The Charleston Daily News.

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THE CONVENTION.

STRONG DELEGATIONS FROM THE UP-COUNTRY.

THE POPULAR GROUNDSWELL FOR REFORM.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, June 9.

Every mail that comes in brings glowing accounts of the zeal and enthusiasm with which the people of the counties have espoused the movement for State Reform and low taxes.

Edgefield.

On last Monday morning the citizens of Edgefield County held a meeting at the court-house for the purpose of electing delegates to represent that county in the State Convention. Speeches were made by Hon. John E. Bacon, General M. W. Gary and others on the political situation, and much interest seemed to be manifested in the movement. A nominating committee was appointed, consisting of eight colored and four white men, by whom the following delegation was selected and afterward unanimously confirmed by the meeting:

White—M. C. Butler, M. W. Gary, John E. Bacon, Lewis Jones, Dr. Thomas Jennings and Robert B. Watson.

Colored—Dick Padgett, Harper Bostick, Henry Raford, Westley Jefferson, Clarke Simpkins, George Simpkins, Henry Barnes and Thomas Gregory.

Anderson.

Anderson County has chosen the following delegates to represent her in the Convention: James A. Hoyt, Wm. Perry, N. B. Gaillard, B. F. Crayton, D. M. Watson, Major George Seaborn, Dr. W. C. Brown and J. H. Earle.

Chester.

The following are the delegates from Chester County: James Pagan, George W. Melton, John J. McLure, C. S. Bryce, James G. Lowry, R. S. Hope, J. B. Atkinson, H. C. Brawley, D. R. Stevenson, W. A. Peden, C. H. Ragsdale, R. N. Hemphill, C. W. McFadden, W. P. Gill, S. H. Moffatt, H. J. Pride, Major John Sanders, John Simpson, Major J. W. Wilks, John B. Cornwell, Henry Ware, Benjamin Blake, Philip Cloud, Daniel Witherspoon, Thomas Hardin, Green Johnson, Luke Debardeleben, Prince Young, Marbery Degraffenreid, Robert Stratford, Elias Hopkins, Sancho Sanders, Philip Douglass, Jefferson Jordan, Gabriel Moore, Alexander Kelsey, Green Jackson, William Degraffenreid, Thomas Brown, and Alfred Walker.

Half of the above delegates are colored men, the rest whites.

Oconee.

Oconee County sends the following delegates: J. L. Shanklin, Dr. A. E. Norman, Samuel Lovingood, Robert A. Thompson, and J. W. Livingston.

Pickens.

Pickens County will be represented by the following delegates: J. H. Philpot, T. A. Rogers, R. E. Holcombe, F. B. McBee, and L. M. Robins.

Williamsburg.

The Kingstree Star says: "A meeting of the citizens of this district was held at this place on Monday last. The meeting was organized by calling T. M. Gilland, Esq., to the chair, and requesting the editor of the Star to act as secretary. The chairman stated the object of the meeting to be the appointment of delegates to the Convention to be held in Columbia on the 15th of June. E. J. Porter and S. W. Maurice, Esqs., then addressed the meeting, showing the great necessity for Reform in the affairs of the government, and exposing in unmeasured terms the corruption, venality and extravagance of those who now run the reconstruction machinery in this State, and deploring the great apathy manifested by the whites in keeping aloof to a great extent from any participation in public matters, thereby refusing to aid in any effort looking to the improvement and redemption of the State Government from the control of those who manage affairs for their own aggrandizement, &c. The meeting then proceeded to the election of delegates, when the following were chosen, to wit: Dr. J. A. James, N. M. Graham, S. T. Cooper, J. R. Lambson, Dr. S. D. M. Byrd; D. E. Gordon, Abraham Gibson and Robert Parsons—making six white delegates and two colored. The meeting then adjourned."

DETAILS BY MAIL.

WHAT WAS DONE IN NEWBERRY, LEXINGTON AND SPARTANBURG.

We take from our State exchanges the following detailed reports of the proceedings of the Reform mass meetings held on Monday, whose general results have already been published in our telegraphic columns:

Newberry.

[From the Herald.]

Agreeable to announcement previously made, a meeting of the citizens of Newberry was held on sales-day. The meeting was well attended, and was respectably represented by a number of colored citizens. Mr. J. McM. Caimes, on motion, was called to the chair, and Mr. P. F. Greneker appointed secretary. The object of the meeting being explained in a clear manner by the chair, to wit: The appointment of delegates to represent this county in the State Convention to be held on the 15th instant in Columbia, looking to a change in the present corrupt State government.

Colonel Fair offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Executive Department of the State Government, in all its branches, has become so corrupt, the legislation so venal, taxation to all classes, but more especially to the great agricultural interest of the country, so oppressive, the reckless squandering of the public money to advance private interests so alarming, that such a state of things can be no longer endured; and, whereas, it is the duty of all good citizens, regardless of party, politics or race, to make a vigorous effort to reform such abuses, to have all the public offices filled with competent, and, above all, with honest men, without reference to political creed, to have the taxes lightened, to have the public money expended for the public benefit, to have an economical management of the finances, and an impartial and speedy administration of justice to all classes of our people; therefore,

Resolved, That we endorse the call for a Reform Convention, to meet in Columbia, for the purpose of bringing about such a desirable change in our State Government.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to nominate twelve suitable persons, subject to the confirmation of this meeting, to represent this county in said convention.

A committee of sixteen, white and colored, was thereupon appointed by the chair, which, through Colonel E. S. Keitt, reported the nomination for delegates, and that it was agreed between the committee that the delegation should consist of six white and six colored members, and that the colored members of the committee make the selection of the white delegates, and the whites that of the colored. Further, that three white and three colored alternates be added to the delegation.

The following is the nomination: Colored—Willis Sanders, Aaron Wilson, James Milton Simms, James Washington, Allen Abernethy, Ben Harrington.

Whites—G. T. Scott, J. McM. Calmes, E. S. Keitt, Jacob Singley, Levi Slawson, J. P. Kinard.

Alternates—Colored—Fed Rutherford, Alfred Reeder, Levy Parker.

Whites—Y. J. Pope, Wm. Ray, A. J. Longshore. All of which were unanimously agreed to.

On motion it was

Resolved, That provision be made to defray the expenses of delegates to the convention and back, and while in Columbia.

Lexington.

A meeting of the citizens of Lexington County was held at the court house salesday, to appoint delegates to the Convention to be held at Columbia on the 15th instant. The meeting was a spirited one, and Lexington is heartily in accord with the movement for Reform. The following delegates were elected by ballot: Dr. F. S. Lewie, H. A. Meetze, Esq., H. W. Rice, Esq., Mr. D. Kinsler, Mr. D. Y. Barr, Mr. J. H. Hoffman.

Spartanburg.

[From the Spartan.]

A public meeting was held in the Court-house on Monday last, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention, in Columbia, on the 15th instant. The large number of persons present indicated that our people are fully alive to the important political issues, soon to be decided at the ballot box. And the fact that all shades of political opinion were represented in the meeting, is significant that the public mind is ready and anxious to adopt some plan for the amelioration of the condition of our country. Among the Radicals present we noticed but *one* who did not give the most earnest and serious attention, and his sardonic grin, worn with a forced complacency during the whole meeting, could but excite the pity, if not the contempt of all who appreciate the feelings which ought to move the hearts of honest men. The most perfect harmony prevailed throughout the meeting, and though the speakers differed in some unimportant matters, all were agreed, both Democrats and Republicans, (if such party names may be appropriately used in such a connection) that the wretched condition of our public affairs must be reformed. The meeting was organized by calling Captain A. B. Woodruff to the chair, and E. H. Bobo requested to act as secretary.

The object of the meeting was briefly stated by the chairman. Colonel J. H. Evins then addressed the meeting in a plain, forcible and sensible speech, one really meriting these adjectives as much as any political address we have heard in a long time. We would be glad to furnish our readers with the substance of it, but the want of space this week renders it impracticable. Isaac Smith, Esq., and Mr. C. C. Turner then entertained the meeting with very pointed statements of their political views. After which, on motion of the secretary, the chair appointed a committee of twenty to nominate delegates to the State Convention. During the deliberations of the committee, the meeting was entertained by addresses from Dr R. M. Smith, Dr. J. Winsmith and Mr. H. H. Foster, colored. We were very much pleased with the good sense and conservatism which characterized the remarks of the speaker. He was a Republican, had always been one—had never been a Radical—was ever opposed to extremists in both parties—believed in an honest and consistent course in politics, as in everything else—"had no confidence in a man who had used all the powers which God and nature had given him in advocating Democratic principles, and then, all at once got to be a very zealous Radical." (Here our *grinning* friend smiled prodigiously.) He believed in natives of South Carolina governing the State. (Another fascinating grin from our friend.) Could not support Rev. Mr. Cain for Governor, because he was not a native, and because he had made invidious distinctions between the freedmen of the South and colored men born in the "Free North." The speaker felt himself as good as any colored man born in the "Free North."

The committee then came in and made the following nomination of delegates, which was unanimously adopted: W. K. Blake, John H. Montgomery, Isaac Morgan, Isaac Smith, H. H. Thomson, Cato Mooney, S. C. Means, A. B. Woodruff, Wm. Choice, Rev. J. S. Ezell. On motion, it was unanimously agreed that H. H. Foster and Joseph Young, Sr., be added to the delegation. The meeting then adjourned.

EUROPE.

The Crops—Disraeli Retires.

LONDON, June 9.

The alarm among the farmers over the continent at the dry weather amounts to a panic.

Telegraphic communication with Bombay is complete.

Disraeli is about retiring from politics. He will be raised to the peerage.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased nearly one million pounds.

The Great Fire.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9.

The fire resulted in a loss of three hundred lives, seven thousand buildings, and $25,000,000 of property. The English underwriters lose heavily. The American Church of the Immaculate Conception was on fire several times, and is considerably damaged, but the Goberlin tapestry, a gift of the Empress Eugenie, with which the church was decorated, was saved unharmed.

The Throne of Spain.

MADRID, June 9.

The question of the future monarch occupied the Cortes yesterday. A motion was made that a King be elected by a direct vote of the people, and after debate this was rejected. A proposition requiring the candidate to receive a majority equal to one-half of the whole number of deputies was carried by 138 to 124. This is regarded as having utterly destroyed the chances of the Duke de Montpensier, as well as of all other candidates who have thus far been named—none of them will be able to get 179 votes, the number required by the passage of this resolution. There is much excitement among all classes of people.

General Prim made a personal explanation, and quoted from a dispatch of the Philadelphia correspondent of the London Times, relating to his connection with the Cuban Junta. He pronounced the dispatch a malicious invention.

THE CASE OF MRS. GAINES.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9.

Justice Bradley, in the United States Circuit Court, rendered this afternoon, in the case of Myra Clark Gaines vs. the City of New Orleans, carrying out the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States in her favor, and ordered that she be placed in possession of the property described in the decree, so as to embrace only the lands in possession of the city at the time of the filing of the bills. The Times, in commenting on the decision, says: "The result is quite a disappointment to the plaintiffs, and quite a victory for the city, as it only adjudges the right and title to four vacant squares. The large claim to property sold by the city in 1836 is the principal basis of the Gaines claim, and is still in dispute."

THE PIGTAILS.

THE CHINAMAN BEFORE EMIGRATING.

Mandarin Ward a Chinese God—Families Sold to Pay for Passage—British Philanthropy to Chinese—Why the South Cannot get Laborers.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

CANTON, CHINA, April 6.

Mandarin, priest, coolie and beggar seem to be getting a fair understanding of American laws. Their constant theme of discussion is the probable action of the United States on the "Chinese question." Before the American war wild tales of the gold mountains, of wealth to be had for the asking, of a Chinese-loving race that owned the land, were circulated. Then, however, the higher classes discredited these statements, and published books warning the people, and declaring those rumors to be "wily snares for the avaricious, leading to toil and death." But now a new interest has sprung up among the Chinese as to the United states, owing to several new causes.

Within two years more than 5000 Chinese have returned from California, either to make a visit, or to remain at home. They have wonderful tales to tell of wealth, present or prospective, and of the great liberty they enjoy. A few hundred, or a few thousand dollars is a great fortune for a laboring Chinaman. Like Marco Polo, the relators have the diamonds to show. The coolie in the rice field hears of a land where lighter and more wholesome labor receives twenty-five times his present recompense. The treadmill operator in the rice-mill thinks of the one hundred cents a day in California, and compares them with the five, or perhaps six which he receives here. The farmer or gardener is told of crops that bring fifteen hundred per cent. more profit in market than any in China. Thinking only of "thirty dollars a month," never of the cost of living, they are ready to embark at a moment's notice.

They suffer also from the increasing tyranny of the Tartar Government. Forced to obey their conquerors, to pay exhorbitant taxes, and to sacrifice their lives it called upon, under a system devised by foreigners in which Chinese have no interest, they contrast the prisons, the starvation, the insults, and the toil of China with the liberty, the luxury, and the comparative kindness of which their returned neighbors tell.

Another cause for confidence in the people of America, and one which will yet outweigh all others, is the act of the Emperor defying Ward, the American fillibuster. They accept all the gods their ruler gives them without the slightest question. Ward was of great service to the Emperor in putting down the rebellion. His success was something wonderful to the Chinese, and at the time when he was accidentally shot by his own men, they looked upon him as the greatest general that had existed for two thousand years. At his own request, his coffin was left at Ning Pa, according to Chinese custom, above ground and uncovered. Nine months after, (1863,) the Emperor ordered the body to be removed to Sung-Kong, and deposited in the court-yard of the Temple of Confucius. Within the temple was set up a tablet bearing his name as the "Captor of Sung Kong and many other cities." The Emperor has seen fit to go further, and in a recent edict has placed him among the major gods of China, commanding shrines to be built and worship to be paid to the memory of this American. The people are worshipping him along with the most ancient and powerful deities of their religion as a great deliverer from war and famine—as a powerful god in the form of a man. In every household, school and temple, his name will be thus commemorated. The remembrance of millions of people secures his immortality. The deification of this American certainly will give additional intensity to the respect already entertained by the Chinese for the United States. Any country in which a Chinese deity was born is good enough for his worshippers.

The sacrifices and risks undertaken by the Chinese emigrants and their relatives are truly heroic. Before the passage of the law forbidding American vessels to engage in the coolie trade, the emigrant was bound to work a certain length of time after his arrival in the United States at a stipulated sum per month, out of which the emigrant's passage money was repaid. American employers and capitalists being now forbidden to advance money for the passage, as that would be directly engaging in the coolie trade, emigrants apply to the wealthy among their own countrymen, and give their security here. In this is the worst feature of the whole business. The coolie (all laborers are called coolies) goes to the rulers or the elders of his town or village, and, with the consent of those interested, gives security on the persons of his family for such a sum as will secure his passage to the United States. The elders go to the mandarin and give him their united bond for the amount. The mandarin in turn gives his note to the ticket-brokers, who furnish the coolie with his ticket. The bond by which all the persons are bound, given to secure the coolie's note held by the brokers, stipulates that in case the coolie fail to pay the sum charged for his ticket, including the fees of brokers, mandarin and elders, within the specified time, then the indorsers will pay the same without question. The sum charged to the coolie for the ticket, which costs the brokers but $40, is often as high as $300 or $400. In five instances out of ten, he will fail to meet his obligation. If he fails to pay, the brokers here demand payment of the mandarin at once. The mandarin pays the note, charging a heavy fee for so doing. The elders pay the mandarin, charge another fee, and demand the amount from the coolie's family. They being unable to pay are sold off, one after another, beginning with the youngest girl, until enough is realized to cancel the debt. In this way whole families are often reduced to slavery to pay for a $40 ticket. Two families were sold here in Canton last week to satisfy such a debt. One of the notes was for $350. Two unmarried girls, each 13 years old, were purchased by an Italian profligate, at $75 apiece. One boy was sold for $50. Six persons in all were sold before the requisite amount was raised. Girls, however, often bring higher prices, and sometimes the sale of a handsome daughter will be sufficient. It is not unfrequent for different members of a family to urge that they may be sold instead of some loved one that is offered. The heads of families sell themselves into servitude to save their families. Chinese, beside the sacred family ties common to all mankind, have a strong religious desire that their children should be free, to pay devotion to their memories after they are dead. When they sell a child, they believe that it is sold, body and soul, and that it can never again be a relative of theirs, either in this word or the next; and unless they leave children to pay them certain kinds of devotion after death, their souls "will wander forever, naked, cold and hungry, through an eternal waste of darkness and terror." It has sometimes happened that after the sale of a family, the coolie returning finds a portion of the claim still unsatisfied, and he himself is sold for it.

The precautions which the Chinese take against being buried on foreign soil or in the sea, are not because of any religious fears with regard to the peace of their souls, as is commonly supposed. If they were able to secure passage for their entire families, and to own land in the United States, they would be as contented with the prospect of burial there as in their native villages. If the laws of the United States permitted the contract system, this outrageous brokerage business could be abolished, and for the money it now costs to carry one person, a whole family could secure tickets. Another result would be in the emigration of thousands instead of hundreds. The desire to reach the United States is so great that even with the present bad system, vessels enough cannot be chartered to take those in waiting. Two thousand left the port of Hong Kong last week, and as many more were left behind for other vessels. Twelve thousand emigrants went from that port to America last year, and from present indications the number from China will be doubled this year.

The English Government throws difficulty in the way of emigration. An order has been issued from Downing street to the Governor of Hong Kong, prohibiting for the future all emigration from the colony to foreign countries, and allowing it only to places within her Majesty's colonial possessions. Under the cover of their "regulations," the authorities seem never to tire in attempts to create controversy, and to plunge American vessels into litigation. Thousands of Chinese who have gone to Hong Kong for the purpose of shipping to America, even after purchasing their tickets, have been taken to Macao, whence they are shipped on contract to virtual slavery in South America. Not content with this, the English authorities have taken means to destroy the benefit of emigration by licensing Chinese gambling houses. Into these the returning Chinaman is enticed by "old acquaintances," hired for the purpose. Often within two hours after the steamship, in which he came, has cast anchor, the Chinaman is kicked out of the gambling room, all the money gone which he has worked years to earn, and with which he was to pay the debt that binds his family. Poverty, starvation, slavery, or death must now be his and their portion. Woe to the returning Chinaman that tarries within the jurisdiction of English law, where games and orgies which even heathen laws forbid are legalized and encourged for the revenues they afford. The United States should make it unlawful for American ships to land Chinese passengers there.

The attempts of vessels to secure laborers for the Southern States have in nearly every case resulted in dismal failures. Two vessels came into the Bay of Hong Kong about two months ago for coolies, and believing what Koopmanschaap had told them, they expected to fill up at once and be off for Louisiana in less than a week. When, at considerable expense, a sufficient number was collected, it was found impossible to get the money advanced because none of the Hongs here had corresponding or branch Hongs through whom to collect repayment in the Southern States. While the shipmasters were trying to adjust this difficulty, the coolies suddenly departed for Macao, leaving nothing for their board bill. The labor-seekers then collected another body, purposing to say nothing about contracts except verbally, until the ships should arrive at the mouth of the Mississippi, where a contract would be valid. They imprudently boasted that in case any Chinaman refused to sign any contract they should then propose he would be thrown overboard. After the larger part had passed the Hong Kong inspection, this threat was told to the Chinese, and before the next morning the coolies had disappeared. The bill of expense amounted to $50,000 or more. One ship abandoned all further attempts to get laborers, and, almost bankrupt, chartered for merchandise; the others are still hunting for another lot. Nearly the same misfortune befell a vessel from the Sandwich Islands. Meantime the coolie trade to those countries which enforce contracts made here is as brisk as ever, and not a few American vessels, sailing ostensibly under Portuguese or Peruvian flags, are engaged in it. A repeal of the present laws of Congress upon this subject would completely destroy the trade to other countries, and send the surplus millions of this oppressed land to the United States.

TRIAL JUSTICES.

THEIR APPOINTMENTS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

An Important Decision.

The following decision has been made by his Honor Judge Green:

THE STATE EX REL. HUDSON VS. MULKAI—PROHIBITION.

An application for prohibition was made in the case to restrain the sheriff from executing a judgment rendered against the relator for the sum of eighty-three dollars.

The application was based upon the ground that the act of Assembly authorizing the appointment of magistrates with jurisdiction, such as is given by that act, is in violation of the constitution of this State. It was contended at the argument, that the act referred to was violative of divers provisions of the constitution; but from the view which I have taken, it will only be necessary to advert to a single one.

The first section of article 4th provides: "The judicial power of this State shall be vested in a Supreme Court; in two Circuit Courts, to wit: a Court of Common Pleas, having civil jurisdiction; and a Court of General Sessions, with criminal jurisdiction only; in Probate Courts, and in *Justices* of the Peace. The General Assembly may also establish such municipal and other inferior courts as may be deemed necessary." The twenty-first section of the same article declares that "a competent number of justices of the peace shall be chosen in each county, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as the General Assembly may direct; they shall hold their offices for a term of two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. They shall reside," &c., "and be commissioned by the Governor."

The 22d section of article 4th defines the jurisdiction of justices: "Justices of the peace, individually, or two or more of them jointly, as the General Assembly may direct, have original jurisdiction in cases of bastardy, and in all matters of contract and actions for the recovery of fines and forfeitures, where the amount claimed does not exceed one hundred dollars, and such jurisdiction as may be provided by law in actions *ex delicto*, where the damages claimed do not exceed one hundred dollars, and prosecutions for assault," and so forth.

Thus by the constitution the jurisdiction of justices of the peace is defined, the source from whence they shall receive their power is pointed out, and the tenure of their office is declared.

If we recur to the legislative act in question it will be found that the jurisdiction conferred upon the magistrates is precisely that given by the constitution to justices of the peace, except the amount named in the act is ninety-nine dollars instead of one hundred, and that the court established by that act is a substitute for that provided by the constitution. The first section of the act expressly declares that "until the organization of the courts contemplated by sections 21, 22 and 23 of article 4th of the constitution, the Governor is hereby authorized, empowered and required to appoint a suitable number of fit and discreet persons in each county to act as magistrates of such county."

Here then we have officers unknown to the constitution, not elected by the people, without a fixed term of office, appointed and removed at the will of the executive, administering that jurisdiction conferred by the constitution upon justices of the peace, who are elected by the people, and have a fixed term of office independent of the Executive.

Is it constitutional for the Legislature to make this substitution? Can that body so change the organic law of the land? In my opinion they cannot, and the act by which the attempt has been made is in plain violation of the constitution.

It follows that the magistrate had no jurisdiction in this case, and the sheriff and officers acting under or by virtue of his authority are hereby restrained from carrying the said judgment into execution.

(Signed,) JOHN T. GREEN.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The North Carolina Democratic Executive Committee assembled in Raleigh on Wednesday, and nominated Hon. Wm. M. Shipp, of Mecklenburg, attorney-general.

A Southern Woman's Bureau, having for its object the assistance of friendless females from the South, has been formed in New York City.

At a meeting of influential men, regarding the Fenian raid, held at Montreal, Mr. Thornton's thanks to President Grant were denounced as disgraceful.

The steamship Dacian, from Glasgow, which was said to be lost, arrived at New York yesterday.

The corner-stone of the first Jewish Synagogue in Texas was laid yesterday in Galveston.

—Dianora Frescobaldi, an Italian lady of the sixteenth century, was the mother of fifty-two children. The inscription on her famous portrait by Bronzino in the San Conato collection, says that she never had less than three children at a birth, and there is a tradition in the Frescobaldi family, that she once had six! Brand, in his "History of Newcastle," mentions, as a well attested fact, that a weaver in Scotland had by one wife sixty-two children, all of whom lived to be baptized; and in Aberconway church may still be seen a monument to the memory of Nicholas Hooker, who was himself a forty-first child, and the father of twenty-seven children by one wife.

—An eminent physician of Boston states that there is not now any pure vaccine matter in the United States, and that by innoculating the heifers, the French keep constantly a fresh supply.

WASHINGTON.

Congress and the Chinese Question.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, June 9.

A terrific storm is prevailing here, the violence of which was so great as to interrupt the proceedings in Congress. The gas was lit, but the noise of hail and rain on the roof drowned the voice of speakers.

Assistant Attorney-General Field has resigned.

O. S. Gleason has been nominated Rear Admiral, and Wm. Reynolds Commodore in the navy.

SENATE.

In the Senate, Davis gave notice of a bill to enable Indian tribes to sue in Federal Courts.

HOUSE.

In the House several members denied charges of having been corrupted by Cuban partisans.

It is thought the bill forbidding servile labor contracts will pass as a party measure, and will invalidate Koopmanschaap's contracts.

A bill passed punishing unlawful certification of checks by officers of national banks with a fine of $5,000, five years' imprisonment, and the bank held responsible to innocent purchasers.

Garfield, from Banking and Currency Committee, introduced another currency and funding bill but the morning hour was fillibustered out, when the bill went over.

Philadelphia tobacconists petition for a uniform tax of sixteen cents.

A bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee to establish a uniform system of naturalization, with a proviso postponing the exercise of the right of naturalization for six months after judgment of naturalization. The bill was denounced by Eldridge as the very embodiment of partisan malignity, religious bigotry and intolerance. Sargeant, of California, opposed the bill because it would serve no useful purpose. The bill was further opposed by the Republicans as cumbersome and calculated to embarrass naturalization. After further discussion the bill was laid on the table. Yeas, 104; nays 62.

Butler, in his report from the Judiciary Committee on the indebtedness of certain Southern railroads, says: Most of them, especially those which made moderate purchases, have settled. Several roads most largely indebted have set up counter claims, which are in litigation.

Suits are pending against the following roads for the following amounts: East Tennessee and Virginia, $258,829; East Tennessee and Georgia, $365,331; Nashville and Chattanooga, $310,839; Nashville and Northwestern, $47,104. These railroads, the report says, come before the committee, and while protesting against legislation designed to affect proceedings in court, expressed a desire for an equitable settlement without litigation, and ask that the Secretary of War or some competent tribunal be authorized to compromise differences. The committee consents to this, and propose to abandon the suits. The bill reported is in accordance with this recommendation.

CHOLERA IN INDIA.

BOMBAY, June 9.

The cholera is raging in different parts of India, and is particularly severe at Madras.

THE LATE SAMUEL J. TOWNSEND.

The members of the bar at Bennettsville, S. C., met in the courthouse on Saturday, the 28th ult., at 11 o'clock A. M. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Colonel C. W. Dudley as chairman and D. D. McCall, Esq., as secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting to be, to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of S. J. Townsend, Esq., an attorney, the sad intelligence of whose death in Florida has just been communicated.

Colonel J. H. Hudson then, in a few remarks, eloquently alluded to his character, past life and services, and particularly to his acquirements and record as a lawyer.

Harris Covington, Esq., offered the following preamble and resolutions, with suitable remarks, which, on being seconded and submitted to the meeting, were unanimously adopted:

A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF SAMUEL J. TOWNSEND, ESQ.

The members of the bar residing in Marlboro' County have heard, with the deepest regret, of the death of their friend and brother, Samuel J. Townsend, Esq.

Although pursued by a disease relentless in its character, it was fondly hoped that medical skill would arrest its progress and restore him to health and usefulness. No one was prepared to realize the fatal disappointment of their hopes when the sad intelligence was announced, that far away, in a distant land, where he had gone in pursuit of health, he had been overtaken by the fell destroyer, and would see his fireside and the friends and relations left behind him no more.

The death of our friend and brother has left a deep chasm, both in the professional and social circle. A lawyer of ripe experience, of untiring industry, of resistless energy, a fearless advocate, a successful practitioner, of enlarged and intelligent views of professional obligations and duties, we feel that a place in our ranks has been suddenly made vacant, and that from each of us something of great value has been taken away. Accustomed to his agreeable society in our daily walks, expecting to meet him in the court-room at every session of the court, and with him to contest the issues then pending for trial, and remembering his courtesy, his business talents and the aid which he extended both to us and the court, dispatching the difficult duties involved, we feel that the blow has fallen upon each of us, as well as upon the business of the country. Distinguished for the liberality of his practice, as well as for his devotion to the interest of his clients, we have always felt his competition as generous and high-minded as it was generally successful.

Thrown as he was into the confused and perplexing condition of affairs that resulted from the recent war, he exhibited an aptitude for their adjustment which was indeed extraordinary. Marlboro' County can never be fully conscious of how much has been done for the people by our brother, in bringing to an amicable settlement the pecuniary difficulties by which they were surrounded. Quick to perceive the slightest opening for a compromise, when litigation would have been ruinously expensive, he was the first to discover and the first to propose an acceptable arrangement to all parties concerned of very many of the cases which threatened ruin to carry them through the ordinary stages of a formal trial in the courts.

To his active energy the people are largely indebted for the relief they have enjoyed from the uncertainties hanging over them, in regard to their rights and obligations as debtors and creditors, in the anomalous condition of the law and the courts, since the hope of the restoration of law and order has been permitted to be entertained.

As a citizen, he was prompt in all those schemes for public improvement which only interest a generous and unselfish nature. He lived long enough to display around him an exquisite taste for the ornamental, whilst a rare executive ability was equally seen in the solid and lasting improvements in all those conveniences so necessary to the public in municipal arrangements. His hand is to be seen in all of them, and it will not be forgotten, with what a self-sacrificing devotion to the public good he surrendered his own valuable time to the service of others.

At his home, his hospitality was boundless. The hundreds who have accepted his friendly invitations will remember how much real pleasure he seemed to enjoy, whilst endeavoring to contribute to the comfort of others. With him, hospitality was never a duty, but it sprang from the generous impulse of his nature, and blessed whilst it was blessing.

When both in public and private life we see so much to commend in the character of our brother, we cannot be otherwise than sensible of the great loss which we, as members of the bar, and society in general have sustained, by the terrible blow which has made vacant the seat at his own fireside and in the court-room. Whilst we bow to the Hand, which, for wise and inscrutible purposes, has removed our brother from us, we cannot check the emotions of the heart that swell up at the recollections of the sad bereavement.

There are others, however, in our midst, whose grief is more profound and incurable. Almost within the hearing of our voices are his little children, whom he loved so dearly; whilst their stricken mother, who followed their deceased father to nurse him on his death-bed, is pursuing her lonely journey home again, to tell them that they are indeed orphans! We reverently invoke the mercy of that Being upon them, who alone can temper the wind to the desolate and forsaken lambs.

In view of this sad affliction, we, the members of the bar aforesaid, do resolve—

1st. That in the death of our brother, Samuel J. Townsend, the bar has been deprived of a distinguished ornament, society of a public spirited and useful member, and his afflicted family of a kind and affectionate husband and father.

2d. That we tender to his family our heartfelt condolence, and beg to be allowed to share with them the grief that so great a loss to them and us must naturally awaken.

3d. That the chairman of this meeting be requested to present this preamble and these resolutions to his Honor Judge Rutland, at the next session of the court of Marlboro County, and during the sitting of the same, and apply to him for an order that they may be entered upon the minutes of the court.

4th. That as a mark of respect for the memory of our deceased brother, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

5th. That these proceedings be published in the Bennettsville Journal, CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS, Columbia Guardian, Marion Star.

6th. That the secretary of this meeting be requested to prepare a copy of this preamble and these resolutions, and present them to the family of the deceased, as a token of the respect and esteem the members of the bar have ever felt for their deceased friend, and the deep interest they feel in the welfare of his bereaved widow and children.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

C. W. DUDLEY, Chairman.

D. D. MCCALL, Secretary.

ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

Stopping the Train.

The Kingstree Star, of yesterday, says: "Philip Heller, county treasurer, levied upon and detained a train of cars at this place, from Monday forenoon until yesterday at one o'clock, for the non-payment of taxes assessed upon that portion of the Northeastern Railroad situated in this district. We understand the amount of tax is $17,000. The train was released yesterday on the receipt of information from Mr. S. S. Solomons, the general superintendent of the road."

Ku-Kluxing.

The Sumter Watchman says: "Several highly respectable young gentlemen of Salem were arrested and brought to town on Monday, on the charge of being concerned in whipping a thief and rogue who infests that neighborhood. They gave bonds in the sum of $500 each, to appear for trial in October next. It appears that a party of persons in disguise administered a portion of that justice which cannot be obtained at law. Robberies, thefts and crimes of every kind are almost of daily occurrence, yet the perpetrators are never adequately punished. Whenever felons are convicted (which is generally accomplished with difficulty) and sent to the penitentiary, they are pardoned by the Governor because they are negroes, and can vote. Whether the right parties have been arrested on suspicion, remains to be seen."

The Crops.

The Sumter Watchman says: "The growing crop of this section is generally promising. The late rains have brought up a second stand of cotton, which will give the planters some trouble. They are now, too, engaged in mortal combat with General Green. The General musters a strong force and will make a stubborn fight; but the war is to the death, and his myriad hosts will be slaughtered on many a field. General Lazy is also present in some strength, in support of General Green."

The Newberry Herald says: "Two stalks of cotton from the plantation of Mr. John Watkins, of Chappell's, are pretty good specimens for this season. One is the Dickson variety, about ten inches high, with eight shapes, the other over twelve, but with only four shapes, name forgotten. These stalks are from a forty-acre field of splendid promise. Another deposited by Mr. Thomas Chandler, near Beth Eden Church. This stalk has on it nine shapes, and is about twelve inches high. From present indications, there will be a large crop made."

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