THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

Scraps and Facts.

—— Twenty-eight thousand bags of coffee arrived at Baltimore on Thursday last from Rio.

—— A Cincinnati girl of eleven has become the mother of a full-grown child. The father is twelve years old.

—— At Lancaster, New Hampshire, on the 2d instant, the thermometer marked twenty-five degrees below zero.

—— Rice Dulin, formerly a well known merchant in Columbia and Charleston, died recently at Brownsville, Tennessee. He was born in Mecklenburg county, N. C.

—— The new postal arrangements with Canada provide for the full prepayment of postage on all mail matter, at the domestic rates of the country from which sent, and the country of destination will deliver free of charge.

—— The Granite and Crescent Mills, and the Merchants' Mill, at Fall River, Massachusetts, stopped work last week. The Weaver's Union, of that place, has decided to send one thousand weavers back to England.

—— The young man who resolved to commit suicide because his sweetheart married an undertaker, owes his life to the second sober thought, that he might be furnishing his rival a job.

—— Recently the local paper at Grass Valley said: The prettiest girl in Grass Valley doesn't carry herself straight enough when promenading. For a week after, all the Grass Valley girls stalked about like so many bean poles; and every girl said. "That horrid paper! Ma, don't I walk straight?"

—— The coinage of silver under the act which promises resumption of specie payments in 1879 has already actively commenced. Last month the Philadelphia mint turned out 722,300 half dollars, 300 quarters and 550,300 dimes—in all 1,272,900 coins, not to mention 690,000 pewter five-cent pieces and 1,180,000 minute bits of copper called cents.

—— The tendency of improvements in telegraphy is towards cheapness and rapidity of transmitting messages. At a recent trial of an instrument which quadruples the capacity of each wire, 302 business messages, averaging ten words each, were transmitted in ninety minutes over a single wire, four operators working at each end thereof. The old instrument sent from sixty to eighty words per minute.

—— Petroleum is so abundant in the Pennsylvania oil region that the more wells a man has the poorer he is likely to be. Wells that would once have brought $250,000 are slow at $15,000 and one man at Titusville, who lately had an income of $100,000 is now hardly worth his hat. The exceeding superabundance of the oil renders it almost valueless, as it has declined from $6 to 60 cents per barrel.

—— The statement that Mr. Johnson gave "pledges" as to his future political action to the squad of Republicans who voted for him, is reduced to the fact that he assured them he would not be governed in his action by mere partisanship. On entering the Senate, Mr. Johnson will find there twelve senators who voted "yea" on the impeachment occasion—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Conkling, Cragin Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Howe, the two Morrills, Morton and Sherman.

—— Senator elect Christiancy, of Michigan, seems to stand upon a sound platform. In a recent letter he says: "The manner of my election leaves me at liberty to support or oppose measures upon their merits, according to my conviction of right, and with reference to the interests of the whole country, rather than for any partisan ends, and I propose to avail myself of that liberty on all proper occasions." This is in pleasing contrast with the policy pursued by his predecessor, Mr. Chandler.

—— The commissioner of internal revenue has written to the United States district attorney at Richmond, advising him that the proceedings against drawers of unstamped checks, seized in the recent raid upon the banks of that city, may be dismissed upon the defendants paying costs. A large number of defendants have availed themselves of the opportunity of compromise thus afforded. The costs in each case amount to twelve or thirteen dollars.

—— The House judiciary committee have agreed to report favorably the bill recommended by Gen. Butler in relation to telegraph lines. Should the bill become a law, it will be an important one. It constitutes all telegraph lines post-routes, and authorizes the Postmaster-General to advertise for proposals for the transaction of governmental business, so far as practicable, by telegraph, under the same limitations and with the same authority as for the transmission of mails over post-roads. It prohibits any telegraph company from being engaged in the collection or purchase of commercial or other news, prohibits any discrimination whatever in the charges for press or commercial news or private telegrams, and compels telegraph companies to forward, at the usual rates, the messages of other companies, and no preference shall be given by one company to another.

——"A Boston merchant" suggests through the New York *Tribune*, that General Grant probably regrets the resignation of his military position, and would gladly return to it. To meet the President's wishes, and at the same time restore peace and prosperity to the country, the writer proposes that President Grant shall at once resign the Presidency with the understanding that Congress shall create the office of Field-marshal, with a large salary for life, and Mr. Vice-President Wilson shall appoint Gen. Grant to that position. If there be anything in this—if it be an inkling in any degree of the President's preferences—never theless it is not to be supposed he would resign his present post before Congress had created the new office of field-marshal—Mr. Wilson giving pledges, which he could not disregard, that he would carry out the understanding.

—— Parties in the next Senate of the United States will be much more evenly balanced than is generally supposed, and it is safe to say that had there been a half dozen more States to elect Senators, the opposition would have secured a clear majority in the Senate. On the 3d of March next the terms of twenty-five Senators will expire. Of these seventeen are administration and eight opposition. Twenty-two States have elected Senators, and in three—Minnesota, Florida, and West Virginia—a result has not yet been reached. Of the new Senators fifteen are safely to be placed in the opposition, and to these may be added those whom West Virginia and Florida will elect. This, with the sixteen opposition members holding over, gives the anti-administration party a total of thirty-three members, and leaves the administration with only forty-one, giving them the successor of Senator Ramsey in Minnesota, and counting the vacant seat for Louisiana in their favor.

—— The St. Louis *Republican* enters a vigorous protest against the prejudice which exists in society against "old maids," and places it among the popular and pernicious delusions which seem to have gained a firmer foothold in our country than any where else. A distinguished authority has declared that marriage is honorable, but why, it is asked, should celibacy be any more dishonorable in one sex than in the other? A man may live in single-blessedness to the end of the chapter, and nobody thinks the less of him for it. If he bears the proper character and is socially disposed, he is a welcome guest in ever circle long after he has swung beyond the latitude of the forties. If he is a good talker, the choicest damsels of the season will tete-a-tete with him; if he is a good dancer his arm will not be considered out of place when around the waist of the belle of the ball-room—in short, the oldest of old bachelors, providing he is reputable and not a bore, may have all the attention and all the pleasure society can afford. The fact is, that in this country old maidhood is only a mild form of social outlawry, and there are not many women honest and brave enough to deliberately accept it as their lot. Elsewhere—and notably in England—no such condition of things exists. "Maiden ladies" are far more abundant there than here, and they receive quite as much attention as their younger sisters. They are never considered *de trop* in any society; they are not treated as if they had committed some grave offense against the peace and dignity of the community. Will we ever imitate the example of our English cousins in this respect?

The Yorkville Enquirer.

YORKVILLE, S. C.:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 11, 1875.

How to Order the Enquirer.—Write the name of the subscriber very plainly, give post-office, county and State in full, and send the amount of the subscription by draft or post-office money order, or enclose the money in a registered letter.

Postage.—The ENQUIRER is delivered free of postage to all subscribers residing in York county who receive the paper at post-offices within the county; and to all other subscribers the postage is paid by the publisher. Our subscribers, no matter where they receive the paper, are not liable for postage, it being prepaid at the post-office here, without additional charge to the subscriber.

Watch the Figures.—The *date* on the "address-label" shows the time to which the subscription is paid. If subscribers do not wish their papers discontinued, the *date must be kept in advance.*

Cash.—It must be distinctly understood that our terms for subscription, advertising and job-work, are cash in advance

HORSE POWER AND STEAM POWER.

For manufacturing purposes, water is the cheapest power in the world. Circumstances may be such that in particular cases, this may not be absolutely true. In extreme latitudes water is liable to freeze, and, consequently, may not be available for a large period of the winter months. Again, a water-fall may be inaccessible, or nearly so, or very inconveniently located, and in consequence of this fact be more expensive than some other motive power. The only other motive powers in use, to any great extent, in this region, are horse-power and steam. By the term "horse-power," we include mules and oxen. The latter are not available for this purpose on account of their slowness (to any considerable extent) hence, by "horse-power" we may simply include horses and mules. Now the question to which we desire to call public attention, is "which is the cheaper for the ordinary manufacturing purposes, horse-power or steam?" In this country there is little manufacturing done, except the ginning of cotton and thrashing wheat. The question may then be put in this way, "which is the cheaper power with which to gin the cotton crop and thrash the wheat, horses or steam?" Let us make the calculation. In York county there are annually produced about seven thousand bales of cotton. It would take four horses or mules about two thousand eight hundred days to gin seven thousand bales of cotton. The gross profits would be, allowing the one fourteenth for ginning, two hundred bales. It would require at least three hands to do the work. The time consumed would be nearly nine years. During that time at least three sets of horses would be killed. Valuing these animals at one hundred dollars each, and the food they would consume at seventy-five dollars each, annually, we have to subtract twenty-one hundred dollars from the gross gain. The hire of the hands would amount to at least twenty-seven hundred dollars. From the gross income of two hundred bales of cotton we would have to subtract four thousand five hundred dollars.

Now what would it cost to gin the same cotton with steam? An engine, capable of ginning as much cotton as eight horses, would cost less than twelve hundred dollars. The number of hands requisite to manage a gin, run by steam, would be the same as that required to attend a gin run by horses or mules. The only difference in the expense, in this respect, would be the wood. The saving would be, that the gin, run by steam, would do the same work, with the same hands, in one half the time. Properly kept, an engine worth twelve hundred dollars, would wear out five thousand dollars' worth of horses. A similar calculation could easily be made for the thrashing of wheat. The wear and tear of thrashing wheat with horse power is even greater than in ginning cotton. It may be said that every farmer is not able to purchase a steam engine. This is true, and it is also true that less than one half of the farmers are unable to keep four horses. Only a few farmers have gin-houses. They hire the ginning of their cotton and the thrashing of their wheat. Let those farmers who gin cotton and thrash wheat for their neighbors, think about this subject.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 3rd, a resolution was adopted calling upon the President for all the information he possesses in relation to Arkansas affairs not previously communicated to the Senate. The Secretary of the Treasury communicated a tabular statement of cotton seizures made by government officers, which was referred to the committee on claims. In the House, Butler's motion to reconsider the vote by which the civil rights bill was recommitted to the judiciary committee was agreed to. Mr. Butler then gave notice that he would allow debate, and that time should be equally divided between the advocates and opponents of the bill. Butler then led off, and was frequently questioned in pertinent style, many personalities being indulged in by him, but which he repudiated when he was called to account for them. At one time during his speech, a personal collision seemed imminent. Butler was understood to characterize a majority of the Southern people as horse-thieves and murderers. McLean, of Texas, retorted, "You are the only murderer on the floor; you killed a man in New Orleans." Butler replied that "if he was a murderer because he hanged a man in New Orleans he gloried in it; the trouble with the country now was that he had not hung more of them." The excitement had now become so great that it was with difficulty that order was obtained. After Butler had concluded, Mr. Finck, of Ohio, followed in an argument against the constitutionality of the bill. At 5 P. M. the House took a recess until 7.30 P. M. During the evening session speeches were made on the adoption of the bill, by Storm, of Pennsylvania, Wheathead, of Virginia, and Cain and Rainey, of South Carolina.

In the Senate, on the 4th, the House bill for the relief of the sufferers by grasshoppers was passed. The bill for the relief of Mrs. Octavia LeVert and her children was considered, with a view to get a test vote of the Senate on the class of claims to which it belongs—that of Southern claims growing out of the war. Mr. Conkling opposed the consideration, because if such claims were passed the President would veto them, and the consideration was laid over. In the House, the discussion of the civil rights bill was resumed. Speeches were made in opposition by Messrs. Blount of Georgia, Sener of Virginia, Stanard of Missouri, Chittenden of New York, White and Coldwell of Alabama, Eldredge of Wisconsin, Brown of Kentucky, and others, and in favor of it by Messrs. Hoar of Massachusetts and Cain of South Carolina. During Mr. Brown's speech, he said if he "were to describe everything pusillanimous in war, inhuman in peace, forbidden in morals, and infamous in politics, he would call it Butlerism," whereupon, after a lengthy and excited debate on resolutions—one to censure the speaker, and the other to expel him from the House for gross violation of the rules and privileges—the resolution of censure was adopted by a strict party vote. Mr. Brown was then marched to the bar in charge of the sergeant-at-arms, and received the censure with coolness and composure. The committee on naval affairs reported on the charges against Mr. Stowell, of Virginia, who was alleged to have sold a cadetship, exonerating that gentleman of the charge.

The Senate was not in session on the 5th, having adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut, whose death occurred on the previous day. In the House, the consideration of the civil rights bill was resumed. Quite a number of the members participated in the discussion, the debate being closed by Butler, in one of his characteristic speeches. An amendment to strike out the school clause was agreed to by yeas 148, nays 48. A motion to substitute the text of the Senate bill for the House bill was rejected by yeas 113, nays 148. The preamble, which is a resolution in the platform of the last National Democratic Convention, was agreed to by yeas 219, nays 23. The bill was then passed by 153 yeas to 98 nays—eleven republicans voting against it. We print, in another column, the full text of the bill as it passed the House. The bill goes to the Senate for action by that body.

In the Senate, on the 6th, the civil rights bill was read the first time, Mr. Davis objecting to its second reading. The committee on pensions reported favorably on a bill restoring to the pension rolls the names of survivors of the war of 1812, which had been stricken therefrom on account of participating in the rebellion. In the House, majority and minority reports on Arkansas affairs were submitted and ordered to be printed.

In the Senate, on the 8th, a message was received from the President, accompanied with all the documents in his possession relating to Arkansas affairs. In his message, the President declares for, and sympathises with Brooks, whom, he says, was lawfully elected Governor of that State, but that he has been unlawfully deprived of the possession of the office since 1872. A number of bills, reported by the Committee on Patents, were passed; but one to extend the patent for a trimming attachment for sewing machines, used only in the manufacture of boots and shoes, was rejected by a vote of 23 nays to 13 yeas. Several Senators declared their opposition to extending any sewing machine patent. Morton, from the committee on privileges and elections, made a report recognizing Kellogg as Governor of Louisiana, and declaring Pinchback entitled to the seat as U. S. Senator from that State from March 4, 1873. Mr. Hamilton of Maryland, on the same committee, gave notice that there would be a minority report upon the same question. In the House, Crossland, of Kentucky, introduced a bill for a tax of 2½ per cent. on incomes exceeding $2000. A motion to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring against the election of a President for a third term was lost.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

— The Governor has appointed J. S. R. Thomson, of Spartanburg, a notary public.

— John McCaughrin, better known as "Johnny the Pumper," died at Chester on the 27th ultimo, aged 67 years.

— One hundred and fifty recruits have been ordered to the 18th Infantry, stationed at Columbia.

— Joe, a young son of Mr. W. E. Rose, of Columbia, shot himself through the hand, while playing with a pistol, one day last week.

— Capt. J. H. Sawyer, on Tuesday of last week, was elected Cashier of the Central National Bank in Columbia.

— At Lancaster, last week, the contractors commenced work on the Cheraw and Chester Narrow Gauge Railroad.

— Governor Chamberlain has appointed D. D. Goins, J. L. Strain, John D. Long, James T. Jeter and A. R. Aughtry, trial justices for Union county, and removed Jerry Talley, trial justice of the same county.

— Capt. Ogden's company of the 18th Infantry, at the request of Governor Chamberlain, has been sent from Columbia to Edgefield. It is understood that in Edgefield the militia are quietly giving up their arms, and the rifle clubs are disbanding.

— A white man in Abbeville was married to a white woman, on the 30th December, 1874, and on the 2d January, 1875, (three days afterward,) he was again married to a black woman. He has been tried and convicted, and sent to the penitentiary for five years.

— The chairman of the county commissioners of Laurens county has been convicted of habitual drunkenness, and another has failed to qualify. The Governor will issue a proclamation ordering an election to fill the vacancies.

— The *Union-Herald* says: "The grand jury of Charleston county, on Wednesday, brought in eight true bills against Dawson and Riordan, proprietors of the *News and Courier*, for libel, in defaming the characters of C. C. Bowen, P. C. Gregorie, B. H. Hoyt and H. C. Worthington. At the same time that the indictments against Capt. Dawson and Mr. Riordan were issued, bills were given out against E. W. M. Mackey, the Congressman elect from that district, for defaming the character of C. C. Bowen, and for assault and battery. The grand jury in the case of libel returned no bill, and in the case of assault and battery true bill. Mr. Mackey anticipated the issuing of a bench warrant, and stated to the court that as he confessed having committed the assault, and, under like circumstances, would commit it again, and wishing to save the county all possible expense of a trial, he pleaded guilty, and entered into bond to appear in court on sentence day."

— The *Union-Herald* of Tuesday says: "Judge Mackey adjourned his court at Lancaster on last Saturday, at midnight. T. S. Riddle (white republican), chairman of the board of county commissioners, was convicted of habitual drunkenness, under the act of 1829—the first conviction for such cause ever had in this State, as we are informed. J. C. Secrest, probate judge (democrat), was also indicted for habitual drunkenness, but avoided a trial by instantly resigning his office; whereupon the judge ordered the clerk of the court to take immediate possession and control of the office, pursuant to law. John B. Cousart, late county treasurer, was likewise indicted for an alleged embezzlement of the county funds in 1870; but a *nol. pros.* was entered in his case, on his confessing judgment with his sureties for $1,000 and costs, upon which execution at once issued, and the county will be secured against all loss, as his property is ample to cover the defalcation. John E. Cousart, late deputy county treasurer, was indicted for forging orders on the county treasury to the amount of $200, in 1869; but on his paying into court the sum of $300 and costs, a *nol. pros.* was entered also in his case."

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS.

— One Greensboro merchant has bought 40,000 rabbit skins this season.

— Mr. John Fruitt, an aged and worthy citizen of Randolph county, fell dead while working in his field one day last week.

— The duty of filling the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mayor Holden, of Raleigh, devolves upon the city commissioners, and as yet they have been unable to agree.

— A negro named Lee Robinson, a prisoner in the Charlotte jail, while attempting to make his escape, last Thursday, was shot and killed by the jailor.

— A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to incorporate the Norfolk, Roxboro and Greensboro railroad, the proposed route of which, with other lines now completed from Greensboro, will make almost an air-line route from Norfolk to Atlanta, Georgia.

— Capt. James Iredell Waddell, of Hillsboro, who commanded the Confederate gun-boat Shenandoah, has recently received the appointment as commander of one of the Pacific mail steamers plying between San Francisco and the ports of China and Japan.

— The Wilmington *Star* announces that the large cotton factory now being erected in that city is rapidly approaching completion. It will be a first-class factory in all its appointments and upon a very extensive scale. Amongst the shareholders is a prominent capitalist of Boston, Mass., who has invested $10,000 in the enterprise. This is only one of a number of instances recently cited where Northern capital has sought investment in Southern enterprises.

— The company now having control of the Carolina Central railroad, which was originally chartered from Wilmington to Rutherfordton, do not contemplate carrying the road in the direction of Rutherfordton farther than Shelby, and as the county of Rutherfordton has paid $112,000 on her subscription to the road, and as at least one-half of the road from Shelby to Rutherfordton has been graded, the people of that county are much aggrieved, and ask legislation compelling the company to finish the road as originally designed.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

The bill to prohibit shows, etc., from performing in the State without a license will probably become a law. It provides that they shall get a license from the clerk of the court, for which they shall pay $100 per day for each and every day they shall exhibit, for gain—the money to go into the county funds for the use of said county, and they are still liable to be taxed by city and town corporations.

A joint resolution has been introduced, proposing an amendment to the State constitution relative to justices of the peace and constables. The amendment proposed is to strike out Sections 21, 22, 23 and 24, of Article IV, which refer to the election of justices of the peace and constables, and inserting a section providing for the election of a county judge for each county of the State, to hold office for two years, and to have original jurisdiction in cases of bastardy, and in all matters of contract and actions for the recovery of fines and forfeitures when the amount does not exceed one hundred dollars and of penal offenses less than felony, punishable by fines only. The judges are also given the powers of committing magistrates. The amendment also provides for the election of a suitable number of constables in each county to hold office for two years. The amendment proposes, in short, to substitute for the trial justice system a county judge in each county.

The Governor has approved the Act providing for the special appropriation of revenues derived from liquor licenses.

The Committee on Finance, of the Senate, reported favorably on a bill authorizing County Commissioners of York to levy a special tax, annually, of not exceeding one-and-one half mills, for the purpose of retiring the bonds issued in aid of the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad Company.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate for the relief of sureties on official bonds. It provides "that whenever any of the sureties of any officer elected or appointed to any county office shall, in writing, notifying the county commissioners or other officer whose duty it is to approve the bond of such officer, that they desire to be relieved from their "suretyship," it shall be the duty of the said county commissioners or other officer to require the said officer to execute a new bond with security, which, when approved, shall be as valid as the original bond, and the sureties on the prior bond shall be released from responsibility for all acts or defaults of such officer committed subsequent to the approval of such new bond. The officer shall then forthwith execute a new bond with securities within thirty days after having been required to do so by the county commissioners, and upon failure to do so, he shall be removed by the Governor.

The appropriation bill was read in the House a third time, passed and sent to the Senate. As the bill now stands, it goes to the Senate with the appropriations about $150,000 in excess of the revenue to be derived under the special tax levy.

A bill to incoporate Gaffney City passed the Senate. A bill to provide pay for jurors at coroners' inquests, was rejected by the House.

The Senate laid on the table a concurrent resolution from the House, proposing to adjourn on the 19th of February, and struck out the resolving clause of a bill to repeal the Act repealing the usury laws of this State.

A resolution was adopted in the House that no bill or joint resolution should be considered after the 8th instant.

Senator White introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, that the State Treasurer be requested to inform the Senate of the amount of money received by him from the Land Commission, and disposition made of same.

The Senate Committee to investigate certain charges against T. C. Andrews, Senator from Orangeburg, submitted a majority and minority report. The majority report recommended the expulsion of Andrews, and the minority report, censure. Both reports were made the special order for Wednesday, 10th instant. In regard to the charges, the *Union-Herald* says: "The point of the evidence, as well as we could learn, against Senator Andrews, is his own confession that he dealt in county paper, sharing the commission with the county treasurer. Though this violates no positive law, it violates the moral relations of the office. This, it is said, is the way the matter stands."

The Committee on incorporations, of the Senate, reported favorably on a bill to incorporate the Rock Hill Building and Loan Association.

Both houses have agreed to meet in joint assembly on Friday, 12th instant, for the purpose of electing a judge for the third circuit to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Green.

Senator White presented a petition of Jas. M. Lowry, of York county, praying such action as will secure to him final payment of the balance of purchase money, with interest thereon, on lands sold by him to the land commissioner, which was referred to the committee on finance.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. Strauss & Son—Selling Off Regardless of Cost.
John C. Kuykendal—Landreth's Garden Seeds—Drugs—Dye Colors—Sewing Machine Oil—No more Statements.
W. H. & J. P. Herndon—Cotton—Flour—Sugar and Coffee.
T. N. Bennett, Chester, S. C.—Maker and Repairer of Guns and Pistols.
J. R. Schorb, Clerk and Treasurer of Town Council—Delinquent Taxpayers.
R. H. Glenn, S. Y. C.—Sheriff's Sales.
W. F. Garvin—House and Lot for Sale.
T. M. Dobson & Co.—Potatoes—Garden Seeds—Wanted—For Sale—Guano Reduced—Groceries—Calicoes.
C. G. Parish, Agent—Flour—Potatoes—Molasses, Dry Goods—Groceries.
Yorkville Furniture Store—Bedsteads—Chairs—Mattresses—Bureaux.
L. M. Grist—Blacksmith Tools.
C. E. Spencer—Assignee's Sale.
J. H. Clawson, Assignee—In Bankruptcy—3rd General Meeting of Creditors—In the Matter of A. T. Black.—Notice to Creditors holding Liens—In the Matter of Chelsea Robbins and others, Bankrupts.
Joseph A. McLean, Judge of Probate—Citation—A. W. Parks, Applicant—J. P. Hunter, deceased.
Isom Lawrence—Stray Horse

TRIAL JUSTICES FOR YORK.

Governor Chamberlain has appointed John Martin, Hugh K. Roberts, J. J. L. Gill and R. L. Simmons, trial justices for York county.

UNION COUNTY ITEMS.

A correspondent, writing from Union county, informs us that a colored man named Henry Moorehead, was drowned on the 29th ultimo, while attempting to row across the pond at Thomson's mill, on Thickety creek. He ventured too near the dam and was swept over.

A few days previous, the house of Mrs. N. A. Davidson, near Etta Jane, was burnt, together with all her furniture, bedding, &c.

ACCIDENT TO A MILLER.

On Monday morning of last week, while M. W. Abernathy, the miller at the Palmetto Mills, near Clay Hill, in this county, was engaged in oiling a portion of the machinery, his left hand was caught between two cog-wheels and so badly crushed as to render amputation necessary. The mutilated limb was taken off below the elbow, the operation being successfully performed by Doctors Campbell, Miller and Hall, and the patient is in a fair way of recovery.

THE DELINQUENT TAXES.

The books of the County Treasurer show that there has been paid into his office as State and county taxes the sum of $78,512. Since the books were closed, the Auditor has made up his duplicates of delinquents in the county, which, exclusive of assessments on railroad property, foot up the sum of $1433.95.

The taxable property of the county is as follows:

Real and personal,	$4,740,630
C. C. & A. Railroad,	200,000
Chester and Lenoir Railroad,	42,000
Air-Line Railroad,	68,000
Total,	$5,050.630

The following exhibit shows the amount of delinquency, and on what account, in each township, exclusive of the 20 per cent. penalty:

	State.	County.	K. K. & R. R.
Bethel,	42.94	12.38	8.75
Bethesda,	60.31	17.40	11.60
Broad River,	66.93	19.30	12.87
Bullock's Creek,	58.22	16.70	11.19
Catawba,	156.30	45.08	29.85
Cherokee,	148.72	42.90	28.60
Ebenezer,	43.95	12.67	7.45
Fort Mill,	69.23	19.97	13.31
King's Mount'n,	59.37	17.12	11.41
York,	270.91	78.16	52.10
	$954.74	$286.93	$192.28
Add State,			954.74
Add County,			286.93
Aggregating,			$1,433.95

As a matter of interest, we append below a list of tax-payers in the county whose respective taxable property amounts to $5000 or over:

BETHEL TOWNSHIP.

L. K. Armstrong,	$ 5,424
B. F. Briggs,	8,462
John C. H. Duff,	11,788
W. A. Graham,	14,126
Maj. A. A. McKenzie,	5,350
John Nichols,	7,060
D. T. Pegram, agent,	5,400
George L. Riddle,	9,110
M. L. Tate, deceased,	5,328
John M. Tate,	7,796
James L. Wright,	26,871

BETHESDA TOWNSHIP.

John J. Ashe, Sen.,	5,513
Misses Mary J. and Louisa Ashe,	5,024
W. Bolivar Byers,	6,717
Thomas Bratton,	5,553
John S. Bratton,	23,370
E. N. Crawford,	5,473
S. G. Hemphill,	17,833
Robert M. Lindsay,	13,625
P. W. Lindsay, Sen.,	5,237
Dr. R. L. Love,	5,841
Moore & Hemphill,	5,500
John M. Moore,	6,426
John B. McConnell, deceased,	5,678
Wm. S. Moore,	8,125
B. F. Rawlinson,	7,970
Wm. A. Steele,	5,911
George J. Steele,	11,541

BROAD RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Dr. R. T. Allison,	8,345
E. G. Byers,	15,613
William F. Dye,	11,200
Mrs. Caroline Kennedy,	6,600
Joseph W. Leech,	8,315
J. N. McElwee, Sen.,	22,392
John Smith,	22,090
Mijamin R. Smith,	5,478
Thomas M. Whitesides,	7,905
T. B. Whitesides,	6,056
Calvin Whisonant,	8,080
John B. Whitesides,	13,474

BULLOCK'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Wm. Burris,	10,571
Hugh Burris,	8,388
Dennis Crosby,	9,496
S. L. Davidson,	8,039
Samuel Blair, Sen.,	5,720
E. N. Davidson,	5,118
Samuel Feemster,	5,204
James L. Guy,	12,209
W. K. Hamilton,	6,311
James Hetherington, deceased,	7,944
Andrew Hafner,	6,612
Mrs. M. G. Hemphill,	6,567
Elias Inman,	5,513
Thomas Lominack and James Shannon,	5,569
William Lynn,	5,089
G. L. McNeil,	9,633
John R. Patrick,	9,000
J. R. Patrick. agent,	5,218
Wm. Sims Pratt,	5,162
William Robinson,	5,002
Wm. J. Rainey,	15,423
J. A. Sanders, Sen.,	5,956
H. H. Thomson,	6,328
Richard C. Thompson,	12,422

CATAWBA TOWNSHIP.

Allen & Barber,	15,500
F. H. Barber,	15,404
Dr. G. A. Blake,	6,700
John S. Cureton,	7,580
William Cowan,	8,776
A. E. Hutchinson,	17,252
John C. Hoke,	5,004
J. M. Ivy,	8,610
J. M. Ivy & Co.,	18,000
Dr. Thomas L. Johnson,	10,000
John R. London,	14,000
Wm. M. Little,	5,531
J. Lawrence Moore,	5,114
Jonathan N. McElwee, Jun.,	7,630
W. L. Roddey,	31,603
James A. Sturgis,	5,940
Thomas Spencer,	5,288
R. A. Springs, deceased,	44,760
Mrs. Ann White,	37,740
Alexander Williford,	16,757
Daniel Williams,	6,034
J. M. Williford,	7,976
J. J. Watson, deceased,	7,400

CHEROKEE TOWNSHIP.

King's Mountain Iron Company,	13,200
John B. Mintz,	8,232
John Moore,	5,286

EBENEZER TOWNSHIP.

Dr. E. T. Avery,	14,937
F. H. Brown,	25,690
Archibald Barron,	5,564
Dr. W. B. Fewell,	11,552
Alexander Fewell,	10,150
Richard Gillespie, deceased,	6,602
Iredell & Allen Jones,	10,321
Joseph Miller,	9,952
Joseph Miller, deceased,	6,682
Thomas S. Neely,	9,774
J. W. Rawlinson,	8,796
John L. Watson,	6,782

FORT MILL TOWNSHIP.

John W. Ardrey,	5,455
B. H. Massey,	6,603
P. T. Murray,	5,006
Thomas D. Spratt,	6,835
A. B. Springs,	37,569
David H. White,	18,500
S. E. White,	19,076
J. M. White,	15,588
J. W. White,	5,410
L. S. White,	6,232
Thomas B. Withers,	6,180

KING'S MOUNTAIN TOWNSHIP.

John O. Crawford,	6,926
David F. Jackson,	6,195
J. B. Jackson,	5,174
William McGill, deceased,	8,228
John McGill,	9,842
Mrs. E. A. Neely,	7,564
William Oates,	5,739
J. Randolph Wallace,	5,017

YORK TOWNSHIP.

H. F. Adickes,	32,916
John H. Adams,	18,924
John W. Avery,	8,531
James Brian,	11,327
Dr. A. I. Barron,	5,529
Mrs. Iva J. Battle,	5,000
Thad. L. Carroll,	5,810
T. W. Clawson,	5,350
Carroll, Clark & Co.,	31,450
Wm. I. Clawson,	22,952
Col. A. Coward,	9,595
T. M. Dobson & Co.,	18,265
L. M. Grist,	10,607
Mrs. Agnes Harris,	10,952
Joseph Herndon,	9,259
James F. Hart,	6,685
J. W. P. Hope,	6,560
James Jefferys,	5,410
John A. Latta,	5,850
J. F. and R. M. Lindsay,	7,000
James M. Lowry,	13,813
John T. Lowry,	10,642
R. J., M. M. and F. C. Latta,	10,684
Col. R. G. McCaw, deceased,	18,516
S. Rufus Moore and Brothers,	28,586
W. B. Metts,	8,487
Miss Jane E. Massey,	8,001
W. H. McCorkle,	5,145
Joseph R. Moss,	5,903
J. A. Ratchford,	5,095
W. E. Rose,	7,000
M. Strauss,	5,645
Jasper Stowe,	6,500
Mrs. Isabella Steele,	22,184
W. B. Steele,	10,810
James Stuart,	9,988
W. Waddy Thomson,	9,408
J. S. R. Thomson,	13,588
W. B. Wilson,	16,052
W. B. Wilson, trustee,	7,019
B. T. Wheeler,	23,566
A. S. Wallace,	13,419
I. D. Witherspoon, deceased,	6,655
I. D. Witherspoon,	5,025
I. D. Witherspoon, trustee,	7,810
W. B. Williams,	5,495
R. J. Withers,	7,009
Joseph F. Wallace,	5,000
Mrs. Ann E. Wright,	7,112

EDITORIAL INKLINGS.

The President and Southern Affairs.

—— A Special dispatch from Washington says that on Thursday the President spent an hour in his room at the capitol in consultation with leading radical Senators on the Southern situation. He was more earnest than on yesterday in urging congressional action on this subject. He intimates very positively his disinclination to shoulder any longer the entire responsibility of dealing with present and prospective complications in that section. He considers that recent information which he has received from various parts of the South renders immediate legislation imperative. In the event of disturbances of any kind after the adjournment, he wishes some law of Congress broad and distinct enough for his guidance in any emergency. He considers that there are evidences of coming trouble in other States than Arkansas and Louisiana. With Congress absent, and with no specific legislation, he thinks his position will be one of increased embarrassment. The recognition of the Kellogg government in Louisiana, or any special governmental organization in Arkansas, is no longer the question in his mind. He desires some action by Congress more general in its scope, which will cover all possible contingencies. The wishes of the President on this subject have much weight with Senators, and, as stated last night, the caucus will be again brought into requisition in the hope of agreeing to some legislation which will be satisfactory to him and command sufficient support to insure its passage. As soon as this can be accomplished it is understood that the majority will sit it out and leave debate to the minority.

Row in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

—— The opinion prevailing in some minds that scenes of turbulence and violence are confined to legislative bodies composed of "Southern banditti" may possibly be disabused by the following dispatch from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, giving the particulars of a disgraceful scene which occurred in the Legislature of that State one day last week:

"Mr. Talley, Democrat of Delaware county, made a motion to refer the petition of citizens of Lancaster City, contesting the seat of D. P. Rosenmiller, a Republican, as member of the Legislature, to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Republicans raised the point of order that the petition was not properly before the House, that body not having been legally organized when the petition was originally introduced. Speaker Patterson decided against the Republicans, when an appeal was taken, and his decision was sustained by a large majority. Wolf, Republican, of Union county, then raised the further point of order that it required two-thirds of those present to take up the petition under the suspension of the rules. The Speaker rendered an adverse decision, and entertained a motion to adjourn, when Wolf sprang to his feet, and insisted that he had a right to be heard on his point.

"The Speaker declared him out of order, as no appeal had been taken from his decision, and a motion to adjourn was not debatable. Mr. Wolf insisted that he was not out of order, when the Speaker commanded him to take his seat, and, Wolf refusing to obey, he called into requisition the services of the Sergeant-at-Arms, who proceeded to execute the order of the Chair. The Republicans hissed the proceeding and the Democrats applauded it. Wolf continued yelling at the top of his voice until the Sergeant-at-Arms seized him. The hall of the House presented a scene of indescribable confusion, and the Republican members rushed to the defense of their colleague and wrested him from the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms. In the midst of the commotion, the Speaker adjourned the House. During the melee, pistols were drawn, and for a time it was feared that a general riot would ensue."

Railroad Affairs.

—— The meeting held in Columbia on the 3rd instant to cons