

MICROFILM

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The Beaufort Republican.

SA TURDAY, MAY 21, 1870.

Religious Services To-Morrow.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. Walker will officiate at the above place of worship to-morrow at the usual hour.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. P. White preaches to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday school at 9 A. M.

FIRST AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH.—To-morrow, services at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. The Rev. A. Wardell, preacher.

M. E. CHURCH.—Service will be conducted in the above place of worship at the usual hour, by Mr. Newcomb.

A. M. E. CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. Owen preaches to-morrow at 11 A. M. Afternoon service at 3 P. M.

ST. HELENA BAPTIST CHURCH.—(St. Helena Island.)—Divine service will be conducted to-morrow at 11 A. M. by the Rev. Robt. Lessington.

ST. HELENA METHODIST CHURCH.—Services will be conducted at the usual hours in the St. Helena Methodist Church, the A. M. E. (St. Helena), and the Horse Pond Baptist Church.

WHITE BAPTIST CHURCH.—(St. Helena.) To-morrow the Rev. Cesar Miller will preach in the above place of worship at 11 A. M.

Beaufort Prices Current.

Bagging, Gunny, per yard	45 to 50
Bale Rope, Manila, per lb.	25 to 30
Butter, Goshen, per lb.	45 to 60
Butter, County, per lb.	40 to 60
Bacon, Hams, Canned, per lb.	25 to 33
Bacon, Sides, per lb.	20 to 25
Bacon, Shoulders, per lb.	18 to 22
Candles, Adamantine, per lb.	25 to 30
Cotton, in seed, per lb.	6 to 14
Cheese, new, per lb.	25 to 30
Coffee, Rio, per lb.	25 to 30
Coffee, Java, per lb.	40 to 45
Flour, Northern, per bbl.	\$8.50 to 11.75
Grain, Corn, per bushel	30 to 50
Guano, per bushel	\$1.25 to 1.50
Lumber, per 1,000 feet	\$15.00 to 30.50
Meats, Beef, per lb.	18 to 25
Molasses, Cuba, per gallon	60 to 80
Nails, per keg	\$7.50 to 8.00
Onions, per bushel	\$1.25 to 1.50
Oil, Kerosene, per gallon	60 to 90
Oil, Machinery, per gallon	\$1.75 to 2.25
Oranges, per 100	1.25 to 1.50
Poultry, Turkeys, per pair	\$2.00 to 3.00
Fowls, each	30 to 50
Spring Chickens	10 to 15
Drinks, per pair	90 to 1.00
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel	\$1.50 to 1.75
Sweet, per bushel	80 to 1.25
Sh. per bushel	\$2.50 to 3.00
Soap, per lb.	10 to 11
Spirits, Brandy, per gallon	\$4.00 to 6.00
Holland Gin, per gallon	\$3.00 to 6.00
Rye and Bourbon, per gallon	\$1.60 to 6.00
Sugar, Crushed and Powdered, per lb.	12 to 14
Muscovado and Porto Rico, per lb.	12 to 14
Starch, per lb.	18 to 20
Tea, Green, per lb.	\$1.25 to 1.50
Black, per lb.	\$1.30 to 1.40
Tobacco, Chewing, per lb.	75 to 1.00
Smoking, per lb.	60 to 1.00
Vinegar, White Wine, per gallon	60 to 1.00
Wine, Port, per gallon	\$3.50 to 4.00
Sherry, per gallon	\$3.00 to 4.00
White Lead, per lb.	20 to 25

Meeting of County Commissioners.

On Monday last the usual meeting of the County Commissioners took place at their office, Beaufort, when the following gentlemen were in attendance, viz: Mr. J. Hunn, Chairman; Mr. M. Politzer and Mr. J. H. Tonking.

APPLICATION FOR A LIQUOR LICENSE.

Mr. Tonking presented, on behalf of Messrs. Campbell and Fishburn, railway contractors, an application for a liquor license for the period of six months. He explained that the license would probably be required for only a few weeks, as the applicants were about to remove into the Barnwell county. A resolution had been passed by the board that when an application was made for a six months license, at the latter end of the year the same should be charged at the rate of eighty dollars per annum, because during that period more business would be done than in the six months preceding, when the charge would be at the rate of fifty dollars per annum. Although he was opposed to the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, other members of the board, yet in the present state of the county finances he thought it would be good policy to issue a license, and he hoped that the board would grant the application.

Mr. Politzer said he would be glad to grant the railway contractors a license, but he thought if he did this in one case they ought to do it in others, and he was wishful to treat all citizens alike. Perhaps in two months' time there might be a storekeeper who would wish to have a whiskey license for six months, and ought they, under the circumstances, to grant the application? He thought they had a good precedent in the United States Revenue law, for a person could only have a license for a year, but if a portion of the year had already passed, a reduction would then be made.

The Chairman intimated that he would like to have the opinion of Mr. Kub, the County Treasurer, on the subject.

Mr. Kub thought that they could not grant a license under the provision of a resolution which had already been passed by the board, but in this case it was only intended for the license to operate for a short time, and, therefore, was an exceptional case, and the license might be granted.

Ultimately the former resolution was so altered as to make it consistent to grant the application.

POORHOUSE FARM.

It was said that Mr. Brisbane had not yet furnished the required particulars respecting the intended Poorhouse Farm.

NON-ISSUING OF CHECKS.

Mr. Tonking intimated that it had been considered desirable that the Board should determine whether it was prepared to issue checks for the payment of the accounts presented by Mr. Williams.

He (Mr. Tonking) was in favor of the checks being issued for such accounts as had already been audited.

Ultimately it was decided not to issue checks at present, and consequently Mr. Williams declined to allow the commissioners to be admitted to the jail for the purpose of inspection.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Kub, the County Treasurer, presented his statement of accounts showing that during the month there had been collected \$2,352.83; and expended \$1,842.99; leaving a balance of \$509.84.

CAUTION TO MAGISTRATES.—We are informed that a warrant has been issued against Mr. De Golyer, of St. Helena Island, for receiving fines, and rendering no account of them, whilst acting in the capacity of magistrate on the above Island.

Latest Appointments.

The following Commissioners of Elections have been appointed by his Excellency the Governor for the special election in the First Congressional District, ordered to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of B. F. Whittemore:

Georgetown—E. W. Ferris, W. P. Jones, J. B. Anderson.

Sumter—Samuel Lee, J. N. Corbett, Jacob Singleton.

Marlboro'—H. J. Maxwell, J. S. Easterling, Abel Quick.

Chesterfield—R. J. Donaldson, Timothy Weston, George H. Brewer.

Kershaw—J. P. Sutherland, Frank Carter, Frank Adamson.

Marion—J. B. Middleton, Henry Shaw, E. M. Stoeber.

Clarendon—E. E. Dickson, C. Middleton, Powell Smith.

Lancaster—R. U. Consart, Wm. McKenna, Albert Hudson.

Darlington—Jonathan Wright, P. C. Flurid, Jas. W. Brown.

Williamsburg—S. A. Swails, Phillip Heller, F. H. Frost.

Horry—Braxton Brown, Henry Buck, Augustus Thompson.

In addition to the above the following other appointments have been made: S. J. Tobias, Notary Public, Charleston; G. M. Magrath, Trial Justice, Charleston; W. J. McKewell, Notary Public, Marion; C. S. Campbell, Notary Public, Charleston; G. P. Jacoby, George's Station, and J. W. Grace, St. Paul's Trial Justice for Colleton county; Rev. I. G. Brown, Rector, St. James' Church, Lexington county; Reuben Gross, Lexington C. H., and H. H. Bangham, Columbia, Notaries Public; S. W. Pennybacker, Commissioner Deeds; Philadelphia. Christopher H. Langley has been appointed a Trial Justice for Barnwell County by His Excellency.

Death of Mr. John Caldwell.

On Sunday evening last Mr. John Caldwell, of Columbia, ended his earthly existence. Mr. Caldwell was the father-in-law of Senator Robertson, and had long been known to the inhabitants of Columbia as a Union man—in fact, for the last thirty or forty years of his life he has earnestly opposed all disunion movements. He was at one time President of the South Carolina Railroad, and a Director of the old Exchange Bank of this city. The former office he quit on account of his Union proclivities, and resigned from the latter because he was opposed to investing the funds of the bank in Confederate bonds. His funeral took place on Monday at 4 P. M., from the residence of his son, John Caldwell, Jr., and was attended by a large concourse of citizens.

News from Edgefield County.

We learn the following items from Deputy State Constable Fletcher: On April 26th, a colored man by the name of Jack Bush was killed by another named Ben Latham. A woman was the cause of the murder. A colored man, and mule belonging to Lawrence Johnson were struck by lightning and killed on Thursday, May 5th.

The Grand and Petit Jurors for Edgefield County were drawn last week. They were as follows:

Grand Jurors—Butler Philpot, Peter Liehard, Ramey, Abraham Johnson, E. H. Davis, Wm. D. Pickett, John Knudsen, J. N. Griffin, Benjamin Rambo, Louis Moore, Jr., Robert Davis, J. R. Padgett, Robert Mass, Robert Johnson, Charles Jackson, Louis Moore, Sr.

Petit Jurors—N. W. Kelly, John R. Scott, John P. Eisey, Daniel Mackey, Charles Green, Charles Giles, Benjamin Davis, J. W. Perry, Jack Laubhar, John Hoon, Wm. Jackson, Preston Nesbitt, John R. Hill, J. H. Cheatham, Claudius Scott, Joseph Sanders, G. Lewis, Philip A. Eichelberger, B. C. Hart, Robert Bugg, Josiah Phillip, N. B. Ryan, Jr., Lee Ryan, Ben Lark, G. W. Norris, B. C. Bryan, A. G. Howard, Giles Johnson, Josh Holmes, Richard Padgett, Robert Monroe.

Crimes and Casualties in Lancaster County.

The following items are taken from the Lancaster Ledger of the 5th inst.:

A difficulty occurred between two negroes Hilton Clyburn and Ned McKenna, on Sunday last, at the "McKenna quarter," in which the latter was seriously stabbed in five places. Hilton was arrested and is now in jail.

Mr. John McCraney, a citizen of Mecklenburg County, N. C., was accidentally killed on last Friday morning, two miles north of our town. Mr. McC. had been on a visit to his relatives in this County and was on his way back home, and while in the act of raising an umbrella his horse took fright and ran off, throwing him out of the buggy against a tree. He lived but a short time.

CHARLESTON.

"Citizens' Party" Mass Meeting—"Palpating Reformers" in Council.

[From the Charleston Republican, May 17.] Those who did not attend the meeting at Hibernian Hall last night, on reading the sensational headings to the reports in this morning's News and Courier, would come to the conclusion that some extraordinary political phenomenon had occurred. "The City Speaks," is the most attractive line in the News, and thrilled by the announcement, the reader would, of course, glance rapidly over the two or three columns of stale and maudlin stuff uttered by some weak political novices, and giving vent to his suspended respiration, might, we imagine, have flung down the paper with a contemptuous "Bosh!" For, in truth, the municipal articulation, as there set forth, is of the veriest puff-ball order.

"The City Speaks," Charleston invites her sister counties to join the movement, "Stirring speeches by White and Colored Men," "Great Enthusiasm," says the News; and the poor Courier gasps out "A Monster Mass Meeting," "The People Aroused," "The June Convention," and so forth. Now, it may be that the country readers of the News and Courier may doubt us (those who attended the meeting will not) when we say that the "Citizens' Mass Meeting," at Hibernian Hall last night, was the most stupendous "fizzle" that has yet occurred in this city, and the reports given in the papers aforesaid as distant from the truth as the "buoy at the Nore" is from Winnipeg.

At eight o'clock groups of men began to assemble in front of Hibernian Hall, and talk moodily together as people generally do at a funeral. The gas shone out brilliantly, inviting to the empty seats, but it needed the urging of the whippers-in to start the gathering through into the Hall. At about half past eight the room, which holds eight or nine hundred persons, was well filled, a large majority of those present being Republicans, colored and white, who attended to be amused. The number of those in the Hall, recognized as being actively connected with the "Citizens' Party" movement, was estimated at sixty or eighty, not more. A few "palpating reformers" occupied the platform.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. H. B. Olney, who moved that Mr. George H. Walker take the chair.

Mr. George H. Walker took the chair, there being no objection.

Mr. Olney then read a list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, with a request that the persons named would accept.

About half of the number called—some of whom were colored men—looked their seats on the platform, adding much to its numerical attractiveness. Mr. Walker, the Chairman, then made a brief address, in which he pledged his hearty co-operation in carrying the "great movement" forward. He ignored parties. This was not the hour to talk of parties. The avalanche was upon us, and he who did try to get from under deserved to be sunk in oblivion. He urged the colored citizens to join with them, no matter what their party affiliations. Addressing them he said: "We look upon you simply as fellow-citizens, who are like ourselves interested in the welfare of the people, and believe that you recognize the importance of this movement simply as a struggle between right and wrong. When the fight is over it will be time enough to talk about other times!" ("The palpating reformers" cringed at this remark.) Mr. Walker continued: "So far as I am concerned, I know no party affiliation, and whoever may be the man chosen at Columbia to carry our gubernatorial standard, I care not whether he be a Republican or a Democrat, if he be a true, an honest man, he shall have my conscientious and hearty support." [Feeble applause.]

On Mr. Walker taking his seat, Mr. J. Armstrong, Jr., offered a resolution appointing a committee of nine to select delegates to the contemplated June Convention. No one made any objection, and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee by the chair: James Armstrong, Jr., Hugh Ferguson, E. H. Jackson, A. Jackson, B. F. Evans, Jacob Smalls, Marlow Cochran, William Black and Lawrence Smith.

Mr. W. E. Mikell being called for, arose and made a brief speech. He expressed his earnestness in the "great movement" and wished it God speed. He said he remembered the first day in South Carolina when he cast his first ballot as a citizen, and he then went to the polls and voted for the man whom he deemed the best and truest man, never asking himself for a moment what the political views of the candidate were. He was glad to know that when he is henceforth called upon to cast his ballot for a man, he shall not be compelled to ask whether he is a Whig, Democrat, or Republican, but whether he is worthy of the trust he seeks. "Whatever may have been my opinions in former days, this necessity has become an established fact—that men are henceforth to be measured by their ability alone." [Cheering.]

Before he closed Mr. Mikell offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we invite our fellow-citizens to send representatives from their respective counties to the State Convention which assembles in Columbia on the 15th of June next, in order that the policy then adopted for accomplishing the great work of Retrenchment and Reform may be carried out with harmony and with energy by all good citizens.

No one objected, and the resolution was carried. Mr. R. S. Bruns was next called on, and made a speech, whose effectiveness was greatly aided by gestures peculiar to his calling. The burden of the brief harangue was taxation, and before Mr. Bruns concluded, the audience looked as if the tax on their patience by the speech outweighed the State, National, City, Internal Revenue, and other taxes put together. He finally sat down.

Mr. John F. Britton then took the stand, and made the speech of the evening—reading it from a slip of paper. There was nothing striking or new in Mr. Britton's remarks. They sounded like a "tale that was told," Heaven knows how often. He

appealed to the workmen, to the colored men, to the white men, and to all men, to come to the aid of the "Citizens' party," which one would have thought, from his remarks, was in great want of men of all sorts.

Mr. Armstrong then presented the following list of names as delegates to the "June Convention":

General John A. Wagner, Robert Mure, Edwin Bates, J. E. DeReef, B. B. Kinloch, W. A. Courtney, M. Rabb, Charles Michael, George Shreve, Lamb Buis, John E. Britton, John Campbell, W. Marshall, H. B. Olney, Alva Gage, J. J. Grant, Wm. Black, Jonas Bird, Elias Garden, Aaron Harper, B. O'Neill, R. Hunter, W. R. Frazier, Marlow Cochran, W. E. Mikell, E. Willis, E. Marshall, John Godfrey, W. H. H. A. McCall, W. P. Russell, Edm. Johnson, W. G. Rout, J. H. Devereux, J. B. Steele, M. Wilkinson, Louis I. Taylor, T. P. Mikell, James Cosgrove, Charles Miller.

The motion being put by the Chair, whether the nominations should be adopted, about thirty or forty voted in the affirmative, while hundreds voted negatively. The Chairman for a moment showed his discomfiture, but he mastered the crisis by declaring the nominees elected.

Mr. William Black (colored) was called on next. He said the present administration had done him injustice, and advised his race to join the ranks of the new party. He felt no hesitancy in saying that South Carolinians should rule South Carolina, and he would always vote for them. Mr. Black was frequently interrupted by hisses from the colored people in the audience.

Mr. W. G. Rout (colored) followed in a few brief remarks. He said, in adopting the principles of the "Citizens' Party," so-called, he did so without regard to politics.

Mr. Marlow Cochran (colored) made a short speech, and was followed by Mr. Edward Willis, who said that he was surprised to find himself called upon—that everybody knew his forte was not speaking. He could only say that he was opposed to the present administration, and was prepared to work against it.

He then offered a resolution authorizing the Chairman to fill vacancies that may occur in the delegation. This resolution was also lost, a large majority voting negatively, but the Chairman nevertheless decided that the resolution was adopted.

About this time the scene became farcical. The "palpating reformers" on the platform looked troubled, and would probably have given up all hope of office hereafter, if they could have got out of the ludicrous dilemma in which they had involuntarily placed themselves.

In issuing a call for a mass meeting of the "Citizens' Party," the platform looked to have been intended for the purpose of bringing the reformers together, but here it was in fearfully preponderating force, and they felt, if they did not acknowledge it, the insignificance and puerility of their first public attempt to break down a party whose principles are rooted in justice and the hearts of the people.

They felt their failure—it thrilled them to their toe-nails. There was fluttering on the stage, a moving hither and thither of bent forms, putting the question to each other, "What shall we do to save ourselves?" While this was going on calls were made for Mr. T. Y. Simons, but that gentleman failed to put in an appearance, when a single voice called out "Dawson." This was too much, and a laugh broke out all over the house, when Mr. Armstrong seized the opportunity and made a motion to adjourn. The question was put, and voted down by an immense majority, (the meeting was just getting interesting), (the chairman, who acted with a great deal of prudence, if not fairness, decided that the motion was carried, and declared the meeting adjourned. As the throng left the hall, nine rousing cheers were given for Governor Scott, and we may well suppose that the Citizen's Party, the "palpating reformers," did not carry the sound of those cheers to their pillows with a very enviable feeling. Our advice to them, is to meet hereafter at the little room, No. 5 Hayne street, where they can always have a majority, and vote themselves into power.

AN OUTSIDE MEETING.

After the meeting at Hibernian Hall broke up, several hundred persons held an impromptu meeting on the opposite side of the street, where they were addressed by Messrs. J. G. and E. W. M. Mackey, Mishaw, and others. Mr. Louis H. Taylor, who had been chosen a delegate to the June Convention, also addressed this meeting. He said that he had not the opportunity to express himself in the hall, but he would do so now. He was as good a Radical as there is in the city, and did not believe in the assertions made by the Reformers, and advised his friends to have nothing to do with them.

The speakers were frequently interrupted by shouts and yells from a few displeased "citizens," who were stationed on the outside of the crowd. For this they were reprimanded by Mr. E. W. M. Mackey. He recalled the fact to their mind that Republicans had quietly listened to them in the Hall, and they (the citizens) should be equally courteous, and hear quietly what they had to say, or else go home. After hearing several short speeches, the assemblage quietly dispersed.

The Railroad Disaster—Verdict of the Jury—Arrest of Railroad Officials.

[From the Charleston Republican, May 17.]

The Coroner's jury, after lengthy and protracted sessions, during which they examined a host of witnesses, rendered the following verdict at a late hour last evening:

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON COUNTY. An inquisition indented, taken at Charleston, in Chadsonton County, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1870, and before E. M. Whiting, Esq., Deputy Coroner, acting as Coroner for said county, upon view of the body of Thomas Weston Mishaw, then and there being dead, at No. 223 Nassau street, by the oath of Thomas J. Mackey, Scipio Casey, Reuben Manuel, Joseph M. Duncan, Isaac Yates, Reuben G. Lee, Peter T. Richardson, John Green, Stephen G. Lee, Peter H. Howard, Thomas Mishaw, John Johnson, James H. Butler, and Benjamin Cattel, being a lawful jury of inquest, who being charged and sworn to inquire for the State of South Carolina where and by what means the said Thomas Weston Mishaw came to his death, upon their oaths do say: That the said Thomas Weston Mishaw

was crushed to death by the tender of the engine of the up-train, being driven into the car of the down-train on which the said Thomas W. Mishaw was sitting as a passenger, by a collision with the down-train, in the South Carolina Railroad, about four miles from Charleston, at or about forty-two minutes past three o'clock, on the afternoon of May 8th, 1870; that said collision was due to the criminal negligence of J. J. Boyden, Despatcher on the South Carolina Railroad at Charleston, in failing to start said up-train at the proper time, and the criminal recklessness of Charles H. Ruffo, Conductor on said up-train, in starting said train at a time when it was almost certain that it would collide with the down-passenger train, and to the criminal recklessness of John Aytes, Engineer on said up-train, in running his engine at the rate of nearly twenty-five miles an hour; knowing that there was a train coming behind him that was not bound to wait at the turn-out for the special up-train, and knowing that he had but one brake on his train of twenty cars. And the jurors further say, that the management of said Road, in the dispatching of long trains, carrying heavy loads, with but a single brake, and without a bell-rope, and without instructions to shut off steam and move at a low rate of speed on approaching a curve of long radius, indicates a reckless disregard of human life and the safety of passengers on the part of the South Carolina Railroad Company. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say, that the aforesaid John J. Boyden, Charles H. Ruffo, and John Aytes, in manner and form aforesaid, Thomas Weston Mishaw then and there feloniously did kill, against the peace and dignity of the State.

In witness whereof, J. E. W. Whiting, Deputy Coroner aforesaid, and the jurors aforesaid, have interchangeably put our hands and seals the day and year above mentioned.

Signed: E. W. Whiting, Deputy Coroner; Thos. J. Mackey, Foreman of Jury; Scipio Casey, Reuben Manuel, J. M. Duncan, Peter Richardson, Isaac Yates, Thomas Mishaw, John Green, J. H. Howard, John Gibbs, Benjamin Cattel, John Butler, Stephen Johnson, W. G. Lee.

The Coroner, on hearing the verdict, notified the jury that although the law compelled him to sign the same, yet he wished it understood that he did not concur with them in charging the parties therein named with felonious killing.

ARREST OF THE PARTIES.

Mr. J. J. Boyden, despatcher on South Carolina Railroad, Mr. Charles H. Ruffo, Conductor, and John Aytes, Engineer on the special train, were arrested and committed to jail this morning. Bail was refused. We are informed that steps will be taken to release them on writs of habeas corpus.

RELEASED ON BAIL.—Writs of habeas corpus were used out Tuesday afternoon by Messrs. Durves & Cohen, Simons & Siegling and A. Moroso, counsel for the train despatcher, conductor and engineer, who were imprisoned on the finding of the coroner's jury, as being guilty of the felonious killing of the boy Mishaw, in the recent railroad collision. The writs were returnable at half-past 5 o'clock in the evening, and at that hour the case came before Recorder Pringle, who, after hearing long arguments from each of the counsel, admitted the prisoners to bail in \$2,500 each.

The City Mandamus Cases.

These cases, which at one time created so much interest and speculation in our community, have at last been decided. The decision was rendered on the 18th instant by the Supreme Court. Present—Chief Justice Moses and Associate Justices Willard and Wright. In the cases of P. J. Coogan, M. Camplin and G. Addison, the judgments of justice were set aside and the present incumbents are therefore legally established in their several offices. In the case of M. Caulfield, the judgment of ouster was sustained, and Mr. A. Verill is therefore the legal Flour Inspector.

Collection of Taxes in Yorkville.

On last week, Monday, the 9th instant, the treasurer of York County, Mr. E. M. Rose, made an attachment on some personal property belonging to Dr. J. N. Lowry, who had refused to pay his taxes. The treasurer and a posse of men attempted to remove a piano from the Doctor's residence, but they met with a warm reception; the latter threatening to shoot any one who should touch his property. He then went into his house for the purpose of obtaining a gun, but finding that the treasurer was armed with a fine Winchester he desisted. Gen. Law then stepped out of the party of non-reconstructionists that Lowry had gathered together and paid the tax. Lowry says he intends coming down to Columbia to see the Governor about the matter.

Air Line Railroad.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Yorkville came off on Monday, the 9th instant, to vote on the question of subscribing to the stock of the Air Line Railroad. There was not one vote against it.

A New Use for Bad Roads.

[From the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Democrat.] A member of the Board of Supervisors, from one of the northern townships of the county, is an inveterate joker, and indulges his propensities whenever opportunity presents itself, regardless of whom he hits. A day or two since he was approached by a fellow member of Radical proclivities with the inquiry, "How do you manage to keep your town Democratic?" "Oh," replied the joker, "that is easy enough. You see, there are many land owners coming into the town to examine their purchases. Being Supervisor, the strangers stop at my house, when I have an opportunity to learn their politics. Now there are two roads running through the town, one of which is very good, and the other swampy and muddy. If the strangers are Democrats, I take them by the good road to their lands; if Republicans, they are taken by the swamp road, which is one of the worst that ever laid out of doors. Before proceeding far, the strangers go down into the mud up to their knees; a few steps more, and they plunge into the mud up to their necks. By this time they inquire if there are no better roads in the township. I inform them that there are not, when they immediately express a desire to return, sell their lands to the first bidder, and take their departure. Thus," said the joker, "I prevent all but Democrats from settling in my town."

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—Congressional.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The revenue to-day is \$300,000.

The Committee on Foreign Relations, of the Senate, to-day heard Cyrus W. Field and W. C. Baring regarding the cables, but there will be no definite action. The Funding Bill was postponed this week. The Banking and Currency Committee this morning agreed to report a Bill providing for ninety-five million dollars, additional of National bank circulation; for cancellation for forty-five million dollars of Three Per Cent. Bonds and forty million dollars of greenbacks, and providing for a free banking system on a gold basis. The House Finance Committee will report against the continuation of thirty-three per cent. additional to officers' pay.

The House, during the discussion of the Lynch bill, regarding the decline of American commerce, Washburne charged the decline of our commerce to the hostility of Great Britain during the war.

Roots asked to introduce a bill for the Southern Pacific Railroad, similar in all respects to that reported by Senator Howard in the Senate. Referred to Committee on Pacific Railroad.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on appropriations.

House in session to-night.

Among the petitions presented was one by Gen. Abbott, from a North Carolina lady, who, after carefully reading the oath, cannot qualify as postmistress. She wants the Postmaster-General to modify the oath, or Congress to relieve her from political disabilities.

In the Senate Kellogg presented a Bill granting lands to the Louisianians and Texas Railroad, to aid in the construction of a road from Vicksburg to the Texas State line.

At 1 o'clock the Bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment was taken up, the question being on the motion of Mr. Ferry to strike out that part of Mr. Stewart's amendment providing fines and imprisonment for persons holding office in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. An arduous discussion ensued participated in by Senators Norton, Jervoy, Ferry and Sawyer.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The House is considering Lynch's bill.

In the Senate, petitions were presented in favor of the ratification of the Sannan Bay treaty, and for