

COLUMBIA.

Sunday Morning, May 19, 1866.

Greenville and Columbia Railroad.

The stockholders of the above road held their annual meeting, in this city, on the 3d instant. In the present condition of this road, the proceedings and the reports of the various officers of the company possess unusual interest.

At the meeting, the following resolutions, introduced by Gen. J. W. Harrison, were adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this Convention, that the various appointments to offices and agencies in the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company should be made from the needy soldiers; and wherever qualifications are equal, preference should be given by the President and Directors to this worthy class of our citizens.

Resolved, That the most rigid economy, consistent with sound judgment, should be introduced into, and carried out in, the management of the affairs of this company, both in regard to the number of employees and their pay.

From the reports of the officers, it seems that the company has neither gained or lost during the years of the war. The bonded debt is larger, on account of the out-standing coupons unpaid, (\$264,092.50,) and of interest due on bonds having no coupons attached, (\$67,000,) amounting in all to \$331,092.50; but a floating debt of not less than \$300,000 has been paid. The reports do not enable us to discover what amount was lost by the collapse of the Confederate Government.

In relation to the reduction of tariff, the Committee to whom the matter was referred, reported as follows:

"Your committee has not had time to examine, in detail, former tariffs, to enable it to recommend specific changes or a certain per centage to be taken off. But it is of the opinion that the former policy pursued by the Directory in establishing rates of charges has not had the effect desired by the stockholders. Therefore, it respectfully recommends to the stockholders to instruct the Directory to make such a material reduction in the present rates as to encourage transportation and travel. Although it may appear that a reduction of prices is a losing transaction, experience has shown, and it is proven daily, that by reducing the rates of transportation, the increase of production and merchandise transported will more than remunerate the apparent loss."

From the President's report we learn that the whole income of the road from May 1 to December 31, 1865, amounts to \$82,890.49. With this income, and with a small amount received from cotton sold the road was worked during that time, the rolling stock somewhat repaired, and the whole road put into running order, except the gap from Broad River to Littleton.

It is to be noted that, in prosecuting the work, the Directors, with commendable liberality, gave their individual credit to the amount of \$30,000. Without this assistance it is believed that the work could hardly have been carried on at all. From the report of the President we extract the following statement of the bond debt:

"The company at various times has issued bonds to the amount of \$1,500,000. To secure the payment of the first \$800,000, it executed a mortgage dated the 18th day of January, 1854. Subsequently, about December, 1860, as the bonds secured by the mortgage approached maturity, application was made to the State asking her to lend her credit to the company in the arrangement of its debt. The application was granted, and the Legislature, by Act ratified the 28th of January, 1861, directed the guarantee of the bonds of the company to the amount of \$900,000, for the purpose of enabling it to fund its floating debt, and raise funds to take up its mortgaged bonds, securing to the State at the same time a statutory mortgage to cover liability. These are the only liens upon the road, and they amount to \$900,000. Of the mortgaged bonds, \$800,000, there have been retired and cancelled \$446,000; leaving still outstanding \$354,000. To enable the company to retire these, the Treasurer has in hand of guaranteed bonds \$104,000; and under the Act of the Legislature we are entitled to a further guarantee of \$200,000=\$304,000; leaving unprovided for of the mortgaged bonds \$50,000. To this amount bonds had been disposed of to meet these bonds, and the proceeds were lost in the general wreck. Of the bonds outside the mortgage, \$600,000, there fell due July 1, 1865, \$350,000. The balance will fall due July 1, 1868, \$250,000=\$600,000. For these bonds there is no lien on the road. The bondholders, doubting the currency during the war, neglected or refused to present their bonds and coupons for

payment, and now there are outstanding and due coupons to the amount of \$264,092.50, all of which would have been paid if presented, and so much saved to the company."

It is stated in the report of the Superintendent that the largest amount of actual earnings for services rendered for the Federal and Confederate Governments are not shown in the tables of the Auditor and Treasurer.

"These amounts, if they could have been realized, would have placed a large amount to the credit of earnings. The Confederate Government having been broken up, it was not thought worth the labor of making up the account.

"The amount of the account against the United States is not yet ascertained, and, consequently, does not appear in the amount of earnings. The amount for mail services rendered does not, for the same reasons, appear—except a small amount for services, from the 25th of September, which has been allowed by the United States.

"From the 11th of January to the 31st of December, the earnings were derived from the use of the road above Alston, with a very small amount of engine and car power. The passage and freight was principally between Newberry and points above."

The following is a statement of the number and condition of the car power now belonging to the road:

Class.	Order.	To Be Rebuilt.
Passenger Cars	4	4
Second-class Cars	3	2
Conductors' "	0	3
Mail "	2	3
Box "	33	27
Stock "	7	0
Platform "	19	6

As to the proposed new route, the Committee to whom were referred the reports of the Surveyor and Engineer, say:

"They have read the very able report of the Surveyor, and are of opinion that a new road must be built as soon as practicable. It has occurred to them, however, that the route surveyed may not be the best one for the road, and they would suggest that the Directors, before commencing operations on the new road, should have additional surveys made. The President of the Company stated, in the course of remarks made in the meeting, that if the road by the contemplated route should not be built, the road by the present route would have to be changed so as to place the bed of the road several feet higher and beyond the risk of freshets. Your Committee think that it would be advisable to have this route surveyed and comparative estimates made of the cost of the road upon it. It may be found practicable to get assistance in the way of new stock taken, or at least of contracts taken at low rates, and rights of way and timber given, which may make it, on the whole, advisable to select the route not otherwise best. With these suggestions, however, they propose that the whole matter be left in the hands of the board, with authority to issue additional stock; and, if necessary, to apply for that purpose for an amendment of the charter. Meantime, the charter granted at the last session of the Legislature should be accepted, it being practicable to secure such changes in it as after as may be better adapted to the purposes of the road.

"As to the time of commencing the new enterprise, the Committee simply recommend that it should be as soon as practicable."

The whole proceedings possess much interest, and the reports of the officers show that they have been diligent and energetic in the performance of their several duties, and in behalf of the interests of the road.

A special despatch to the *Charleston Courier*, dated Washington, May 18, says:

The New York *Herald's* correspondent, accompanying Generals Steedman and Fullerton, writes as follows: "The Commissioners found the Freedmen's Bureau in South Carolina a disturbing and fomenting discord. Accounts from the Sea Islands represent the perpetration of all kinds of frauds and rascalities under the shadow of the Bureau. The lands allotted under Sherman's order are universally left uncultivated. The negroes won't labor, except under the alternative of starvation. Affairs, however, are improving. The great drawbacks in South Carolina are lack of capital and too much of the Freedmen's Bureau."

In the House, to-day, the Judiciary Committee decided that the evidence adduced to implicate Davis in the assassination is utterly unreliable, and the charge is, therefore, dropped.

The bill for holding the Federal Court in Richmond next June for the trial of Mr. Davis passed both Houses, and only lacks now the President's approval.

An old colored man in Charleston, getting tired of life, on Friday last, fastened one end of a rope around his neck and the other to a large stone, went out into the river in his boat, jumped overboard and was drowned.

There is a famine in the Cape Verdi Islands.

English Opinion.

The *London Times* has a long article on the letter of its correspondent which we published yesterday. We select the following paragraph as embodying the gist of the whole article:

In this part of the world the divinity that doth hedge round the sovereign ruler at once ties and protects him, by depriving him of free and familiar utterance upon public affairs. The constitutional monarch cannot divulge those opinions upon parties and movements which his more fortunate subjects find it impossible not to have and avow. He cannot explain and justify his acts. He is always on his trial, without the opportunity of deliverance; and unless he should enjoy a quiet exile, surrounded by friends, or leave a large and confidential correspondence, he will have to bequeath his fair fame with no other security than a post mortem examination of his political remains. In this respect, the President of the United States has the advantage of our grand European pageanties. His position lies midway between them and the Minister, whom a slip of the tongue, or a casting vote, may strip of the highest power allowed to man in these isles. Formally and practically secure for four years, yet capable of erring, most carefully reminded at every pass that he is nothing but a man, and representing principles not otherwise represented in the Constitution, he can talk with anybody about public affairs without inpropriety or offence. He can address a mob from a platform or an open window; he can hold conversations which the post will convey next day to the furthest corners of the Union; and, as seen yesterday in our letters from Washington, he may explain and imbosom himself to the correspondent of a European journal. We know not whether our sensitive consins would like to have this regarded as an appeal to the public opinion of the world, and to the one "flesh and blood" of all nations and realms, but we are assured that the President gave full permission that the details of this remarkable conference should be made public. They do him the greatest honor, and we think ought to satisfy those who suspect him of a reactionary policy, a personal ambition, an unwarrantable disagreement with Congress, and a disposition to over-ride or evade the law. These are points upon which Englishmen may expect to be inadequately informed, for it is certain that he shall never understand our neighbors at all, unless he become thoroughly aware that we are not to measure them by the rule or of our own institutions.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Dr. R. A. Kinloch, with his little son and colored driver, while riding in his buggy on East Bay, near the Charleston *Courier* office, Friday morning, came in collision with a dray, snapping off the left wheel of the buggy and frightening the horse, which started off at an alarming speed, dragging the vehicle and its occupants after him. The buggy was overturned and the occupants thrown out, the driver keeping the little boy in his arms to save him from injury. Both the doctor and his son escaped uninjured. The fall brought on hemorrhage, which resulted in the death of his faithful servant Friday afternoon. His care and noble efforts to save his youthful charge elicited the highest admiration of the spectators, and certainly deserves a worthy tribute to his memory.

JOHN MITCHELL ON "THE SITUATION" IN EUROPE.—In his last letter, dated May 1st, to the *New York News*, John Mitchell writes: "It seems impossible to resist the conviction that we are on the threshold of a war. And that war will be a European one—that is to say, it will draw into its vortex both France and Russia; not England, on account of the Fenians. France, indeed, proclaims 'neutrality.' She can do nothing else, for nobody is threatening her; but no rational human being imagines that a war can take place in Italy and Germany, and that the sword of France can rest in its sheath."

IMPORTANT DECISION. The *Boston Journal* says:

In the town of Red River, Wisconsin, a man who had been a volunteer in the rebel army was elected by the copperheads town clerk and justice of the peace. His predecessors refused to yield office to him, and the Attorney-General thereupon gave his opinion that having served as a volunteer in the rebel army, he had forfeited all political rights under the United States Government. Not having a right to vote, he could not hold office. "No Republic," says the attorney, "could live long if its acknowledged enemies, without its consent, were allowed to participate in its administration."

The *Mobile Evening News* publishes an official order, declaring that, in compliance with instructions from the President of the United States, it is hereby directed that Raphael Semmes be not permitted to hold or exercise the function of Judge of the Probate Court of Mobile County, or any other civil or political office of trust, while he remains unpardoned by the President.

Judge Bond will perform the duties of the office in the meantime.

Several hundred bags of grain, donated by the citizens of Cincinnati for the suffering and destitute poor of Northern Alabama, were recently shipped to Nashville, en route to their destination. The packages bore the impressive mark of "Peace." Far more gratifying and of more value to the people of the South are such sentiments, sincerely expressed and honestly acted upon, than the most munificent eleemosynary contribution which the wealth and liberality of the North could bestow. The deed of charity becomes a deed of Christianity and love, when accompanied by such a proclamation, and it is such acts and expressions as these which will bring together the long divided hearts of North and South. Sympathy and kindness will prove a more powerful and effective "reconstruction committee" than that of which Stevens and Sumner are members. If we could only throw demagogues and politicians out of the way, the mute eloquence of this suffering nation would soon find harmonious expression in many a form of reconciliation.

Despite the efforts of radicalism, we do not believe that hate and malice, those vilest and most unworthy of human passions, now animate the bosoms of the honest American masses. They are neither unforgiving savages nor serpents, ever ready to hiss with rage and strike with venom. There are a thousand signs which indicate that the re-union between North and South would be cordial, sincere and permanent if selfish politicians would only permit such a consummation. But the lust of office and power is stronger with these than the love of peace and the tranquility of the nation. What boots it to them if a gulf of endless hate divides their countrymen, so they keep office and earn bread by continually sowing and reaping tares in the garden of national happiness? But relentless time and impartial history will do them justice. Posterity will yet greet their names with scorn when it finds them pilloried on the page of deathless shame.—*Richmond Times*.

The reports which we get of the crops in this vicinity are not favorable. The weather has lately been so wet and cold that planting is much retarded, and stands of cotton, where it has come up at all, is represented as being very bad. Some, we hear, who were fortunate enough to get seed, have planted the second time. The wheat crop is thought to be injured by the wet weather, though the prospect is said to be good in some places.—*Louisville Ledger*.

Gen. Fisk, who is in command at Memphis, Tenn., has issued an order that all colored churches destroyed by the late mob in that city shall be rebuilt in better style, and that the city shall foot the bills of damages committed by the mob. He advertises for colored carpenters, masons and laborers to do the work.

A white man was arrested by our friend Capt. Mayo, of the Freedmen's Bureau, and fined \$25.00 for publicly hugging and kissing one of the ugliest, meanest, and filthiest negro women in the city. There is no accounting for taste.—*Queensboro Shield*, 5th.

The Washington Artillery and the famous Eighth Louisiana regiment are re-organizing for the purpose of taking care of their disabled survivors, and removing to their former homes their gallant dead buried elsewhere.

Will somebody explain why the radicals refuse suffrage to the Indians? If the Indian be not "a man and a brother" the same as the nigger, will some radical be kind enough to point out the particulars in which he is inferior to the negro?

FLOUR FROM FRANCE. The *Boston Bulletin* states that five or six cargoes of French flour are now on the way to this country—sent out, not because it is particularly needed here, but as a speculative adventure.

Gen. Frank Blair is dealing some hard knocks to the radicals, in his Missouri campaign speeches, in favor of the President. He attracts immense crowds wherever and whenever he speaks.

Despatches to the radical papers say that those who expect that Andrew Johnson meditates any withdrawal from the position he has assumed, read the future with clearer eyes than the most clear sighted at Washington.

The President is said to be bitterly opposed to Gen. Ferry's election as a successor to Senator Foster from Connecticut. Secretary Welles, of the navy, wants the place.

The engineer of the Cincinnati and Covington Suspension Bridge states that it will be completed before cold weather shall have set in, and it will cost \$1,500,000.

Samuel Kennedy, the only survivor of the Wyoming massacre, died near York Springs, Adams County, Penn., on the 11th, in his ninety-third year.

The citizens of Washington are preparing a petition of remonstrance to Congress against the bill taking away their charter.

"A Yoked and Ham Shackled Congress" is a title bestowed upon the National Legislature by the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*.

The Massachusetts Legislature has refused to pass a bill legalizing liquor selling by license.

Local Items.

Mortgages and Conveyances of Real Estate for sale at this office.

Messrs. Shiver & Beckham have received another supply of new goods. Read their advertisement.

We learn from passengers who arrived last evening, that the damage caused to the Greenville Railroad by the recent heavy rains has been repaired.

DEAD ANIMALS.—Complaints are almost daily made of offensive smells, arising from dead animals lying about the streets. Cannot something be done to abate the nuisance?

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. The *Phoenix* office is now fully supplied with cards, colored and white paper, colored ink, wood type, etc., and is now in condition to execute all manner of book and job printing in the shortest possible time. Give us a call.

THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA.—An interesting account of the "Sack and Destruction of the City of Columbia, S. C.," has just been issued, in pamphlet form, from the *Phoenix* steam power press. Orders can be filled to any extent. Single copies 50 cents.

SAFES. J. H. Kinard, Esq., advertises to supply the well known Herring's patent safes at manufacturers' prices, freight only added. While Messrs. J. & T. R. Agnew propose to furnish "Terwilliger's" safes (which are very highly recommended) at 25 to 33 per cent. less price than any other makers. Purchasers would do well to examine these safes, and decide for themselves—as each present peculiar qualifications.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES THIS DAY. Trinity Church—Rev. P. J. Shand, 10¹/₂ a. m. and 4¹/₂ p. m.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. W. E. Boggs, pastor, 10¹/₂ a. m. and 4 p. m.

Baptist Church—Rev. J. L. Reynolds, 10¹/₂ a. m. and 8 p. m. Rev. Wm. T. Capers, 4 p. m.

St. Peter's Church—Rev. J. J. O'Connell, 10¹/₂ a. m. and 4¹/₂ p. m.

Lutheran Church—Rev. A. B. Rude, 10¹/₂ a. m.

Marion Street Church—Rev. J. W. North, 10¹/₂ a. m.; Rev. E. G. Gage, 4 p. m.; Rev. Wm. T. Capers, 8 p. m.

Christ Church Lecture Room—Rev. J. M. Pringle, Rector, 10¹/₂ a. m. and 4¹/₂ p. m.

CURE FOR CHOLERA. As this terrible disease has made its appearance in America, and there is no telling what community will be safe from its ravages, we publish the following recipe of the Liverpool Dock Committee for the cure of cholera and diarrhoea. Medical men assert, and experience shows, that this is an excellent remedy, and well worth being kept on hand in every family.

Three drachms of spirits of camphor; three drachms of fluidum; three drachms of oil of turpentine; thirty drops of oil of peppermint. Mix and take a teaspoonful in a glass of weak brandy and water for diarrhoea, and a tablespoonful in weak brandy and water for cholera. Lose no time in sending for medical attendance, when attacked, and inform the doctor of what has been taken.

COST OF INSURANCE. A person having occasion to insure should not neglect for a single day so important a duty. His first consideration should be, not what insurance costs, but whether it is, indeed, insurance, a substantial guarantee of indemnity against loss. Agents, for the sake of their commission, talk fluently, and their persuasiveness is sometimes almost irresistible; but, if they offer very cheap insurance, their intended victims may safely conclude that it is fallible and unworthy of their confidence. It is easy to demonstrate mathematically that no company can, at the low rates some pretend to insure, do a safe and paying business. There are no great bargains to be had in insurance, except those in which the insured get the worst of it. When a well-managed company has solid capital at stake, it is careful and demands a *quid pro quo* for all it undertakes; but an organization with little to lose, employs reckless agents and does a reckless business, and when the crash does come, and come it must sooner or later, the knowing ones stand firm under, and the loss falls upon the policy holder and others deluded by the fallacies of low rates, which threaten to sap the foundation upon which all possible, practicable, actual, honest insurance is founded.

A reference to the advertising columns of the *Phoenix* will show that there are agents in this city of some of the most reliable companies in the country.

CHURCH SCANDAL. The following lines are applicable to a great many communities; but whether or not Columbia is an exception, we will not pretend to say:

That tall fellow's here to-day
I wonder what's his name?
His eyes are fixed upon our pew
Do look at Sally Dame!

Who is that lady dressed in green?
It can't be Mrs. Leahy;
There's Mrs. Jones with Mr. D.
I wonder if he'll preach!

Lead me your fan—it is so warm
We both will sit to prayers;
Morning becomes the Widow Ames
How Mary's bonnet flares!

Do look at Nancy Sloper's veil!
It's full a breadth too wide!
I wonder if Susannah Ayres
Appears to-day as bride?

Lord! what a voice Jane Rice has got!
Oh! how that organ roars!
I'm glad we've left the singers' seats
How hard Miss Johnson snores!

What ugly shavels are those in front?
Did you observe Ann Wild? (black)
Her new straw bonnet's trimmed with
I guess she's lost a child!

I'm half asleep—that Mr. Jones!
His sermons are so long;
This afternoon we'll stay at home,
And practice that new song.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—Friday last was the twenty-fourth anniversary of the introduction of Odd Fellowship in Columbia—Palmetto Lodge No. 5 having been organized on the 18th day of May, 1842. This was the first lodge opened in the State outside of the city of Charleston, and she may be regarded as the mother lodge of the upper portion of the State, as the lodges in Sumter, Fairfield, York, Newberry, Greenville, Anderson and Abbeville were offshoots of this lodge. Our much-esteemed fellow-citizen, John McKenzie, Esq., is the father of Palmetto Lodge, as he was instrumental in its organization and was elected its first Noble Grand. Immediately on its organization, the propositions for membership were so numerous that the officers expected to have to initiate every man of character in the District. To a certain extent, this was the case, and the lodge numbers among its members representatives from the very first families. We are highly gratified at being able to state that, notwithstanding numerous draw-backs, the old lodge is still in a flourishing condition; and every lodge night a goodly number of brothers meet to perpetuate the principles of the order—"Faith, Hope and Charity," "Friendship, Love and Truth."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published this morning for the first time:

J. P. Carroll—Testimony Wanted.
J. & T. R. Agnew—Terwilliger's Safes.
W. B. Stanley—Wrapping Paper, &c.
C. F. Jackson—Millinery at Cost.
Shiver & Beckham—New Goods.
Jas. G. Gibbs—Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. EDITORS: You will please publish the following statement, with reference to the late election for President of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company:

Whole number of votes cast.....6,863
Votes for State stock, cast by the State proxies, Messrs. G. F. Townes, Daniel Brown, and E. P. Lake, for Hammett.....1,746

Votes of private stockholders.....5,117
Portion received of these.....2,866

Hammett received of these.....2,281

Ferrin's majority of the votes of private stockholders.....615
A STOCKHOLDER.

FATAL TORNADO.—On Thursday morning last, during the visit of several gentlemen from the city to St. John's Berkeley, a terrible tornado swept over the Moss Grove Plantation and vicinity, on Cooper River, sweeping away both trees and houses. In one of these buildings, Mr. A. Milliken and Dr. Christopher Fitzsimons had taken refuge from the storm of both wind and rain. The building showing signs of falling, they attempted to retreat. Dr. Fitzsimons, however, being lame, in his hurry, was thrown down, and the building at that moment crumbling in, he was struck on the head by a cross-beam and instantly killed.

Another building, into which several negroes had entered and sought shelter, was also thrown down, one negro woman killed and several negro men wounded.—*Charleston Courier*.

Washington advises that a number of Republican members, if an opportunity had been presented, would have voted to strike out the third section of the constitutional amendment which disfranchises, until July 4, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late rebellion, giving it aid and comfort. But this privilege was not afforded, the main question having been ordered by a majority of five, with the aid of the Democratic votes. It is thought the third section will be stricken out in the Senate, in view of the fact that it could not possibly get a ratification by the States with it in it.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.—The public reception of the President and his daughters to-night was largely attended. Among the guests were two daughters of President Juarez, accompanied by Mr. Romero, the Mexican minister, and Mrs. Romero, with whom they are sojourning. This party attracted a great deal of attention. A full band of music was in attendance.

[*Washington Cor. Baltimore Sun*.]

A widow lady, of Danville, Ky., took an orphan boy to raise, and when he had arrived at the age of eighteen, she married him, she then being in her fiftieth year. They lived many years together, happy as any couple. Ten years ago, they took an orphan girl to raise. Last fall, the old lady died, being ninety-six years of age, and in seven weeks after, the old man married the girl they had raised, he being sixty-four years of age, and she eighteen.

BRITAL MURDER.—The *Camden Journal* states that a freedman, named Kirkland, brutally murdered his wife, Jane, in that town, on the 10th instant.

The steamer *Scotia* sailed for Liverpool from New York on the 16th, taking \$3,000,000 in specie. The steamer *Kangaroo* also sailed, taking out \$375,000 in specie.

In the English House of Commons, on the 2d of May, the bill legalizing marriages with a deceased wife's sister was rejected by nineteen majority.

The first regiment of Austrian volunteers for Maximilian's army in Mexico was sent from Trieste for Vera Cruz in the last days of April.

Our Consul at Liverpool, under date of May 2, reports that there is no cholera in that city.