drunkenness, or lying on the street in a drunken or intoxicated condition, shall disturb the peace and good order of the town; or who shall commit any act or acts tending to disturb the peace and good order of the town, he or they shall be arrested by the town Constable and brought before the Mayor of the town of Murphy, and upon conviction thereof, each and every person guilty of such offenses shall be subject to a fine of not more than ten dollars, and not less than one dollar, at the discretion of Mayor; *Provided, always*, That the Mayor of the town of Murphy shall not take cognizance of any such act or acts unless the same be committed within the corporate limits of the town of Murphy.

Sec. 2. That any person or persons who, without leave from the Mayor, or without sufficient excuse, to be judged of by the Mayor, shall discharge a gun, pistol, rifle, or other fire-arm, with or without intent to kill or do other bodily harm, within the corporate limits of the town of Murphy, shall be subject to a fine of not more than five dollars, and not less than one dollar, at the discretion of the Mayor, upon conviction thereof before the Mayor of the town; and the town Constable is hereby authorized and required to arrest any and all persons so offending and to bring the same before the Mayor of the town of Murphy.

Sec. 3. That any person who shall display his privacy member or nakedness on or in view of any of the public streets or alleys of the said town, shall, upon conviction thereof before the Mayor of the said town, be subject to a fine of from one to five dollars, at the discretion of the Mayor; and the town Constable is hereby authorized and required to arrest any and all such persons so offending, and to bring the same before the Mayor of the town of Murphy.

Sec. 4. That any and all persons who, by public or private fighting, or by offering or seeking or attempting to stir up or incite a public or private fight, between any persons within the corporate limits of the town of Murphy, shall disturb the peace and good order of the town, shall be subject to a fine of from one to ten dollars, at the discretion of the Mayor, upon conviction thereof before the Mayor of the town; and the town Constable is hereby authorized and required to arrest any and all persons so offending, and to bring the same before the Mayor of the town of Murphy.

Sec. 5. That any and all merchants, grocery keepers, retail dealers, or other persons who shall open their stores, groceries, or places of business, with intent to offer their goods, wares or merchandise for sale, or who shall actually sell the same, or who shall offer any goods, wares, or any other property, for sale, traffic or barter, or actually sell the same on the streets of Murphy, or within the corporate limits of the town of Murphy, or who shall carry on any other business or avocation on the Sabbath or Lord's day, except in case of necessity, to be judged of by the Mayor of the town, shall be subject to a fine of from one to ten dollars, at the discretion of the Mayor, for each and every such offense on conviction thereof before the Mayor of said town; and the town Conetable is hereby authorized and required to arrest any and all persons so offending, and to bring the same before the Mayor of the town of Murphy.

Sec. 6. That if any person or persons shall bet money, property, or other thing of value, on any game of cards, checkers, drafts, chess, backgammon, dominoes, crack-loo, or any other game whatsoever, or any horse race, cock fight, or shooting match, within the corporate limits of the town of Murphy, or shall play at any game on which money, property, or other thing of value is bet, or if any person or persons shall knowingly permit or allow any such game to be played in his or their dwelling, storehouse, grocery, barn, stable, or other building, or on his or their premises, any and all persons so offending shall be subject to a fine of from one to five dollars each, at the discretion of the Mayor, on conviction thereof before the Mayor of the town; and the town Constable is hereby authorized and required to arrest all such persons offending in any or all of the above-named particulars, and to bring the same before the Mayor of the town of Murphy.

Sec. 7. That any and all persons, who shall ride or drive a horse, mule, or other animal or animals through the streets of the town of Murphy, at an inmoderate or dangerous gate, shall be subject to a fine of not more than five dollars and not less than one dollar, at the discretion of the Mayor; and the Constable is hereby authorized and required to arrest any and all persons so offending, and to bring the same before the Mayor of the town of Murphy.

CHAPTER II.

An Ordinance relating to the Streets, Public Squares, Alleys, &c., in the town of Murphy.

The Commissioners of the town of Murphy do ordain:

Section 1. That it shall be the duty of the Town Constable to notify each and every person who has erected or placed any building, fence, paling, wood-pile, or any thing else which tends to obstruct any street, alley, or public square in the town of Murphy; or who owns any property situated or being on any of the side-walks, streets, alleys or public squares of the town of Murphy, to remove the same within five days after said notification; and if such person or persons shall fail to remove such obstructions after five days from the day of notification, he or they shall be subject to a fine of five dollars for each and every day's continuance of the same, after the expiration of the five days as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. That if the person owning the premises, buildings, fence, paling, wood-pile or other thing be not a resident of the town of Murphy, a notification to his agent, tenant, or lessee, shall be deemed and held sufficient withing the meaning of this ordinance.

Sec. 3. That the Town Constable is hereby created superintendent and overseer of the said side-walks, alleys, public squares and streets of the town of Murphy, with power to summons all the able bodied males living within the corporate limits of the town of Murphy, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, inclusive, to work on said side-walks, streets, public squares and alleys of the town of Murphy, at such time as he shall deem most fit and convenient, and for as many days as he shall deem necessary to keep said streets, aleys, side-walks and public squares in good order and condition: *Provided*, That the time for which each and every male so summoned is required to work be equal: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to any person, unless he has been an actual resident of the town of Murphy 30 days previous to the time he is required to work, nor to persons who have come inside the corporate limits of the town for the purpose of boarding and attending School within the corporate limits of the town of Murphy.

Sec. 4. That the summons required in section 3rd, must be a personal oral summons to the man whose work is required, or a written summons left at his dwelling or place of business, to be given three days prior to the time the labor is required.

Sec. 5. That if any person so summoned to work on any of the streets, alleys, side-walks or public squares, as aforesaid, shall furnish a good hand (to be judged of by the Constable) to work in his stead, or if he pay one dollar per day in lieu thereof, he shall not be required to work.

Sec. 6. That any and all persons owning property or any of the main streets of the town of Murphy, or acting as agent for any person owning property on any of the main streets of the town of Murphy, shall and the same are hereby required to set out shade-trees in from of the said property, at the edge of the side-walk next to the public street, which said shade-trees shall be set out at the distance of twenty feet apart; and if any such person or persons owning property within the town of Murphy, or the agents of any such persons owning property as aforesaid, shall fail to set out shade-trees as required by this ordinance on or before the first day of April, 1872, each and every person so failing shall be subject to a fine of twenty dollars, to be collected as the law provides for the collection of fines and penalties: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to such property is already has a sufficient number of trees planted on it, to meet the requirements of this section.

Adopted November 1st, A. D., 1871.

CHAPTER III.

Ordinance relating to keeping Dogs within the town of Murphy.

The Commissioners of the town of Murphy do ordain:

Section. 1. That any and all persons being within the corporate limits of the town of Murphy shall be permitted to keep one dog apiece, but for every dog more than kept by any one person or on any one lot, a tax of one dollar is hereby levied to be paid annually by the owner of the lot or premises on which the dog or dogs are kept.

Sec. 2. That the tax of one dollar levied on every dog, more than one kept by any one person, or on any one lot, is hereby declared due on the first day of January, 1872, and on the first day of every January thereafter, and the town constable is hereby directed to collect the same within twenty days after that time.

Adopted November 1st, A. D., 1871.

CHAPTER IV.

Ordinance relating to Retail Dealers.

The Commissioners of the town of Murphy do ordain:

Sec. 1. That any and all persons (druggists, and Apothecaries excepted) retailing or selling liquors, or wines, of the measure of a quart, or less, within the corporate limits of the town of Murphy, shall be subject to a tax of fifteen dollars payable annually on or before the first day of May in each year: *Provided*, however, That any and all persons, who shall retail liquors, or wines, of the measure of a quart or less, without keeping a regular store or grocery within the town of Murphy, shall be subject to a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each and every such offence, and said penalty shall be due at the time of committing such act.

Adopted November, 2nd, A. D., 1871.

CHAPTER V.

Ordinance relating to building a Calaboose

The Commissioners of the town of Murphy do ordain:

Section 1. That the town constable is hereby authorized to contract for the building of a calaboose (or place of confinement for delinquents) for the town of Murphy, of such dimensions as he may think fit, and at the smallest cost to the town practicable.

Sec. 2. That the said calaboose shall be built on such site, as is most suitable, which the Commissioners shall designate.

Sec. 3. That the expense of building said Calaboose shall be paid out of the first money of the town, coming into the hands of the Board of Commissioners.

Sec. 4. That the said Calaboose shall be furnished inside with such articles as the Constable shall deem absolutely necessary; which article, shall be paid for out of the first money in the hands of the Commissioners not otherwise appropriated.

Adopted November 2nd, A. D., 1871.

CHAPTER VI.

Ordinance relating to the fees of town officers.

The Commisioners of the town of Murphy do ordain that the fees of the Mayor, town Constable, and Clerk of the Board of Four Commissioners, shall be as follows:

Section 1. The fees of the Mayor of the town of Murphy shall be the same as those now allowed by law to a Justice of the Peace, and besides these, one dollar extra in each case.

Sec. 2. The town Constable shall receive a salary of three hundred dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly; and he shall furthermore receive the fees now allowed by law to a Sheriff.

Sec. 3. The fees of the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners shall be twenty cents for every copy sheet of a hundred words, and two dollars *per diem* when he acts as Clerk of the Board of Commissioners.

Adopted November 2d, A. D., 1871.

CHAPTER VII.

Ordinance providing for the valuation of all property in the town of Murphy.

The Commissioners of the town of Murphy do ordain:

Sec. 1. That J. W. Patton, J. H. Hennesee, and F. P. Axley be, and the same are hereby appointed a Board of Assessors to assess all real estate and personal property situated or being within the corporate limits of the town of Murphy; and the said Board, after having been duly sworn and qualified, shall proceed at once to execute the duties of their office.

Sec. 2. That the said Board of Assessors shall give five days' notice of their time and place of meeting, which shall be in the court-house of the town of Murphy; and all persons owning property within the town of Murphy, or their agents, shall come forward and give in a list of their taxable property under oath.

Sec. 3. That all persons shall be allowed two days to give in their taxes, and all property not listed within said two days shall be subject to double tax.

Sec. 4. That the said Board of Assessors shall furnish the Mayor of the town of Murphy with a list of all property subject to tax within the corporate limits of the town of Murphy, and the valuation of the same as assessed by them, within ten days from the date of their appointment.

Sec. 5. That the valuation to be laid on all property shall be its actual cash value on the first day of November, A. D., 1871.

Sec. 6. That the amount of provisions necessary for the support of each man's family for the current year, and two hundred dollars' worth of household and kitchen furniture are hereby exempted from taxation.

Adopted November 2, A. D., 1871.

CHAPTER VIII.

Ordinance permitting Constable to employ the town force in erecting a Calaboose.

The Commissioners of the town of Murphy do ordain:

Sec. 1. That Wm. M. Manchester be permitted to employ the hands liable to work on the streets of Murphy, as provided in section 3rd of an Ordinance, entitled An Ordinance in relation to the Streets, Public Squares, Alleys, &c., of the town of Murphy, passed by this Board on the first day of November, 1871, in the erection of, or assisting to erect a Calaboose, Guard-house, or place of confinement, the erection of which is ordained in section first of an Ordinance entitled, An Ordinance, relating to building a Calaboose; *Provided*, That he shall not compel any one man to labor more than one day at said occupation.

Adopted November 4th, A. D., 1871.

CHAPTER IX.

Ordinance fixing the time when the Ordinances of the town of Murphy shall be in force.

The Commissioners of the town of Murphy do ordain:

Section 1. That all ordinances, resolutions, rules, regulations and by-laws, passed by the Board of Commissioners of the town of Murphy, for the government of the town, or their own body, shall be in full force and effect after the expiration of twenty days from the day of their adoption or ratification, the day of their adoption or ratification being included.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the town Constable to enforce all such ordinances, resolution, rules, regulations and by-laws after the said twenty days, after their ratification or adoption shall have expired.

Adopted November 4th, A. D., 1871.

S. W. DAVIDSON, *Mayor.*

M. C. KING,
ROBT. AKIN,
SAM'L HENRY,
DRURY WEEKS, } *Commissioners.*